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H – 1128

International Court of Justice

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-229
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

EXTRACT FROM A PAMPHLET "JUDGES LETTERS."

JUDGES' LETTERS

Information Pamphlet on the Reichs Ministry of Justice.

Confidential

No. 1, 1 Oct. 42.

GERMAN JUDGES

According to the ancient Teutonic + conception of justice, the leader of the Nation was also its supreme judge. If, therefore, the Fuhrer invests the authority of a judge on a third person, it not only implies that this person receives his judge's power from the Fuhrer and is responsible to him, but it also proves the close relationship between leadership and the duties of a judge.

P2. para 3.

I, therefore, decided to issue "Judges' Letters" which will be sent to all German judges and Attorney Generals. In particular these "Judges' Letters" will contain such decisions, which, in my opinion, merit special attention in view of their results or proofs. I propose to chew by means of these decisions how a better decision could, and should have been made. On the other hand it is proposed to point out as examples correct decisions of importance to the community.

Last Para.

The contents of the letters are confidential. They will be haded to all Judges and District Attorneys (Staatsanwalte) by the departmental chiefs, against receipt.

I am convinced that the "Judges' Letters" will contribute considerably towards the creation of a German corps of judges, homogeneous in spirit.

Berlin, 1 Oct 42.

(Sgd) Dr. Thierack

Reich Minister of Justice.

Extract from No. 4, CRIME AGAINST FOREIGN CURRENCY LAWS BY A JEW.
Judgment by a County Court of 26 May 1942

The accused, a 36 year old Jew, took over the textile business of his deceased father in 1936 and emigrated to Holland in 1938. In 1941 he was arrested in Amsterdam.....

Last Para.

The County Court decided that "for the reasons stated by the accused" a particularly serious case under para 42 of the Foreign Currency Law of 4 Feb 44, and para 60 of the Foreign Currency Law of 12 Dec 38, did not exist. It sentenced the accused to a total imprisonment of two years, (and fined him 9,000 RM.) including the time spent in prison on remand and preliminary arrest.

The judgment, in considering the reasons for the sentence, takes into consideration the mitigating circumstances and states that the accused was, in principle, without previous conviction; that he had been under a certain amount of compulsion owing to the action of his father and the subborness of his sister. One crime had inevitably been followed by another. Furthermore, by making a confession he had greatly assisted in clarifying the whole evidence. The lengthy period of criminal conduct is then quoted as an aggravating factor, as well as the faudulent conduct towards German authorities, and the demands made of his former employees.

+ free translation for "old Germanic".

.....2.

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COMMENTS BY THE REICH MINISTER OF JUSTICE

In deciding the sentence, the Court is using the same considerations which would be applied if the accused had been a German national. This is not admissable. A Jew is an enemy of the German people, who has plotted, stirred up and prolonged this war. Thus he has brought unspeakable misery upon our German nation. He is not only of a different, but also of an inferior racial type. Justice demands that equal measures must not be applied to the unequal and that this racial point of view must not be overlooked in deciding the sentence. In passing a sentence on the accused, who was - as is typical for a Jew - a profiteer to the detriment of German interests, it ought to have been considered first and foremost, that he had extracted considerable sums from the German people over a period of years. Like so many of his race, he deliberately and selfishly damaged vital German interests by ruthless profiteering and fraud. He abused German hospitality which had enabled him and his father to accumulate a considerable fortune, and finally did not hesitate to entice Germans who were economically dependant on him, to commit grave breaches of the Foreign Currency Laws, which endanged their entire existence. The question of whether or not this was a particularly serious case, should have been examined with a view to the general aspect of the German people. It did not suffice in this connection to refer to the unconvincing statements of the accused himself who was certainly not under compulsion during all those four years, but who was acting in his own interest and on his own initiative. The typically Jewish conduct, which is prejudicial to National interests, demanded the sternest judgment and the most severe punishment. In view of those reasons considerations of the psychology of the Jew and his family should have been a matter of utter insignificance.

Extract from "Judges' Letters", No. 3 of 1 Dec 42.

P. 23, No. 14. REFUSAL TO GIVE THE GERMAN SALUTE BY A SCHOOL CHILD.

Decision of a juvenile court on 21 Sept 40.

An 11 year old girl attracts attention by constantly refusing to give the Hitler salute in school. She states that the reason is her religious conviction and even quotes passages from the Bible. At school she shows no interest in questions relating to the Führer.

The parents, who have another daughter 6 years old, approve of the child's conduct and stubbornly refuse to influence the child to the contrary. They, too, refuse the Hitler salute and refer to a quatation from the Bible "Do nothing with thy hand raised because this displeases the Lord". They adhere to this in spite of admonitions by the Court and by the Director of the school. The mother completely refuses to talk to the child about it. The father agrees to talk it over with the child, but the decision is to be left to her. In other ways too the parents show signs of being opposed to the National Socialist State. They do not possess a single Swastika flag. They have not arranged for their child to join the Hitler Youth. They have been barred from the NSV, because they have not made any donations in spite of a sufficient income by the husband. All the same, they deny being opponents of the National Socialist Movement.

The department for the care of Juveniles has recommended that, owing to this attitude, the parents should be deprived of their jurisdiction over their two children.

The juvenile court has declined, and has merely decreed protective supervision.

..... 3.

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COMMENTS BY THE REICH MINISTER

OF JUSTICE.

The judge of the juvenile court in his decision, has misunderstood the principles of National Socialist Youth Education. The parental home, the school and the Hitler Youth are the executives of the education of German youth (Law regarding the Hitler Youth, of 1 Dec 36). In collaboration, with each doing its part of the work, they must fulfill their educational task which was entrusted to them by the community. To make our youth fit in mind and body; to educate them to serve the nation and community in the spirit of national socialism - that is the educational aim of their concerted effort.....

Last para.

It was, therefore, the duty of the judge of the juvenile court to cancel the jurisdiction of the parents over the children simply by virtue of the fact that parents, who openly profess the ideas of the "Bibelforscher"† are not fit to educate their children in the National Socialist spirit.

NSV = National Socialist Public Welfare Organisation.

† = Bible Research Society.

17 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D-229

I, P.O. Enid M. Standring, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. D-229.

Enid M. Standring
P.O., 52012

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H1128 -0005

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D-251
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I confirm under oath the contents of this memorandum which I have compiled about the concentration camp at Auschwitz, and of which an English copy has been presented to me. I sign in your presence the eight pages of this document.

I should like to give the following additional details of this memorandum:

I was arrested on the 11 Aug 1942 at Lille, in my capacity as an agent for the passenger service and not as a Jew. I was taken to the prison of St. Gilles where I stayed nine weeks. I had been arrested by members of the G.F.P. During my stay in St. Gilles I was five times interrogated. On the occasion of three of these interrogations I was violently beaten with the fist or with the nod, particularly in the face, which necessitated medical attention for five days.

As no proof could be found regarding my secret activities I was transferred to the Gestapo as a Jew. The Gestapo called for us at St. Gallis in a prison van and I was transferred to the military camp at Dossin a Malines. I and five of my companions were beaten and ill-treated by a civilian and two soldiers in uniform, who were with us in the lorry.

2) I stayed in Malines for several hours. I was then attached to a transport of 1,500 people, men, women and children. On leaving we all drew 250 grammes of bread for a journey of four days and five nights. We had been previously robbed of all the food stuff which we possessed. The journey took place in passenger wagons as well as in goods trucks. I, personally was one of 80 in a cattle truck. We did not get a chance of lying down during these four days. Two of my companions died on the way.

Being locked up in this wagons I was not in a position to see whether any person was thrown off any of the wagons.

Arriving at our station, which was three kilometers away from the camp itself, and situated in a wood, we were thrown out of the wagons with an unheard of brutality. We were then in a state of exhaustion caused by this particularly painful journey, and due to the fact that we had with us old people, sick people, women and children of all ages, down to the age of four and five months. I have personally seen children lying all along the embankment who had been kicked on to the slope by SS, whilst other SS men prevented the mothers taking care of the children. During two-and-a-half months I was employed in this station unloading potatoes , and I had ample opportunity of witnessing similar scenes over and over again, often several times a day. The children abandoned on the platform were subsequently collected by prisoners and SS men and taken to the gas chambers, which were 50 metres away from the station. The gas chambers were camouflaged as shower baths. On the right hand side there was an entrance for men and on the left hand side an entrance for women, but once undressed, men, women and children assembled again inside the gas chamber. When a transport arrived a percentage of three ot fifteen of the able-bodied men and women were separated and sent to the labour camps of Birkenau and Auschwitz. The remainder were taken to the gas chambers. Up to 1944 no child was retained for work at the camp. From 1944 onwards a small percentage of male children between the ages of 11 and 13 escaped the gas chamber.

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3) A already mentioned, I was one of a working party whose duty it was to unload potatoes at the station. We had at this time no contact with the prisoners of the big camp. We were separated in quarantine but housed together with another working party which was serving the crematorium and the gas chamber. It is due to this fact that I know how things occured.

The men and women entered the so-called bath room and undressed separately to avoid panic. Once they were undressed they entered by separate doors in the cantral chamber. This chamber could take 3.000 people. The gas was released through sprays of the showers and from bombs which were thrown through apertures which were designed to allow for that procedure. Death occured within five minutes. On certain days when enormous transports arrived at the station of Birkenau 42.000 people were gassed. Once the gassing process had been completed, the floor of the chamber opened automotically and the corpses fell into the subterranean chamber where prisoners in charge of extracting the teeth or cutting hair of a certain length, took over. On several occasions I have myself seen in the evening, after a good day's work, the gold teeth or the hair which came from the corpses and which had been kept by the prisoners who lived with us in quarantine. Once the gold teeth had been recovered, the corpses were loaded on to a moving belt and transport to cremation ovens, through subterranean gangways. There were four ovens, a big one and three small ones, which were capable of burning 400 corpses in five minutes. Later on, when the number of corpses outdid the capacity of the ovens, trenches were dug and the corpses thrown in saturated with petrol. I have personally seen these trenches and smelt the stench of the combustion. I have equally been able to visit the gas chamber and the crematorium, when I was detailed to clean up on a day when they were not in use.

It so happened that one of the prisoners who worked at the station recognized a member of his family amongst new arrivals. He threw himself on his father and told him that he was going to die. Both were immediately beaten to death by the SS.

On another occasion, a very beautiful womam who was perfectly well aware of what was going to happen to her, succeeded, the billet of the block leader where she had been conducted under the pretext of having to wait, in taking his revolver and killing him and herself. After this 400 woman were selected in the camp of Birkenau and executed as a reprisal. I have personally seen these women before they entered the gas chamber.

I have no photographs of the gas chmber or crematorium of Birkenau in my possession.

4) Due to my employment of unloading at the station I knew of the gas, called "Cyclon". This gas was kept in little bombs which were themselves kept in metal cylinders. They were marked "Cyclon Gas I.G.V. from Hamburg to Auschwitz".

When corpses were burnt, they were put on a platform, five adults being placed longways whereas corpses of children were put aside as one could place double their number on the platform. This explains the SS use of the word "abrechnung", which means "accounting".

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D-251
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

I have never seen the trolleys for the transport of corpses personally, nor have I seen the ovens operating; but as I have already mentioned, several of the working party, which was serving the gas chambers and ovens lived with us and have given me all the details. This special working party was called Sonderkommando (special commando). A certain Jacob Weinschein of Paris, who is a survivor of this commando, is personally known to me. He escaped death because he was in hospital when his companions were gassed. In point of fact members of this commando were, themselves, put to death in the gas chamber after two or three months of employment. I know this fact, which was witnessed by the new commando which replaced them and whose first task it was to gas their predecessors. They were selected form the new arrivals, who were completely ignorant of the procedure in operation. They told us that they had to transport the corpses of their gassed comrades, who had been tattooed on the first day of work.

As soon as the Red Army approached in August 1944, the ashes from the cremation ovens were exhumed by the prisoners by order of the SS. I have held a handful of these ashes myself. I have seen them carried to the edge of a river which crossed the camp. The work was not carried out by the sonderkommando but by several hundreds of prisoners of the camp itself.

5) "Kanada" was the name for the commando whose task it was to discharge the luggage of the new arrivals. Those who belonged to it were those in quarantine, that is to say, who did not live in the big camp but in the small camp where we, ourselves, were living, together with a sonderkommando, but not in the same barracks. They were made to load the luggage on to lorries which were them driven to a unknown destination by the SS, and sometimes on to waggons to a destination in Berlin. Like all those who were in quarantine, they were earmarked to be executed, after a certain time. As regards the incident which I have mentioned in my memorandum on page 5, which took place in August 1944, it was related to me by witnesses who took part in the procedure.

6) Moll was one of those who selected the persons for the gas chamber and those who were to go to the big camp on arrival of fresh transport. He amused himself by beating the prisoners with indescribeable violence. These scenes repeated themselves continually. Moll was a real sadist. I have seen him personally, stopping on several occasions in front of the crematorium which was still smoking, and pointing with his finger to the scene and addressing himself to Schillinger, Rapportfuehrer (Translators note: in charge of roll call), who was also outstanding for his brutality. Latercon, when I stayed in the big camp I witnessed almost daily, how Moll, Schillinger and Block Leader Porecki amused themselves by beating and brutally treating prisoners returning from the mines after sixteen hours of work. They always handled a kind of rubber truncheon which was inlaid with a steel rod.

To mention one of the thousand incidents: once, when a party returned from work, one of the 200 prisoners failed to lift his cap in the prescribed manner; the complete party was made made to stay outside and do physical exercises by way of punishment. This was in mid-winter.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D- 251
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

7) I know that there were approximately 30.000 women in the women's camp because I had established certain contacts with the women who came to collect potatoes. When I was transferred to the big camp I was able to continue that contact by talking through the barbed wire which separated us from the neutral zone which ran between the camps of the women and the camps of the men.

As regards the German personnel which were responsible for the running of the camp, I can only give those details which are contained in my memorandum, except in respect of the indentity of (i) Hauptsturmfuehrer Schwarz and (ii) Obersturmfuehrer Schotel (translator's note: these words are suggested: Captain SS, and Major SS respectively). When I arrived in 1942 they were both in office and were sup ervising the assembly of the camp. They were signing the execution warrants of the persons selected at general roll calls approximately every fortnight by obersturmbannfuehrer Fischer (translators note: the rank is probably Major), who was a military medical officer: in order to be sent to the gas chambers for the execution of those comdemned to be hanged, or shot by a firing party.

Schotel left in 1943 in order to take over a different camp, whereas Schwarz remained until January 1945, when we were evacuated to Buchenwald. I have already referred to the death of Schillinger, who was killed by a beautiful woman I was told of this incident by witnesses who survived the transport; I knew the comdemned as an actress and dancer.

8) The "capos" were designated by the SS. In order to become a Capo it was necessary to distinguish one-self by killing prisoners. Moll, Porecki and Schillinger, would say, for instance, when 200 datainees were leaving the camp and the capo made his report, that there were 50 too many, or in other words that 150 were to return. It was them up to the Capos to kill them or to have them killed by other prisoners who, themselves, would then have a chance of becoming capos.

I know the names of Thien, Daniusch, Georges Burzyk, Otto Pelz, Simmermann, Kotular and others because they were boasting about it in general, and particularly about the number of prisoners they had put to death. As a reward they received cigarettes. I know that Georges Burzyk, who has killed one of my best friends of the name of Helm, a native of Brussels, by trampling on his stomach in front of my very eyes, has several thousand murders on his conscience.

I have no knowledge of any special reasons which might have been responsible for the betterment of conditions in the camp in 1943.

I had occasion to talk to women and men who had undergone experimental operations such as abortion, artifical insemination and castration. The names are no longer in my mind, The facts which I am reporting have been told to me by the victims or by personal witnesses.

I am absolutely certain that they are correct.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D-251
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The Czechoslovak camp was situated between the camp of quarantine and the big camp. I was able to see it from the big camp where I lived at that time. I then learned from witnesses who happened to be in the camp of quarantine, and who succedded in passing that information on to me that all inmates of the camp had been gassed.

The incident of the 25 December 1942, which I reported in my memorandum was witnessed by me from the window of the block where I was living and which enabled one to see the big camp.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I was beaten and brutally treated on various occasions. I have twice received 25 strokes with a truncheon on the buttocks (?), once because I had failed to salute an SS man from the camp. The fact that I have escaped death, which was the eventual fate of all inmates of the block of quarantine, is due to my speaking six languages, particularly the Polish language. As the camp was situated in Polish territory, as knowledge of that language was an absolute necessity, and I was chosen as an interpreter in the mines, to act as intermediary between the Polish workers and the Dutch, Belgian and German prisoners.

H1128 - 0010

PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
NO. D - 251 OFFICE OF U S
CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1.) Ich bestaetige den Inhalt diesss Memorandums, welches ich ueber das Konzentrationslager zu Auschwitz zusammengetragen habe und von welchem mir eine englische Abschrift vorgelegt wurde, an Eidesstatt. Ich unterzeichne die acht Seiten dieses Schriftstuecks in Ihrer Gegenwart.

Ich teile gerne die folgenden weiteren Einzelheiten dieses Memorandums mit:

2.) Als wir an unserer Station ankamen, welche drei Kilometer vom Lager selbst entfernt und in einem Wald gelegen war, wurden wir mit unerhoerter Brutalitaet aus den Waegen herausgeworfen. Wir befanden uns zu diesem Zeitpunkt in einem erschoepften Zustand, der durch die besonders schmerzvolle Reise verursacht war und der der Tatsache zuzuschreiben war, daß unter uns alte und kranke Leute, Frauen und Kinder jeden Alters, bis hinunter zu vier und fuenf Monaten, waren. Ich habe persoenlich Kinder den ganzen Bahndamm entlang liegen sehen, welche von der SS an den Abhang gestossen worden waren, waehrend andere SS-Leute die Muetter daran hinderten, sich der Kinder anzunehmen. Zweieinhalb Monate lang war ich an dieser Bahnhof-Station beim Abladen von Kartoffeln beschaeftigt und ich hatte reichlich Gelegenheit, wiederholt Zeuge aehnlicher Szenen zu sein, oft sogar mehrmals am Tage. Die verlassenen Kinder auf der Plattform wurden darnach von Gefangenen und SS-Maennern eingesammelt und zu den Gaskammern gebracht, welche 50 meter von der Bahnhof-Station entfernt waren. Die Gaskammern waren als Duschbaeder getarnt. Auf der rechten Seite war ein Eingang fuer Maenner und auf der linken Seite ein Eingang fuer Frauen, aber wenn sie sich einmal entkleidet hatten, versammelten sich Maenner, Frauen und Kinder wieder innerhalb der Gaskammer. Wenn ein Transport ankam, wurden drei bis fuenfzehn Prozent der in koerperlich guter Verfassung befindlichen Maenner und Frauen abgetrennt und nach den Arbeitslagern von Birkenau und Auschwitz gesandt. Der Rest wurde zu den Gaskammern gebracht. Bis 1944 wurde kein Kind fuer Arbeit im Lager zurueckbehalten. Von 1944 an entkam ein kleiner Prozentsatz maennlicher Kinder im Alter von 11 bis 13 Jahren der Gaskammer.

3.) Die Maenner und Frauen betraten den sogenannten Baderaum und entkleideten sich getrennt, um eine Panik zu vermeiden. Wenn sie einmal entkleidet waren, betraten sie durch getrennte Tueren die zentrale Kammer. diese Kammer konnte 3,000 Leute fassen. Das Gas wurde durch Spruehen aus den Duschen entlassen und von Bomben, welche durch Oeffnungen geworfen wurden, die zu diesem Zweck gebaut worden waren. Der Tod trat innerhalb von fuenf Minuten ein. An gewissen Tagen, wenn riesige Transporte am Bahnhof von

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
NO. D 251 OFFICE OF U S
CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(cont.)

Birkenau ankamen, wurden 42,000 Menschen vergast. Sobald der Vergasungsprozess zu Ende war, oeffnete sich der Boden der Kammer automatisch und die Leichen fielen in die unterirdische Kammer, wo Gefangene, die das Ziehen der Zaehne und das Schneiden der Haare, die eine gewisse Laenge hatten, leiteten, die Sache uebernahmen.

Bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten habe ich selbst abends, nachdem ich tagsueber hart gearbeitet hatte, die goldenen Zaehne oder die Haare gesehen, die von den Leichen stammten, und die die Gefangenen, die mit uns in Quarantaene lebten, bei sich behielten. Nachdem die Goldzaehne herausgenommen waren, wurden die Leichen am laufenden Band durch unterirdische Gaenge zu den Verbrennungsoefen gebracht. Es gab vier Oefen, einen grossen und drei kleine, die in fuenf Minuten 400 Leichen verbrennen konnten. Spaeter, als die Zahl der Leichen die Aufnahmefachigkeit der Oefen ueberstieg, wurden Graeben gegraben, und die von Petroleum durchtraenkten Leichen wurden dort hineingeworfen. Ich selbst habe diese Graeben gesehen, und habe den Gestank der zum Tode Verbrannten gerochen. Ebenfalls war ich in der Lage, die Gaskammer und das Krematorium zu sehen, als ich an einem Tag, als diese Gaskammer und das Krematorium nicht benutzt wurden, zu deren Saeuberung beordert wurde.

4.) .....Infolge meiner Aufgabe, die im Umladen an der Station bestand, erfuhr ich von der Anwendung des Gases, welches unter dem Namen "Cyclon" bekannt war. Dieses Gas wurde in kleine Bomben gefuellt, die wiederum von Metall-Zylindern umfasst waren. Sie waren bezeichnet "Cyclon Gas I.G.V. von Hamburg nach Auschwitz". Nachdem die Leichen verbrannt waren, wurden sie auf eine Plattform gebracht, fuenf Erwachsene der Laenge nach hingelegt, waehrend die Leichen von Kindern auf die Seite gelegt wurden, da man sie in doppelter Anzahl auf die Plattform legen konnte: Dies erklaert das von der SS vorwiegend gebrauchte Wort "Abrechnung", welches eigentlich Zaehlung meint.

Sobald als die Rote Armee im August 1944 vorrueckte, wurde auf Befehl der SS die Asche aus den Krematoriums-Oefen von den Gefangenen ausgeraeumt. Ich selbst habe eine Hand voll von dieser Asche in meiner eigenen Hand gehalten. Ich habe mit angesehen, wie sie zum Rande des Flusses gebracht wurde, der durch das Lager floss. Diese Arbeit wurde nicht durch das Sonderkommando ausgefuehrt, sondern von mehreren hunderten von Gefangenen des Lagers.

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PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D 251 OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(cont.)

5.) .....Ich hatte Gelegenheit mit Frauen und Maennern zu sprechen, die sich Versuchs-Operationen unterziehen mussten, solchen wie die einer Fehlgeburt, kuenstlicher Befruchtung, und Kastration. An die Namen kann ich mich nicht mehr erinnern. Die Tatsachen, die ich hier mitteile, sind mir von den Opfern oder von persoenlichen Zeugen ueberbracht worden. Ich bin absolut davon ueberzeugt, dass sie korrekt sind. Das tschechoslowakische Lager war zwischen dem Quarantaene Lager und dem grossen Lager. Ich konnte es von dem grossen Lager, wo ich zu jener Zeit lebte, sehen. Dann erfuhr ich von Zeugen, die gerade in dem Quarantaene-Lager waren, und die mir diese Information zukommen lassen konnten, dass alle Insassen des Lagers vergast worden waren.

Das Ereignis vom 25.Dezember 1942, ueber welches ich in meinem Schreiben berichtet habe, habe ich von dem Fenster der Baracke, wo ich lebte und von wo aus ich das grosse Lager sehen konnte, beobachten koennen.

Ich bin bei verschiedensten Gelegenheiten geschlagen und brutal misshandelt worden. Ich habe zweimal 25 Schlaege mit einem Knueppel auf das Gesaess bekommen, einmal, weil ich 4 Kartoffel an eine weibliche Gefangene gegeben hatte und noch einmal, weil ich einen SS-Mann von dem Lager nicht gegrueßt hatte. Nur der Umstand, daß ich sechs Sprachen spreche, - besonders polnisch,- rettete mich vor dem Tode, der schliesslich das unentrinnbare Schicksal aller Insassen des Quarantaene-Lagers war. Da das Lager in polnischem Gebiet lag, war die Beherrschung dieser Sprache absolut notwendig, und so wurde ich als Dolmetscher fuer die Gruben gewaehlt, um als Vermittler zwischen den polnischen Arbeitern und den hollaendischen, den belgischen und den deutschen Gefangenen zu wirken.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL-TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D 251

29.November 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial-translation of Document No.D 251.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5 33812169

Exhibit U.S.A. 277
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OC COUNSEL

State Secret

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia

June 30th 1943

Ref. 42/43 g.R.-Ch/Fr

2 Copies
1st copy

Re: Solution of Jewish Question in Galicia

Concerning: Enclose Report

Enclosure: 1 Report (executed in triplicate)
1 bound Copy

To

The Superior SS and Police Leader East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy

Cracow

Enclosed I am submitting the 1st copy of the Final Report on the Solution of the Jewish Question in the District of Galicia for your information.

(Signed) KATZMANN

SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lt. Gen
of Police.

H1128 – 0013

SOLUTION of the JEWISH PROBLEM in the DISTRICT of GALICIA

Owing to the term "Galician Jew", Galicia probably was the spot on earth which was best known and most frequently mentioned in connection with Jewry. Here they lived in immense multitudes, forming a world of their own, out of which the rising generations of world-Jewry were supplied. In all parts of Galicia one found Jews in their hundreds of thousands.

According to an obsolete statistics of 1931 the number of Jews then was about 502.000. This number should not have decreased from 1931 up to the summer of 1941. Precise statements on the number of Jews present at the time when the German troops invaded Galicia are not available. By the Committees of Jews the number was stated to have been 350.000 at the end of 1941. That this statement was incorrect will be seen from the statement at the end of this report with regard to the evacuation of Jews. The town of Lemberg alone had about 160.000 Jewish inhabitants in July-August 1941.

The influence of this Galician Jewry, being considerable already under Austrian and Polish rule, increased to an almost incredible extent when the Soviets occupied this district in 1939.

Every important appointment within the country was filled by them. This explains the fact that in July 1941, after the occupation by German troops, Jews were found everywhere. Hence it was considered to be also our most urgent task to find a solution for this problem as soon as possible.

Our first measure consisted of marking every Jew by a white armlet bearing the Star of David in blue. By virtue of a decree of the Governor General the Department of the Interior was responsible for the marking and registrating of Jews as well as for the formation of Committees of Jews. Our task, that of the Police, was first of all to counter effectively the immense black market carried on by Jews throughout the entire district and especially to take measures against loafing idlers and vagabonds.

The best remedy consisted of the formation, by the SS and Police Leader of Forced Labor Camps. The best opportunities for labor were offered by the necessity to complete the "Dg.4" road which was extremely important and necessary for the whole of the southern part of the front, and which was in a catastrophically bad condition. On October 15, 1941, the establishment of camps along the road was commenced, and despite considerable difficulties there existed, after a few weeks only, seven camps containing 4.000 Jews.

Soon more camps followed these first ones, so that after a very short time the completion of 15 camps of this kind could be reported to the Superior Leader of SS and Police. In the course of time about 20.000 Jewish labourers passed through these camps. Despite the hardly imaginable difficulties occurring at this work I can report today that about 160 km of the road are completed.

At the same time all other Jews fit for work were registered and distributed for useful work by the Labour agencies. When the Jews were marked by the Star of David as well as when they were registered by the Labour agencies, the first symptoms appeared of their attempts to dodge the orders of the authorities. The measures which were introduced thereupon, led to thousands of arrests. It became more and more apparent that the Civil Administration was not in a position to solve the Jewish problem in an approximately satisfactory manner. When, for instance, the Municipal Administration in Lwow had no success in their attempts to house the Jews within a close district which would be inhabited only by Jews, this question too was solved quickly by the SS and Police Leader through his subordinate officials. This measure became the more urgent as in winter 1941 big centres of Spotted Fever were noted in many parts of the town.

H1128 -0014

3 Photos

Text: Great was the joy of the SS-men when the Reichsfuehrer SS in person in 1942 visited some camps along the "Rollbahn"

* *

Photo

Text: The Leader of the Camp Lackie, Ostuf Marzok, is promoted by the Reichsfuehrer SS to Hauptsturmfuehrer for good work - the Reichsfuehrer shakes his hand

* *

3 Photos

The Superior SS and Police Leader Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger, very often inspected the progress of thw work at the Rollbahn-South in persoh.

* *

3 Photos

Pictures of several Labor Camps along the Rollbahn-South.

* *

Photo

Camp Jaktorow, Kreis Zloczow

* *

2 Photos

The Camp room

* *

2 Photos

The Camp Kitchen and the Laundry

* *

4 Photos

Camp for Jews at Stupki near Tarnopol. These 2000 Jews were used for labor at a railway important for the reinforcement of the Front.

* *

2 Photos

And again a village of Jews is evacuated and transported to a Camp.

* *

H1128 - 0015

1 Photo

Before the commencement of the bodily search, all have to lie down on the ground.

* *

2 Photos

One by one they are dealt with, shorn, bathed, and deloused.

* *

6 Photos

Jews in the quarry near Tarnopol. It was here that the material for the Rollbahn-South-DG IV was hauled and carried by light railway to the principal railway.

* *

4 Photos

Along the Rollbahn, labor war used to smash the material brought from the quarries on the spot.

* *

1 Photo

When they start for work there is no question of cheerfulness.

* *

1 Photo

After the end of the Day's work and when they receive their food, nothing but sunshine reigns again.

* *

2 Photos

The most important by-roads were repaired as well.

* *

1 Photo

On their way to work at the Rollbahn.

* *

2 Photos

Since there were not enough wheel-barrows available they had to work "by hand" at first. A little toilsomely - but it could be done.

* *

H1128 - 0016

1 Photo

A column foreman.

* *

2 Photos

Road-making in summer.

* *

2 Photos

Snow-clearing in winter on the Rollbahn.

* *

3 Photos

The food is carried by light cars to the several sites.

* *

whereby not only the native population was endangered but also, and to a greater extent, the troops themselves, those stationed there as well as those passing through. During this removal of the Jews into a certain quarter of the town several sluices were erected at which all the work-shy and asocial Jewish rabble were cautht, during the screening and treated in a special way.

The owing to the peculiar fact that almost 90% of artisans working in Galicia were Jews, the task to be solved could be fulfilled only step by step, since an immediate evacuation would not have served the interest of War Economy. With regard to those Jews, however, who had a place in the labor process, no real effect could be found of their work. They used their job mostly only as a means to an end, namely in order first to dodge the intensified measures against Jewry and secondly to be able to carry on their black market activities without interference. Only by continuous police interference was it possible to prevent of these activities. After it had been found in more and more cases that Jews had succeeded in making themselves indispensable to their employers by providing them with goods in scarce supply etc., it was considered necessary to introduce really draconic measures. Unfortunately it had to be stated that the Germans employed in the district, especially so-called "Operational Firms" or the "ill-famed Trustees" carried on the most extravagant black market activities with Jews. Cases were discovered where Jews, in order to acquire any certificate of labor, not only renounced all wages, but even paid money themselves. Moreover, the "organizing" of Jews for the benefit of their "employers" grew to so catastrophical extents that it was deemed necessary to interfere in the most energetic manner for the benefit of the German name.

Since the Administration was not in a position and showed itself too weak to master this chaos, the SS and Police Leader simply took over the entire disposition of labor for Jews. The Jewish Labor Agencies which were manned by hundreds of Jews, were dissolved. All certificates of labor given by firms or administrative offices were declared invalid, and the cards given to the Jews by the Labor Agencies were revalidated by the Police Offices by stamping them.

In the course of this action again thousands of Jews were caught who were in possession of forged certificates or who had obtained surreptitiously certificates of labor by all kinds of pretexts. These Jews also were exposed to special treatment.

H1128 - 0017

Army administration offices in particular had countenanced Jewish parasitism by giving special certificates to an uncontrollable extent.

Of the great number of certificates caught, only three will be enclosed; you will be able to conclude that methods were used with the intention to sabotage the measures of the SS.

L.

C E R T I F I C A T E

ALSTER Benjamin (Recte Hasten)
born 3.6.1905 at Takinow
is employed by the Army Accommodation Administration, Lwow, as a foreman for urgent work.
Members of his family are ALSTER Hasten, Githa, Mother.

Valid until July 31st 1942
Extended until August 31st 1942

Lowo, 22.6.42
Army Billet Office
Signature
Stamp

The persons mentioned above are registered. They are to be exempted from evacuation.

".

The Jewess ATLAS Rosa
Keeps house for the "A" Jew No. 20 008
employed by H.K.P. 547
whose identity card has been stamped by the SS and Police Leader. She is registered, and it is requested to leave her in Lwow.

Lwow, 10.8.1942
Army Car Park 547
Signature,
Stamp.

3.

Army Building Office Lwow.

C E R T I F I C A T E
For Family Members of Jews in Employment

The Jewess HIRSCHFELD Mina
born 1894, resident in Lwow, 2 Sonnenstreet, is the wife of the Jew provided with an employment Certificate by virtue of decree of 12.3.1942 HIRSCHFELD Oscar (NO. 4181)

Valid until July 31st 1942
Signature
Stamp.

Lwow, July 1st 1942

There were cases when arrested Jews were in possession of 10 to 20 of such certificates.

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H1128 - 0019

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Where Jews were arrested in the course of these check-ups most of their employers thought it necessary to intervene in favor of the Jews. This often happened in a manner which had to be called deeply shameful.

As especially exaggerated example is the action of a certain Schmalz, a wholesale butcher working for the Army in Lwow, who sent from Berlin the following telegram to the Office of the SS and Police Leader:

"Urgent
SS Untersturmfuehrer Lochner
c/o SS Police Leader Lwow
District Office

The two certificates are craftsmen watchmakers; are resident in my future factory as night watchmen and watchmakers in day time. I should not wish to be guilty of their death; after my return you can have them both, they do not run away. I beg of you

Signature."

When steps were taken to investigate the actions of this butcher, it transpired that the fellow had carried on the most incredible black market business with the Jews. Schmalz was arrested and put at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor.

Despite all these measures concerning the employment of Jews their evacuation ("Aussiedelung") from the district of Galicia was commenced in April 1942, and executed step by step.

When the Superior SS and Police Leader once again intervened in the solution of the Jewish problem by his Decree Concerning the Formation of Districts Inhabited by Jews of 10.11.1942 already.

254.989 Jews

had been evacuated ("Ausgesiedelt"), resp. resettled. (Umgesiedelt)

Since the Superior SS and Police Leader gave the further order to accelerate the complete evacuation ("Aussiedelung") of the Jews, again considerable work was necessary to regulate the status of those Jews who, for the time being were permitted to be left in the armaments factories. The Jews in question were declared Labor Prisoners of the Superior SS and Police Leader and they were put into barracks, either within the factories or in camps established for this purpose. For the town of Lwow a Giant Camp was established at the borders of the town, in which at the time of writing 8,000 Jewish Labor Prisoners are confined. The agreement with the Army concerning the disposition and treatment of these Labor Prisoners was executed in writing. The Decree which contained the measures now in force is attached herewith.

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia
XIII-688/42 (g)
Re: Disposition of Jewish Labor
Your Ref: Letter of the Inspection
of Armaments of 21.9.42 and letter of Command
of Armaments of 19.10.42

Lwow, October 23, 1942

To the Command of Armaments
Lwow

pp.

SECRET

The Inspector of Armaments in the GG. and the Superior SS & Police Leader East, Secretary of State for Security in the GG. have issued special orders and rules for the uniform treatment of the Jewish laborers used in the armament factories. Following a conference between the Officer commanding the armaments enterprises Lwow, and the SS and Police Leader in the District of Galicia the ensuing agreement was reached on 17.10.1942:

H1128 – 0020

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

I. Housing.

On principle the Jewish laborers are to be put into barracks and when in camps are subjected to control by the SS and Police Leader Galicia resp. the police offices under his orders. Since the establishment of Police Camps has not yet been completed everywhere the work administrations for the time being have themselves to place the Jewish laborers into camps. In case it should be impossible for a factory to provide housing in a camp, the Jewish laborers employed there are to be housed in certain blocks of the Jewish Quarter still remaining. With regard to this housing the work administrations will communicate with the local offices of the Security Police. It has to be emphasized that under no circumstances the relatives of the Jewish laborers may be allowed to find accommodation within the same block. With regard to the Jewish laborers employed in factories situated in Lwow, a separate order will be issued. For the time being they will be housed together in the Jewish Housing District in the same manner. (This question will be regulated by the SS & Pol. L.)

II. Food.

Feeding of the Jewish laborers has to be provided by the factories. It will take place within the factory without exception. Besides a main meal, breakfast and supper will be provided. Full board will be provided also in case of illness. The factories will apply for provisions at, and receive them from, the GG., Principal Department, according to the rules issued by the Government. Feeding and agriculture department, Market Order IIIa 1a/100 18.8.42

III. Clearing of Payments.

Commencing on 1 November 1942 the Jewish laborers will not receive any payment in cash. The factory administrations will pay to the SS and Pol. L. Galicia for each Jewish Laborer pro calender day and shift 5 Zloty a man, 4 Zloty a woman. Salary Tax and Insurance Contributions do not arise. From the above sums of 5, resp. 4 Zl. the expenses for feeding and the overhead expenses will be deducted. This amount to be deducted may not surpass Zl. 1,60 a day. The office of the SS & Pol. L. is entitled to examine accountes. The sums to be paid will be paid into the Account concerning payments of factories, maintained by the SS & Pol. L. Galicia at the Emmission Bank in Lwow. Payment has to be completed the third of every month for the preceding month. For the purpose of proving the correctness, copies of the wage-lists for each day will be sent to the administration of the SS & Pol. L. Galicia, Lwow, Siegfriestreet 3,

IV. Clothing.

The Jewish laborers when sent to the camps will be permitted to take with them ample clothing, especially winter clothes. The local Police Offices have been especially informed of this order. With a view for supplementing and renewing, the factories may request supplementary clothing through the SS & Pol. L. but only for special reasons.

V. General Ruling.

The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armament Command agree on the necessity of keeping the Jewish laborers fit for work, and that therefore appropriate housing clothing, and medical care have to be provided. In case of difficulties, if any, the factory administrations are requested to agree with the local offices of the Security Police. The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armaments Com and, Lwow are to be informed in such cases. If difficulties should not be solved by such local discussions, application for a decision will have to be addressed without delay to the SS & Pol. L. of the District of Galicia.

Signed Hofmann
SS Brig. Leader and Gen Maj
of Police

Distribution:

Distribution:

Schwarz and Co., Lwow
Textilia Lwow
Metrawat AG. branch Lwow
Training factories AG Lwow
Hobag-Holzbau AG branch Lwow
Barril Store factory in Bolechau
Furniture Factory in Bolechau
Carpathiaus Oil AG

For the information to:

Commander of the Security Police and SD
in the Galicia District Lwow, with copies to the
foreign agencies
Commander of the Order Police (Ordungspolicei)
in the Galicia District Lwow with copies to the
Military Police District Leaders.
SS. Ustuf Fichtuer in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Lochnert in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Hildebraud in the Staff.

In the meantime further evacuation ("Aussiedelung") was executed with energy, so that with effect from 23 June 1943 all Jewish Residence Districts could be dissolved. Therewith I report that the District of Galicia, with the exception of those Jews living in the camps being under the control of the SS & Pol. Leader, is

Free from Jews

Jews still caught in small numbers are given special treatment by the competent detachments of Police and Gendarmerie.

Up to 27 June 1943 altogether
434.329 Jews

have been evacuated ("ausgesiedelt").
Camps for Jews are still in existence in:

Lwow	Kosaki	Drohobycz
Weinbergen	Zborow	Boryslaw
Ostrow	Jezierna	Stryj
Kurowice	Tarnopol	Bolechow
Jaktorow	Hluboczek	Broschniow
Lackie	Borki-Wielki	Njebelow
Pluhow	Kamionki	

containing altogether 21.156 Jews. This number is being reduced currently.

Together with the evacuated action, we executed the confiscation Jewish property. Very high amounts were confiscated and paid over to the Special Staff "Reinhard". Apart from furniture and many textile goods, the following amounts were confiscated and turned over to Special Staff "Reinhard":

As per 30.6.1943:

25,580 kg	Copper Coins
53,190 kg	Nickel Coins
97,581 kg	Gold Coins
82,600 kg	Necklaces - Silver
6,640 kg	Necklaces - Gold
4326,780 kg	Broken Silver
167,740 kg	Silver Coins
18,490 kg	Iron Coins
20,050 kg	Brass Coins
20,952 kg	Wedding Rings - Gold
22,740 kg	Pearls

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11,730 kg	Dental Gold - Dentures
28,200 kg	Powder Boxes - Silver or Metal
44,655 kg	Broken Gold
482,900 kg	Cutlery - Silver
343,100 kg	Cigarette Boxes - Silver or Metal
20,880 kg	Rings, Gold with stones
39,917 kg	Brooches, Ear Rings etc.
18,020 kg	Silver rings
6,166 kg	Watches, all kinds
3,133 kg	Watches ,Silver
3,425 kg	Wrist Watches - Silver
1,256 kg	Wrist Watches - Gold
2,892 kg	Watches - Gold
68 kg	Cameras
98	Binoculars
7	Stamp Collections - complete
5	Trunks filled with loose stamps
100,550 kg	3 bags with rings, not genuine
3,290 kg	1 box with corals
0,460 kg	1 chest with corals
0,280 kg	1 chest with corals
7,495 kg	1 box with fountain pens and propelling pencils
	1 basket with fountain pens and propelling pencils
	1 suit-case with fire tongs
	1 suit-case with pocket knives
	1 suit-case with watch-parts

Banknotes: Paper - Metal

261,589,75	USA - Dollars - Paper
	Gold Dollars: 3 a 5, 18 a 10, 28 a 20
2,515,75	Can. Dollars
124	Arg. Pesos
13,766,64	Hung. Pengoe
291,789	Roubles-Paper
	Gold Roubles: 1 a 7 1/2,11 a 10, 29 a 5
4316	Rouble - Paper
513	French Francs
2.460	Swedish Francs (Sic)
52	Austr. Ducats - Gold
	Austr. Crowns 36 a 10, 25 a 20 3 a 100
2,229,18,60	Engl. Lst.
23	Afr. Lst.
13,490	Roum. Lei
25,671	Russ. Gerwon.
4,600,70	Checosl. Crowns - Paper
185	Dutch Fl.
5,277	Palest. Lst.
9.300	Palest. Mille
160	Irish. Oere
360	Engl. Sh.
1	Irish Lst.
1	Hung. Pesos (Sic)
2	Mex. Pesos
10	Norw. Crowns
3,817,70	Slov. Crowns
435	Karbowanez (Sic)
16,795,000	Zloty

Following the "Fur-action" in December 1941

35 Wagons of Furs were handed over

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Earned Moneys from Forced Labor Camps and from W. and R. Factories
25.5.1943

1. Forced Labor Camps

a. Takings

Wages	11 511 606.98 Zl.	
Hidden money found in clothes	1 232 143.71 Zl.	
Proceeds from useless tools	807.93 Zl.	
		12 744 558,62 Zl

b. Outgoings (Board for Prisoners)

1. Food, Clothes, Medicine	3 108 866.62 Zl.	
2. Wages, Custody by Ukrainian Police	47 358.51 Zl.	
3. Camp-sustenance Repairs, Rents	118 063,15 Zl.	
4. Means of Conveyance		
Horses	1 448 863,57 Zl.	
Cars	83 324,14 Zl.	
Tools	3 037,10 Zl.	
5. Purchases of Furniture	2 410,15 Zl.	
Postage and Telephone	5 678,44 Zl.	
Office needs	29 005,59 Zl.	
6. Buildings	220 000,00 Zl.	
		5 066 607,27 Zl.

2. W.&R. Factories

Takings	7 711 428,92 Zl.	7 711 428,92 Zl.

3. Amount paid over to the SS Cashier

a. Camps	6 876 251,00 Zl.	
b. W. & R. Factories	6 556 513,69 Zl.	
		13 423 764,69 Zl.

Further payments to the SS-Cashier are effected every month.

Owing to the great number of Jews and the vast area to be combed out these Actions were performed with the assistance of detachments from the Security Police the Order Police, the Gendarmerie, the Special Service, and the Ukrainian Police, all acting together in numerous single sweeps. P. 19 of this report contains a map intended to show how Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the District, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The detachments continually were exposed to serious physical and mental strains. Again and again they had to overcome the nausea threatening them when they were compelled to enter the dity and pestilential Jewish holes. During the searches there has been found, moreover, a number of leaflets in the Hebrew language, inciting the Jews to breed lice carrying Spotted Fever, in order to destroy the Police Force. In fact several phials filled with lice were confiscated. Nothing but catastrophical conditions were found in the Ghettoes of Rawa-Ruska and Rohatyn. The Jews of Rawa-Ruska, fearing the evacuation, had concealed those suffering from Spotted Fever in underground holes. When evacuation was to start the Police found that 3000 Jews suffering from Spotted Fever lay about in this Ghetto. In order to destroy this center of pestilence

* *

MAP

From this map one is able to see how the Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the district, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The large dots refer to localities more than 1000 Jews, the smaller ones where less than 1000 Jews lived.

* *

at once every Police Officer innoculated against Spotted Fever was called into action. Thus we succeeded to destroy this plague-boil, losing thereby only one officer. Almost the same conditions were found in Rohatyn. Moreover our detachments again and again discovered smaller or larger centres of pestilence in many towns and villages. Despite all our precautionary measures 120 officers fell ill of Spotted Fever, of whom only 18 died, owing to the protective measures introduced by us.

Some photos of these dirt caves may give an idea of the degree of effort which every officer had to apply to force himself to merely enter these centres of dirt.

* *

Photo

* *

5 Photos

* *

4 Photos

* *

23

What kind of living plague-boils had to be taken out of these centres of dirt is evidenced by the photos below:

6 Photos

* *

- 23 a -

7 Photos

A small number of the "Chosen People".

* *

23 b

2 Photos

This Jew-woman found lying in bed on the occasion of a search-action revealed herself after "unmasking"

2 Photos

as a quite preposterous Jewish lout

* *

23 c

3 Photos

"Dad" and his descendants

* *

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23 d
1 Photo

Three rabbis from Brody

1 Photo

A Jewish cemetery near Lemburg from which 2000 cubic metres of material were taken for road-making

* *

24

On the occasion of these actions, many more difficulties occurred owing to the fact that the Jews tried every means in order to dodge evacuation ("Aussiedelung"). Not only did they try to flee, but they concealed themselves in every imaginable corner, in pipes, chimneys, even in sewers, etc. They built barricades in passages of catacombs, in cellars enlarged to dug-outs, in underground holes, in cunningly contrived hiding-places in attics and sheds, within furniture, etc.

The smaller the number of Jews remaining in the District, the harder their resistance. Arms of all kinds, among them those of Italian make, were used for defense. The Jews purchased these Italian arms from Italian soldiers stationed in the District for high sums in Zloty currency. The ensuing Photos give a small selection from the arms confiscated. Especially dangerous were the saved-off carbines of all kinds.

* *

25

3 Photos

* *

26

1 Photo

Underground bunkers were found with entrances concealed in a masterly manner opening some times into flats, some times into the open. In most cases the entrances had only so much width that just one person could crawl through it. The access was concealed in such a manner that it could not be found by persons not acquainted with the locality. Here nothing succeeded but the assistance of some Jews to whom anything whatever was promised in exchange. What these dug-outs looked like will be shown by the ensuing photos together with their comments:

* *

27

1 Photo

Descent from the office of a Chairman of a Jewish Committee into a cellar. There was no other access to that cellar. The man-hole was behind the writing table. After members of the committee had descended into the cellar, a remaining member closed the lid, covered it with a carpet, and put a chair on it.

1 Photo

Concrete-pit in a court-yard. After 14 Jews had descended, other Jews pushed the well-filled dustbin on the top of the hole

28

1 Photo

Jew-cache in a convenience. Behind the lavatory lid there was a concealed flat by means of which the Jews descended into a narrow shaft. Below the lavatory pit, a room was built in which 6 Jews existed. The flap of the entrance hole was anchored from the inside.

1 Photo

Jew-cache in a cellar. This hiding-place was discovered because an air-pipe emerged for a short stretch. Since the entrance to this cellar was concealed so ingeniously that it could not be discovered the Jews were pulled out by digging deeply into the ground around the pipe

29

1 Photo

Descent to a cellar through the window-sill. Not only did the wainscoting below the window show no difference to the wainscot elsewhere, but also a bed was put in front of the window.

1 Photo

The walling being removed the wood clothing of the hole is visible.

1 Photo

* *

30

1 Photo

Dug-out below a garden bed. Between some potato plants an air pipe was discovered. Since the entrance of the dug-out could not be found the earth around the pipe was removed by digging into the ground and the dug-out discovered in this way; it had a length of about 5 m. (Arrow points to the pipe)

1 Photo

Entrance to the dug-out through the cellar wall, from there into a gallery of the same size as the entrance shaft. The gallery was about 6 m in length; from it the dug-out was reached.

* *

31

1 Photo

Man-hole. To show the dimensions, a Jew has been placed into it. The Jew stands on the ladder used as a means of access. The dug-up floor served as a hiding place for leather, linen goods and clothing material.

1 Photo

The entrance to the man-hole was provided with a lid on which rubbish was placed. The rubbish had been provided by a Jew who subsequently went into another hiding place.

* *

32

1 Photo

Descent to a dug-out by the side of the cellar stairs in a cellar room not to be reached from another part of the house.

1 Photo

From this house the dug-out passes below the street to another house.

1 Photo

It was in this house that the dug-out ended in a cellar room with an alternative access.

* *

33

1 Photo

In the dug-out itself the Jews could stay only in a sitting or kneeling position. The wall of one of the houses had to be pierced in order to pull the Jews out.

1 Photo

Vista into the cellar room

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34

1 Photo

Below this street there was the dug-out.

Giant Dug-Out

In the Ghetto of Rohatyn the Jews had erected three giant dug-outs and given them the following names:

Stalingrad Dug-Out
Sevastopol Dug-Out
Leningrad Dug-Out

The ensuing photos are of the "Stalingrad Dug-Out". It had a length of about 30 m and was sunk into a hill in a garden. From the main gallery, by-galleries branched off and ran into chambers of about 2,50 square m. The access from a house of length of about 10 m had a height of about 1 m. The entrance itself was only so high that one had to crawl. The further part and the chambers were 2,50 m in height. The layer of earth on top had a width of 1,80 m and more. Within the dug-out were a well, .3 m deep and neatly walled in by wooden boards, and a similarly built lavatory. Moreover there was installed electric light and a radio set. The aerial was in the chimney of a house which chimney served at the same time for ventilation and for the purpose of using a small fire place for cooking at nights. There were some more sheet-metal pipes for ventilation. These pipes ended below beryy-bushed and could not be seen there, especially as nobody knew of their being in existence. This dug-out was discovered by betrayal. The entrance, however, was unknown to the traitor. During an extensive search the Polish found a ventilation plant, dug in and thus discovered at a depth of about 2,50 m the ceiling of the dug-out. Galleries and dug-out had been expertly propped and planked boards. As to funniture, beds had been built in two resp. three beds together and provided with good sheets. There were tables and benches, as well as kitchen utensils. The provisions in store would have been sufficient for a long time for the use of the about 60 Jews found in the dug-out. After the officers in the way described above had reached the dug-out, somebody shot at them. When the Jews did not leave despite their being requested to do so, the officers dug several holes into the dug-out. When the Jews still did not give up, the dug-out was set fire to and the Jews were smoked out.

18.

View of dug-out area. Entrance to dug-out was in cellar of house on right.

19.

View of dug-out area. Ventilation pipes were located under the bushes. The holes were dug in order to get the Jews out since the entrance was not known.

20.

View of dug-out area. From roof of house: picture 18

21.

View of dug-out area. At left the ventilation pipe along which the digging toward the dug-out was done.

22.

View of dug-out area. At left, next to the house, is the chimney in which the entrance was located.

23.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

24.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

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25.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

26.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

27.

View inside the dug-out.

28.

View inside the dug-out.

29.

View inside the dug-out. Half buried by digging and burning of wooden walls.

30.

View inside the dug-out. Somewhat buried by burning of walls.

31.

View inside the dug-out with beds.

32.

View of two beds (2 tiers)

33.

View inside dug-out

34.

View insdie dug-out. Partly buried by burning of wooden walls.

35.

View of exposed portion of dug-out. Partly buried by digging at entrance hole.

36.

View inside dug-out.

37.

Entrance to dug-out in cellar of the house, picture 18. In the side was also a broad board on which jars were standing. It had to be removed in order that the entrance hole could be photographed. The hole was located directly opposite the cellar steps and was not to be seen because of the darkness and by the fact that the broad board with the jars was located there, and moreover a box was placed in front of it.

38.

Cellar under the wooden forepart of the house (picture 18). The floor of this forepart was of concrete. This cellar could only be reached through the hole (picture 37) Further passage see arrow.

39.

The architect of the above dug-out.

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40.

Entrance to a place of concealment.

41.

Breakthrough of the wall.

42.

Exit to the door and windowless space. Width of space about 1.50 meters.

43.

Exposed dug-out in the garden of a house . Entrance hole from cellar.

44.

Dug-out beside a house under garden beds. Entrance hole from cellar of house.

I.

Cellar window which was walled in.

2.

Entrance to cellar. Protective tin in front ofthe stove was nailed onto a wooden cover of several boards and thus closed the entrance in visibly.

3.

Entrance to cellar, see picture 2.

4.

Entrance hole seen from below.

5.

Beds in first cellar.

6.

Beds in first cellar.

7.

View into second cellar

8.

Place for sleeping in cellar.

9.

Tunnel from second cellar.

10.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

11.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

12.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

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13.

A Jewess who was still hidden under wood in the second cellar.

14.

Exposed tunnel to a dug-out. This dug-out was 3-stoned, equipped with sanitary arrangements and radio apparatus, and supplied with food for at least five months. It was occupied by 125 Jews, among them one physician. The inmates were rendered harmless by concentrated (explosive) charges.

* *

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In the course of the evacuation action we furthermore discovered that the Jews attempted more than ever to escape to foreign countries. These attempts were made by Jews in possession of considerable amounts of money, jewels, and of forged papers. They tried every means to effect their purpose and often approached members of the German and allied Forces with the request to transport them to or beyond the frontier by way of military cars. They offered in exchange disproportionally high amounts, in many cases up to 5,000 Zl. and more a person. Although in a few cases members of foreign Forces, esp. Hungarians, came to an agreement with them and fulfilled their part, in by far the most cases the Security Police was informed in time by V-men so that the necessary counter-measures were applied, the Jews caught, and the valuables confiscated. By way of illustration some cases are described:

In September 1942 the office of the SS & Police Leader was informed by an Italian soldier (of German blood resident in Switzerland) that some Jews were concealed within the Italian barracks in Lwow, who were to be smuggled across the Frontier by members of the Italian Forces within the next days. Shortly before the intended start, two leaders in mufti entered the barracks and succeeded in arresting a group of seven persons and confiscation 3,200 gold dollars and a large amount of diamonds and jewels. They made the interesting discovery that already 970 gold dollars had been paid for bribing 4 members of the Italian Forces. This money was confiscated also. The Italian soldiers thereupon were sent home.

On 13 May 1943 two German Drivers of the Luftwaffe Headquarters in Charkow reported that a Jew had approached them with the request to transport about 20 to 30 Jews from the Jewish camp Lwow to Brody; some of them were in possession of arms; they would provide for Let Transport Orders directed to these military drivers. In exchange they offered 20,000 Zl. The drivers were ordered to accept the offers, to load the Jews on the Luftwaffe car the 15 May at 5 p.m., to start in the direction of Brody, but to turn the car as soon as it passed the office of NSKK Lwow which was situated at this street, and to drive into the court yard of this office. In fact the car, manned with 20 Jews and one Pole, arrived in this court yard at 5:30 p.m. The Jews, some of whom were armed with charged pistols and sawed-off carbines with the safety devices released, were overwhelmed by a waiting detachment and disarmed. The following arms were confiscated:

1. 1P. Beretta-pistol, Kal. pp
2. to
9. further specifications.

The pistols, mentioned sub 1. and 2. had been purchased by the Jews from members of the Italian Forces for 2.000 Zl. each. The names of the sellers could not be ascertained. After a diligent search, considerable valuables were found and confiscated. A diligent interrogation of the arrested Jews led to the discovery that a certain Jew by the name of Horowitz who was staying in the woods near Brody together with a larger group of Jews, used to organize such transports. As a result of this interrogation it was possible moreover to arrest those Jews who forged identity papers for fugitives. The Pole who was arrested at the same time, confessed to be a member of the Polish Resistance Movement "PPR". Furthermore he named the Jew Horowicz as the Chief Executive of the "PPR" in Lwow. The place of communication in the woods near Brody having been discovered by these interrogations, the whole of this wood area was surrounded and combed out by detachments of the Gendarmerie and of the Ukrainian Police, and by two companies of the German Army on the same day. These forces met smaller forces of armed

58 & 59

bandits who had established themselves in several furnished dug-outs and trenches dating from the Russian occupation. The bandits in all cases used their arms, but they all were overwhelmed and rendered harmless.

33 Jewish bandits were shot. Some sawed-off carbines and some quick-firing rifles and pistols of Russian make were confiscated. Polish game-keeper taking part in the combing-out action was shot dead by the bandits. During the arrests in Lwow, one SS-man was wounded by a shot into the left shank. The 2 German drivers were paid as recompense for their exemplary conduct 2,000 Zl. each. The forged marching-orders and transport orders found in possession of the Jews are reproduced below.

(following a transport order).

* *

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59

(Another Transport Order).

* *

60

In the same way we succeeded on May 21, 1943 in destroying a Jewish gang who again were armed with 0,8 cal. pistols of Italian origin. (In the meantime all Italian soldiers left the district of Galicia).

Only some day later, the 31 May, we succeeded again, during a new comb-out, in destroying 6 dug-outs of major size containing 139 Jewish bandits.

On June 2, 1943, again some Jews who attempted to escape to Hungary by means of a military car owned by the Hungarian Army, could be arrested and, since they resisted, shot. Here again considerable values were confiscated. The Hungarian soldiers participating in the action were adequately rewarded.

The evacuation ("Aussiedelung") having been completed, nevertheless, still minor actions are necessary in order to track Jews in hiding and concealment. This is proved by the fact that every day some persons are caught in possession of forged identity cards and passes. Some forged identity cards, passes, marching orders, and leave passes are enclose herewith.

(follow 6 pages - not numbered - with photos of identity cards, etc.)

61

5 Photos

Some arrested typical criminals from the Lwow Ghetto together with their burglary tools.

* *

62

4 Photos

Some typical impressions of the late Exchange of the Jews in Lwow.

* *

63

Since we received more and more alarming reports on the Jews becoming armed in an ever increasing manner, we started during the last fortnight in June 1943 an action throughout the whole of the district of Galicia with the intent to use strongest measures to destroy the Jewish gangsterdom. Special measures were found necessary during the action to dissolve the Ghetto in Lwow where the dug-outs mentioned above had been established. Here we had to act brutally from the beginning, in order to avoid losses on our side: we had to blow up or to burn down several houses. On this occasion the surprising fact arose the we were able to catch about 20,000 Jews instead of 12000 Jews who had registered. We had to pull at least 3,000 Jewish corpses out of every kind of hiding places; they had committed suicide by taking poison.

Our own losses suffered in these actions:

Spotted Fever:	dead - 1 man	fallen ill:	120 men
Shot by Jews:	dead - 7 men	wounded:	12 men
Stabbed by Jews	dead - 1 man		

Lost by accident in evacuation action: dead 2 men, wounded 5 men.

Despite the extraordinary burden heaped upon every single SS-Police Officer during these actions, mood and spirit of the men were extraordinarily good and praiseworthy from the first to the last day.

Only thanks to the sense of duty of every single leader and man have we succeeded to get rid of this P L A G U E in so short a time.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 18

10 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 18.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT
33779426

H1128 - 0032

Exhibit U.S.A. 294
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

PARTIAL COPY OF DOCUMENT L-22
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

German Extermination Camps -
Auschwitz and Birkenau.
(Excerpt, page 33)

Careful estimate of the number of Jews gassed

in BIRKENAU between April, 1942 and April, 1944

(according to countries of origin).

Poland (transported by truck)	approximately	300,000
" " " train)	"	600,000
Holland	"	100,000
Greece	"	45,000
France	"	150,000
Belgium	"	50,000
Germany	"	60,000
Yugoslavia, Italy and Norway	"	50,000
Lithuania	"	50,000
Bohemia, Moravia and Austria	"	30,000
Slovakia	"	30,000
Various camps for foreign Jews in Poland ..	"	300,000
	approximately	1,765,000

H1128 - 0033

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-22
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Executive Office of the President
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

German Extermination Camps -
Auschwitz and Birkenau.
(Page 33 only)

Exekutivbuero des Praesidenten
Kriegsfluechtlingsausschuss
Washington, D.C.

Deutsche Vernichtungslager -
Auschwitz und Birkenau

(Teilweise Uebersetzung, Seite 33)

Vorsichtige Schaetzung der Anzahl
von Juden, die in Birkenau vom
April 1942 bis zum April 1944
vergast wurden.
(nach Herkunftslaendern).

Polen (in Lastwagen transportiert)	etwa	300.000
Polen (mit der Eisenbahn transportiert)	"	600.000
Holland	"	100.000
Griechenland	"	45.000
Frankreich	"	150.000
Belgien	"	50.000
Deutschland	"	60.000
Jugoslawien, Italien und Norwegen	"	50.000
Litauen	"	50.000
Boehmen, Maehren und Oesterreich	"	30.000
Slowakei	"	30.000
Verschiedene Lager fuer auslaendische Juden in Polen	"	300.000
	etwa	1.765.000

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-22

November 23, 1945.

I ERNST M. COHN, PFC, 33 925 738 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-22.

ERNST M. COHN
PFC.
33 925 738.

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Excerpts From Pages 14 and 16 of Pamphlet - DOCUMENT L-26

CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A Series of Reports Issued by the United Nations Information Organisation

(Formerly the Inter-Allied Information Committee) London

P.14 Greek Jews are in a special category. Many have been deported. Four-fifths of the Jewish population of Salonika are estimated to have been deported to Poland, many of them dying as a result of inhuman treatment.

The conditions under which the conscripts work vary according to where they are and who are their masters. Moreover, accurate information on this subject is scanty, but the following two examples give a fairly good picture.

Out of 400 Greeks conscripted to guard the Athens-Salonika railway ten froze to death within fifteen days. Their dependants received no compensation

In a letter to his family a Greek conscript in Germany wrote on August 20, 1942: "Please send me money and clothes. We are working fourteen hours a day. Our salary is insufficient to buy food, even from the peoples' kitchens". A few days later the German authorities informed the family that this worker had suddenly disappeared.

P.16 According to the official statistics at the end of 1943, there were 380,000 Dutch workers in Germany and 40,000 in Belgium and Northern France.

These figures do not include those workers who have not returned for one reason or another, or those who have failed to come back from leave. They also do not include the 120,000 Jews who have been deported. Dr. Stothfang, one of Sauckel's closest collaborators, estimated the number of workers who have not returned from leave at 150,000.

The Germans have recently imposed a special regulation on Dutch workers in Germany for the purpose of putting an end to this "leave-vanishing" trick. As part of the routine, before a Dutch worker in the Reich can go home on leave, he has to submit, together with his application form, the names of two or more co-workers who will vouch for his return. If the worker fails to return, reprisals are taken against those who have stood surety. But even this unfair method has not succeeded in putting a stop to the practice or even in reducing the number of defaulters.

As a punishment for refusing to sign the pledge of loyalty, 4,000 students were sent to work in Germany. Efforts to conscript Dutch doctors for work in Germany failed as a result of the united stand which the whole medical profession took against such measures. Of the 120,000 Jews who were deported, tens of thousands are being employed in Labour Camps in the East.

DOCUMENT L - 26

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L 26

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 26
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

Page 14 of pamphlet

Die griechischen Juden stellen eine besondere Kategorie dar. Viele sind deportiert worden. Schaetzungsweise vier Fuenftel der juedischen Bevoelkerung von Saloniki sind nach Polen deportiert worden, viele von ihnen starben infolge unmenschlicher Behandlung.

Die Bedingungen, unter denen die Zwangs-Ausgehobenen arbeiten, sind verschieden, je nachdem wo sie sich befinden und wer ihre Herren sind. Dabei ist es kaum moeglich, genaue Information ueber diesen Gegenstand zu erhalten, die nachfolgenden beiden Beispiele geben aber ein ziemlich gutes Bild.

Von 4oo Griechen, die ausgehoben wurden, zur Bewachung der Eisenbahn von Athen nach Saloniki, erfroren zehn innerhalb von fuenfzehn Tagen. Ihre Angehoerigen erhielten keine Entschaedigung.

In einem Brief an seine Familie schrieb ein griechischer Zwangsarbeiter in Deutschland am 2o. August 1942: "Bitte, schickt mir Geld und Kleidung. Wir arbeiten am Tage vierzehn Stunden. Unser Lohn ist unzureichend um Nahrung zu kaufen, sogar in den Volkskuechen." Ein paar Tage spaeter benachrichtigten die Deutschen Behoerden die Familie, dass dieser Arbeiter ploetzlich verschwunden sei.

Page 16

Nach amtlichen Statistiken von Ende 1943 befanden sich 38o ooo Hollaendische Arbeiter in Deutschland und 4o ooo in Belgien und Nord Frankreich.

Diese Zahlen schliessen nicht solche Arbeiter ein, die aus dem einen oder anderen Grunde nicht zurueckkehrten oder die vom Urlaub nicht zurueckkamen. Sie schliessen auch nicht die 12o ooo Juden ein, die deportiert worden sind. Dr. Stothfang, einer von Sauckel's engsten Mitarbeitern, schaetzte die Zahl der nicht vom Urlaub zurueckgekehrten Arbeiter auf 15o ooo.

Vor kurzem haben die Deutschen besondere Vorschriften fuer hollaendische Arbeiter in Deutschland eingefuehrt, um diesem Trick des "Verschwindens auf Urlaub" ein Ende zu bereiten. Bevor ein hollaendischer Arbeiter im Reich auf Urlaub heimkehren kann, hat er in seinem Antragsformular die Namen von zwei oder mehr Arbeitskollegen anzugeben, die fuer seine Rueckkehr zu garantieren haben. Wenn der Arbeiter nicht zurueckkehrt, werden Vergeltungsmassnahmen gegen diejenigen unternommen, die sich fuer ihn verbuergten. Jedoch auch dieser unfairen Methode ist es nicht gelungen, den Uebertretungen ein Ende zu machen oder auch nur ihre Zahl herabzumindern.

Als Strafe fuer ihre Weigerung, das Loyalitaetsgeloebnis zu unterschreiben, wurden 4ooo Studenten zur Arbeit nach Deutschland verschickt.

Bemuehungen, hollaendische Aerzte zur Taetigkeit in Deutschland auszuheben, scheiterten an der einmuetigen Haltung, die der gesamte Aerztestand

H1128 - 0037

gegenueber solchen Massnahmen einnahm. Von 12o ooo deportierten Juden werden zehntausende in den oestlichen Arbeitslagern beschaeftigt.-

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 26

15 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT. 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L 26./

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT. 33779426

Excerpts from Pages 21 and 26 of
COMMUNIQUE --- DOCUMENT L - 31

C O M M U N I Q U E

of the

Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigating the Crimes Committed by the Germans in the Majdanek Extermination Camp in Lublin

P.21 "Last spring an incalculable number of corpes were exhumed and burnt in furnaces specially built for the purpose, evidently with the object of wiping out the traces of the crimes committed by Hitler's orders.

"These huge furnaces were built of bricks and iron and constituted a crematorium of a large capacity. Often the stench from the corpes reached the city, at least the east end of it, and consequently, even less informed people realized what was going on in that frightful place...

"The fact that the activities of the 'Extermination Camp' were directed by the Hitler government is proved by the visit Himmler himself paid to the camp when he came to Lublin in the summer of 1943".

The Committee established the fact that in the crematorium alone over six hundred thousand bodies were burnt; on gigantic bonfires in the Krembecki Woods over three hundred thousand corpses were burnt; in the two old furnaces over eighty thousand corpses were burnt; on bonfires in the camp near the crematorium no less than four hundred thousand corpses were burnt.

With the object of covering up the traces of their crimes the Germans killed the attendants, prisoners in the camp, of the gas chamber and crematorium.

As a result of a thorough investigation of numerous affidavits by medical experts and material proof, the aforesaid Committee of Medical Experts under the chairmanship of Professor Szyling-Syngalewicz, Professor of Medical Jruisprudence at the Lublin Catholic University, found that:

"During the whole period of four years that the Lublin Majdanek Camp was in existence, a deliberate and consistent system operated for the premeditated, wholesale extermination of people, both prisoners in the camp as well as people especially brought there for the purpose of extermination."

P.26 The Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission finds that during the four years the Majdanek Extermination Camp was in existence the Hitlerite butchers, on the direct orders of their criminal government, exterminated by means of wholesale shooting and wholesale asphyziation in gas chambers of about one million five hundred thousand persons - Soviet prisoners of war, prisoners of war of the former Polish army, and civilians of different nationalities, such as Poles, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians, Netherlanders, Czechs, Serbs, Greeks, Croatians, and a vast number of Jews.

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H1128 - 0039

Partial
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-31-PS
(cont.)

Auszuege:

Bericht der Ausserordentlichen Polnisch-Sowjet-Russischen Kommission zur Untersuchung des von den Deutschen begangenem Verbrechen im "Vernichtungslager" Majdanek in Lublin.

(p.21)"Im Fruehling dieses Jahres wurde eine unzaehlbare Menge von Leichen ausgegraben und in besonders fuer diesen Zweck gebauten Oefen verbrannt, offensichtlich mit der Absicht, alle Spuren der von Hitler angeordneten Verbrechen zu verwischen. Diese riesigen Oefen, aus Ziegelsteinen und Eisen gebaut, stellten ein Krematorium von grosser Kapazitaet dar. Der von den Leichen verursachte Gestank war oft in der Stadt selbst wahrnehmbar, zum wenigsten im oestlichen Teil, und infolgedessen wurden sich sogar weniger gut unterrichtete Leute desbewusst, was in diesem furchtbaren Platz vor sich ging. ..

Die Tatsache, dass die Vorgaenge in dem "Vernichtungslager" von der Hitler Regierung angeordnet waren, geht aus einen Besuch Himmlers im Lager hervor, als er im Sommer 1943 nach Lublin kam."

Die Kommission hat festgestellt, dASS im Krematorium allein ueber 600 000 Leichen verbrannt wurden; auf gewaltigen Scheiterhaufen im Kranbecki Wald ueber 300 000 Leichen, in den beiden alten Oefen ueber 80 000; und auf Scheiterhaufen in der Naehe des Krematoriums nicht weniger als 400 000.

Um alle Spuren ihres Verbrechens zu verwischen, toeteten die Deutschen alle Waerter, Lagergefangene, der Gaskammer und des Krematoriums.

Infolge einer gruendlichen Untersuchung, vieler eidesstattlicher Erklaerungen medizinischer Sachverstaendiger und auf Grund von Beweisen stellt die oben erwaehnte Kommision medizinischer Sachverstaendiger, unter dem Vorsitz von Professor Szyling - Syngalewicg, Prof. fuer gerichtliche Medizin an der Lubliner Universitaet, fest:

"In den vier Jahren der Existenz des Lubliner Majdanek Lagers ein wohlueberlegtes, konsequentes System funktionierte fuer die vorsaetzliche, in grossem Stil angelegte Ausrottung von Gefangenen im Lager wie auch von Menschen, die zum Zweck der Ausrottung dorthin geschickt wurden."

(p.26) Die Ausserordentliche Polnisch-Sowjet-Russische Kommission stellt fest, dass in den vier Jahren der Existenz des Majdanek "Vernichtunslagers" ungefaehr eine Million fuenfhunderttausend Menschen, Sowjet-Russische Kriegsgefangene, Kriegsgefangene der frueheren polnischen Armee.und Zivilisten verschiedener Nationalitaeten, wie Polen, Franzosen, Italiener Belgier, Niederlaender, Tschechen, Griechen, Kroatier und eine grosse Anzahl Juden von den Schlaechtern Hitlers, auf direkten Befehl ihrer verbrecherischen Regierung, in grossen Mengen erschossen und in Gaskammern vergiftet wurden.

H1128-0040

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-31-PS
(cont.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-31-PS

November 23, 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and the German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-31-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5 33812169

Exhibit U.S.a. 291
Filed Dec 14, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DCOUMENT L 53
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
4143 Top Secret

Extra
Stamp: Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
Received 24.7.1944 1225
Dept. IVL Diary No 22/44
Radom 21.7.44

TO: the Branch Office
for the attention of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer THIEL - or acting deputy - in
TOMASCHOW

SUBJECT: Clearance of Prisons

REFERENCE: None

The Commander of the Sipo and SD in the General Government issued the following order in his teletype message No. 14002 dated 20.7.44, IV 6 No. 82/44 Top Secret

"I again stress the fact that the number of inmates of the Sipo and SD prisons must be kept as low as possible. In the present situation, particularly those suspects, handed over by the Civil Police (Ordnungspolizei) need only be subjected to a short, formal interrogation, provided there are no serious grounds for suspicion. They are then to be sent by the quickest route to a concentration camp, should no court-martial proceedings be necessary or should there be no question of discharge. Please keep the number of discharges very low. Should the situation at the front necessitate it, early preparations are to be made for the total clearance of prisons. Should the situation develop suddenly in such a way that it is impossible to evacuate the prisoners, the prison inmates are to be liquidated and their bodies disposed of as far as possible (burning, blowing up the building, etc.). If necessary, Jews still employed in the armament industry or on other work are to be dealt with in the same way.

The liberation of prisoners or Jews by the enemy, be it the SB or the Red Army, must be avoided under all circumstances nor may they fall into their hands alive."

The above is to be noted and strictly complied with.

Signature unreadable

Stamp:
The Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

(in writing)
Tomaschow 25.7.44
Top Secret

SS-Obersturmfuehrer Pruess
personally
within the office
for his information

by order
(Signature illegible)

information received
25/7 Signed Preuss

H1128 - 0041

H1128 - 0042

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 53
Continued

Stamp: The Commandant
Sipo and SD in
the Radom District
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

Tomaschow 25.7.44

(in writing)

the
1) Direction of depts. III, V and the technical direction of IV 1, IV 2, IV 3 and IV 6 have been informed
2) returned (?) IV L

by order
Signed R.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 53

10 November 1945

I, CLARE BOULTER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 59549, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 53

CLARE BOULTER
P/O W.R.N.S.
59549

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-61
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

The Commissioner for the Four Year Plan
The Plenipotentiary General for Manpower

Saarlandstr. 96
Berlin S.W.11
26 November 1942

Va 5431/7468/42 g

Express letter

To the Presidents of the "Landes"
Employment Offices - Employment
Office Brandenburg excepted -

SECRET

Subject: Employment of Jews; here: Exchange of Jews in essential employment against Polish labor.

In agreement with the Chief of the Security Police and the SD, Jews who are still in employment are, from now on, to be evacuated from the territory of the Reich and are to be replaced by Poles, who are being deported from the General Gouvernement.

The Chief of the Security Police advises (us) under the date of 26 October 1942 that it is anticipated that during the month of November the evacuation of Poles in the Lublin district will begin, in order to make room there for the settlement of persons of German race (Volksdeutsche).

The Poles who are to be evacuated as a result of this measure will be put into concentration camps and put to work where they are criminal or asocial elements. The remaining Poles where they are suitable for labor, will be transported - without family - into the Reich, particularly to Berlin; there they will be put at the disposal of the labor allocation offices to work in armament factories instead of the Jews who are to be replaced.

The Jews who will become available as a result of the employment of Polish labor will be deported on a shuttle system. This will apply first to Jews engaged in menial work since they can be exchanged most easily. The remaining so-called "qualified" Jewish laborers will be left to the industries until their Polish replacements have been made sufficiently familiar with the work processes by a period of apprenticeship to be determined for each case individually. Loss of production in individual industries will thus be reduced to the absolute minimum.

I reserve the right to issue further instructions. Please inform the labor offices concerned accordingly.

To the President of the "Landes" Labor Office Brandenburg, Berlin W.62

- - - - - - -

I transmit the foregoing copy for your information. Insofar as the removal of Jews (still) in employment concerns your area (Bezirk) too, I request that you take the necessary measures in cooperation with the competent offices of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD.

Signed: Fritz Sauckel.

H1128 - 0043

The Regierungs President
Economics Admin Staff for
War Economics Area XII (Wehrwirtschaftsbezirk XII)

Wilhelmstr. 48
Wiesbaden
12 Dec. 1942
Tel. 5948

III/11-B.E. 10. 23/3205/42 g

Copy

SECRET

to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry
and the Manual Workers' Guilds (Handwerkskammern)
in War Economics Area XII

- address to individuals or acting deputy -

for your information

By order

Signed: Dr. Schneider

Certified
Hellbach
Employee

Stamp
The Regierungspräsident
Landes Office of Economics
Coblenz
16 Dec 1942
Diary No. 2627 Clerk

Stamp
The Regierungspräsident
Wiesbaden
Economics Admin Staff
for War Economics Area XII

For information:
a) Chambers of Economics
b) "Landes" Master Mechanics.
c) "Landes" Economic Offices Koblenz and Saarbruecken
for War Economics Area XII
- address to individuals or acting deputy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-61

15 November 1945.

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, PO, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-61.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
PO, WRNS,
66370

H1128 - 0044

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L156
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

The Commissioner for the Four Years Plan
The Plenipotentiary General for Manpower

Saarlandstr.96
Berlin S.W.11
26 March 1943

VI a 5431/2008/43 g

SECRET

To the Presidents of the "Landes" Employment Offices

Re: Removal of Jews

At the end of February and Reich Leader SS, in agreement with myself and the Reich Minister for Armaments and Munitions, for reasons concerning the security of the State, removed from their places of work all Jews who were still working freely and not in camps and either transferred them to a labor corps or collected them for removal ("Fortschaffung"). So that the lightning character of the measure be protected, I have avoided to give you any prior notice and have informed only those Employment Offices in whose areas unattached Jewish labor was employed in larger numbers.

In order to gain an idea of the effect of this measure on the employment situation, I request you to report to me, as of 31 March 1943, to what extent Jews have been removed from employment and replacement through other forms of labor has become necessary. In supplying this information the number of firms and of Jews employed by these firms is to be based on the conditions which prevailed prior to evacuation. The enclosed form is to be used for the report. In so far as foreign labor has been requested and supplied as replacement, I request that this be noted in cols.5 and 6 in red figures, distinct from the total figures.

Furthermore I request that I be informed of any special observations made in the course of this action, particularly concerning the effects it has had on the most important industries and the methods used by the firms themselves to compensate for their losses through internal reorganization.

Please, submit these reports by 10 April 1943.

Signed (signature).

- - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L156

17 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L156.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1128 – 0045

Exhibit U.S.A. 292
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT L-161
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

BRITISH WAR OFFICE REPORT
M. I 19 (R.P.S.) / 2638 31 May 1945

REPORT

POLAND

OSWIECIM (AUSCHWITZ) CONCENTRATION CAMP

Interregation of: - French Student

"42. During July 1944 they were being liquidated at the rate of 12,000 Hungarian Jews daily, and, as the crematoria could not deal with such numbers, many bodies were thrown into large pits and covered with quick lime."

H1128 – 0046

H1128 - 0047

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-161
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Offizieller Bericht des Englischen Kriegsministeriums

M.I. 19. (R.P.S.)/2638
31. Mai, 1945

Bericht

Polen

Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Konzentrationslager.

Vernehmung eines franzoesischen Studenten

Seite 8:

"42. Im Juli 44 wurden sie ausgerottet in Mengen von 12.000 Ungarischen Juden per Tag und da die Krematoria solche Quantitaeten nicht bewaeltigen konnten wurden viele Leichen in grosse Graeben geworfen und mit ungeloeschtem Kalk bedeckt."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-161

I GERHARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01337107 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-161.

GERHARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt. Inf.
01337107

H1128 - 0048

COPY OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT L 165
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 287
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

POLISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION PRINTED AS A PRESS BULLETIN

POLISH

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

No. 58 London, Tuesday, December 15th, 1942. No. 58

H1128 - 0049

COPY OF EXCERPTS FROM DOCUMENT L-165
(Continued)

(From)
(Page 7)

THE JEWISH FOOD SITUATION

The Jewish section of the population, as we know, is subjected to general living conditions which are still worse than those of the Poles, and the uncertainty of life for them is increased by the continually changing orders and regulations affecting their day-to-day existence. In regard to food supplies, they are brought under a completely separate system, which is obviously aimed at depriving them of the most elemental necessities of life.

The separate and isolated quarters of towns which the German authorities have assigned as ghettoes for the Jewish inhabitants are theoretically autonomously administered and are completely cut off from the outside world. They are under the supervision of special German commissaries, who have unrestricted powers. Economic life inside the ghetto, and in particular the question of food supplies for its inhabitants, is in the hands of the Jewish Council (Judenrat). All trade and commodity exchange, including the supply of foodstuffs, goes on through a special German organ known as the Transferstelle. This department is responsible for allocating and selling to the ghetto all kinds of goods, including food, as the respective German food or other departments allow at any moment. The goods thus obtained by the ghetto are distributed to the shops by the "Supplies Establishment," which is a special department under the Jewish Council.

As a rule, the ghetto receives foodstuffs of two main categories. The first group consists of rationed goods, which are allocated in accordance with the number of inhabitants and on a ration unit basis. It includes the main food articles such as bread, meat, sugar, fats, etc. The second category consists of goods which are not rationed in the strict sense of the word, but of which the sale to Jews is controlled and for which permission has to be given on each occasion by the German authorities. No article of food not included in either of these two categories can be sold to Jews, either outside or inside the ghettoes. In May, 1941, the German authorities gave permission for barely 154 tons of vegetables to be taken into the Warsaw ghetto, this amount working out at about two-thirds of a pound per person per month. And this was a comparatively high quota, for in the previous month only 48 tons had been allowed to come on to the ghetto market. In June, 1941, the quota of potatoes assigned to the ghetto was 67 tons and other vegetables 189.5 tons. In August there was some improvement in the situation, for the German authorities permitted the import of 100 tons of vegetables weekly into the ghetto, this working out at nine ounces per person.

The quantity allowed in the ration is continually changed, the tendency being to reduce the allotted quantities. The possession of a ration card is by no means a guarantee that a ration will be obtainable. From information received through neutral sources, the weekly rations of the most important articles of food in the Warsaw ghetto during a certain unspecified period of 1941 were as follows:

	Bread.	Meat.	Sugar.	Fats.
In grammes	420	125	45	25
In ounces (app.)	14-6/7	4½	1-3/5	9/10

H1128 - 0050

COPY OF EXCERPTS FROM DOCUMENT L-165
(Continued)

(From Page 7 - Continued)

Conditions were somewhat better in Cracow, where in March, 1941, the weekly ration for Jews was:

	Bread.	Meat.	Sugar.	Fats.
In grammes	1,000-1,090	None.	50	30
In ounces (app.)	36-39-1/5	--	1-4/5	1

The above figures call for no comment.

In such conditions the starving Jewish population has to resort to the purchase of food on the ghetto black market, which is supplied by smuggling over the walls at the danger of life, and by the extensive bribery of the German guards. Naturally, prices on the ghetto black market are considerably higher even by comparison with those on the Polish black market. The following figures relating to the autumn of 1941 (in Warsaw) illustrate this disparity:

Per kilo. (2¼ lbs.)	Polish black market.	Ghetto black market.
Bread	15 zlotys.	32 zlotys.
Potatoes	4.31 "	8.50 "
Fats	45 "	90 "

(Pre-war exchange rate was about 25 zlotys to the pound.)

Thus, while the rations for Jews are only a half or a third of the rations for Poles, the prices on the black market are twice as high. A Jewish worker employed on forced labour, and receiving four zlotys a day (about 3s. 4d.) could at that time (autumn, 1941) buy for that amount only half a kilo (1-1/8 lb.) of potatoes; a Jewish tailor earning 50 zlotys weekly could buy only half a kilo of fats.

Therefore the only hope of survival for the great majority of the Jews was in the communal assistance provided by the Jewish Council and various charitable organizations. In the summer of 1941 soup kitchens in the Warsaw ghetto were providing some 120,000 portions daily. This represented assistance to barely 25 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants, and only half the number actually needing help.

The terrible shortage of food, coupled with the serious overcrowding and insanitary conditions of the ghettoes, has led to a fearful increase in the mortality rate from month to month. In August, 1941, there were 5,620 deaths in the Warsaw ghetto, while in June, 1941, (the latest month for which figures have been available), there were only 396 births. The inevitable decline in ghetto population thus resulting was compensated for by the continual influx of Jews driven into the ghettoes by the German authorities, who rounded them up not only from all over Poland, but from almost all Europe.

In July, 1942, the German authorities started a process of wholesale extermination of the Jewish population of the ghettoes.

H1128 - 0051

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT L 165
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Polnisches Informations

Ministerium

Als Presse-Bekanntmachung

herausgegeben

Polnische Halbmonatsschrift

Nr.58 London, Dienstag, 15. Dezember 1942.

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H1128 - 0052

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 165
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Die juedische Nahrungsmittellage.

Der juedische Teil der Bevoelkerung ist, wie wir wissen, besonders schweren Lebensbedingungen unterworfen, die noch schlimmer denn die der Polen sind. Die Unsicherheit ihres Lebens ist verstaerkt durch die staendig wechselnden Befehle und Vorschriften in Bezug auf ihre taegliche Existenz. Es gibt ein besonderes System fuer ihre Nahrungsmittelversorgung und dieses zielt offensichtlich darauf hin, ihnen die elementarsten Notwendigkeiten des Lebens zu verweigern.

Die abgesonderten und isolierten Teile der Staedte, welche die Deutschen den juedischen Einwohnern als Ghettos zugeteilt hatten, waren theoretisch selbstaendig verwaltet und vollstaendig von der Aussenwelt abgeschlossen. Sie sind unter der Aufsicht von besonderen deutschen Kommissaren, die unbeschraenkte Macht haben. Das wirtschaftliche Leben im Ghetto und insbesondere die Nahrungsmittelversorgungsfrage fuer die Einwohner ist in den Haenden des Judenrates. Jeglicher Handel und Warenaustausch, einschliesslich Nahrungsmittel-Versorgung, geht durch eine besondere deutsche Stelle, als "Transferstelle" bekannt. Diese Abteilung ist verantwortlich fuer die Zuteilung und den Verkauf von allen Waren, einschliesslich Nahrungsmittel, im Ghetto, soviel die zustaendigen deutschen Nahrungsmittel- oder anderen Stellen im Moment erlauben. Die Gueter, die auf diese Weise im Ghetto erhalten werden, werden den verschiedenen Geschaeften durch das Versorgungsamt (Supplies Establishment), eine besondere Abteilung des Judenrates, zugeteilt.

Im allgemeinen erhaelt das Ghetto zweierlei Arten von Lebensmitteln. Die erste Gruppe besteht aus rationierten Guetern, die entsprechend der Einwohnerzahl und auf einer Rationenbasis zugeteilt werden. Sie schliesst die Hauptnahrungsmittel, wie Brot, Fleisch, Zucker, Fette usw. ein. Die zweite Gruppe enthaelt Gueter, die nicht im wahren Sinne des Wortes rationiert sind, deren Verkauf an Juden jedoch kontrolliert ist und jedesmal einer Erlaubnis der deutschen Behoerden bedarf. Keinerlei Lebensmittel, die nicht in diesen zwei Gruppen enthalten sind, duerfen an Juden verkauft werden, weder ausserhalb noch innerhalb des Ghettos. Im Mai 1941 erlaubten die deutschen Behoerden knapp 154 Tonnen Gemuese fuer das Warschauer Ghetto, das heisst ungefaehr 2/3 Pfund pro Person im Monat. Dabei war dies eine verhaeltnismaessig hohe Quote, denn im vorhergehenden Monat waren nur 48 Tonnen fuer das Ghetto erlaubt. Im Juni 1941 war die Kartoffelquote fuer das Ghetto 67 Tonnen und 189.5 Tonnen anderes Gemuese. Im August besserte sich die Lage etwas, da die deutschen Behoerden die Einfuhr im Ghetto von 100 Tonnen woechentlich genehmigten, dies ist 9 Unzen (ungefaehr 1/2 Pfund) pro Person.

Die genehmigte Quantitaet der Rationen wird fortlaufend geaendert mit Tendenz zur Verkuerzung der zugeteilten Quantitaeten. Der Besitz einer Lebensmittelkarte bedeutet in keiner Weise, dass eine Ration erhaltbar ist. Ein Bericht von neutraler Quelle sagt, dass die woechentliche Ration von wichtigen Nahrungsmitteln im Warschauer Ghetto waehrend einer un-

H1128 - 0053

bestimmten Zeitspanne in 1941 die folgende war:

	Brot	Fleisch	Zucker	Fett
in Gramm	42o	125	45	25
in Unzen (ung.)	14 6/7	4 1/2	1 3/5	9/1o

Die Verhaeltnisse waren etwas besser in Krakau, wo im Maerz 1941 die folgenden woechentlichen Rationen fuer Juden ausgegebenwurden:

	Brot	Fleisch	Zucker	Fett
in Gramm	1,ooo-1,o9o	keines	5o	3o
in Unzen	36-39 1/5	-	1 4/5	1

Die obigen Zahlen benoetigen keines Kommentars.

Unter solchen Bedingungen musste die ausgehungerte Bevoelkerung Nahrungsmittel im Ghetto-Schwarzhandel kaufen. Die Waren fuer diesen wurden unter Lebensgefahr und mit ausgiebiger Bestechung der deutschen Wachen ueber die Mauern geschmuggelt. Natuerlich sind die Preise im Ghetto-Schwarzhandel viel hoeher, hoeher sogar als die Preise im polnischen Schwarzhandel. Die folgenden Zahlen vom Herbst 1941 (in Warschau) zeigen den Unterschied.

Pro Kilo	Polnischer Schwarzhandel	Ghetto Schwarzhandel
Brot	15 zlotys	32 zlotys
Kartoffeln	4,31 "	8.5o "
Fett	45 "	9o "

(Vorkriegskurs war ungefaehr 25 zlotys fuer ein Pfund).

Waehrend also die Rationen fuer Juden nur ein halb oder ein drittel von den Rationen der Polen waren, waren die Preise im Schwarzhandel doppelt so hoch. Ein juedischer Arbeiter, der Zwangsarbeit verrichtete und vier zlotys (ungefaehr 3s 4d) im Tage verdiente, konnte also zu dieser Zeit (Herbst 1941) fuer diesen Betrag nur ein halbes Kilo (1 1/8 Pfund) Kartoffel kaufen; ein juedischer Schneider, der 5o zlotys woechentlich verdiente, konnte nur ein halbes Kilo Fett kaufen.
Fuer die Mehrzahl der Juden war daher die von dem juedischen Rat und anderen Wohltaetigkeits-Organisationen geleistete Gemeindeunterstuetzung die einzige Hoffnung, am Leben zu bleiben. Im Sommer 1941 wurden im Warschauer Ghetto 12o.ooo Portionen von Volkskuechen ausgehaendigt. Dies half nur ungefaehr 25 % der Gesamtanzahl der Bevoelkerung und damit nur der Haelfte der wirklich Hilfebedauerftigen.

H1128 - 0054

Der schreckliche Mangel an Lebensmitteln, zusammen mit der bedenklichen Ueberfuellung und den ungesunden Verhaeltnissen in den Ghettos, fuehrte zu einer erschreckenden Zunahme der Sterblichkeitsrate von Monat zu Monat. Im August 1941 starben 5.620 Leute im Warschauer Ghetto, waehrend im Juni 1941 (der letzte Monat,fuer den Statistiken verfuegbar waren) es nur 396 Geburten gab. Die dadurch unvermeidliche Abnahme der Ghetto-Bevoelkerung wurde durch den staendigen Zufluss von Juden, die von den deutschen Behoerden, nicht nur aus Polen, sondern aus ganz Europa, in das Ghetto getrieben wurden, ausgeglichen.

Im Juli 1942 begannen die deutschen Behoerden ein Verfahren der Massenvernichtung der juedischen Bevoelkerung des Ghettos.-

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 165 23 Nov 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT. 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document L 165.-

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT. 33779426

Exhibit U.S.A. 276
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-180
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

A C T I O N - G R O U P A

Pencilled: Personal property of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Wv.31.1.1942

Ruber-stamp: Secret matter of the Reich

40 copies
copy nr. 23.

ACTION - Group A.

Comprehensive Report up to 15 October 1941.

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(Note of translator: For Enclosures see translation page 13)

H1128 - 0055

(original page 1)

"Action-Group A, after preparing their vehicles for action proceeded to their area of concentration as ordered on 23 June 1941, the second day of the campaign in the East. Army Group North consisting of the 16th and 18th Armies and Panzer-Group 4 had left the day before. Our task was to hurriedly establish personal contact with the commanders of the Armies and with the commander of the army of the rear area. It must be stressed from the beginning that co-operation with the Armed Forces was generally good, in some cases, for instance with Panzer-Group 4 under Col. Gen. Hoeppner, it was very close, almost cordial. Misunderstandings which cropped up with some authorities in the first days, were cleared up mainly through personal discussions."

(The next two paragraphs - on page 1 and 2 - deal with the military advance only and here irrelevant.)

Page 2, bottom: "At the start of the Eastern Campaign it became obvious with regard to the Security Police that its special work had to be done not only in the rear areas, as was provided for in the original agreements,

(original page 3)

with the High Command of the Army, but also in the combat areas, and this for two reasons. On the one hand, the development of the rear area of the armies was delayed because of the quick advance and on the other hand, the undermining communist activities and the fight against partisans was most effective within the areas of actual fighting - especially when the Luga sector was reached.

To carry out the duties connected with security police, it was desirable to move into the larger towns together with the armed forces. We had our first experiences in this direction when a small advance detachment under my leadership entered Kowno together with the advance units of the Armed Forces on 25 June 1941. When the other larger towns, especially Libau, Mitau, Riga, Dorpat, Reval, and the larger suburbs of Leningrad were captured, a detachment of the Security Police was always with the first army units. Above all, communist functionaries and communist material had to be seized, and the armed forces themselves had to be secured against surprises inside the towns; the troops themselves were usually not able to take care of that because of their small numbers. For this purpose

(original page 4)

the Security Police immediately after capture formed volunteer detachments from reliable natives in all three Baltic provinces; they carried out their duties successfully under our command. For example, it may be mentioned that the armed forces suffered not inconsiderable losses through guerillas in Riga, on the left of the Duena river; on the right bank of the Duena river, however, after these volunteer detachments had been organized in Riga not a single soldier was injured, although these Latvian detachments suffered some killed and wounded in fighting with Russian stragglers.

Similarly, native anti-Semitic forces were induced to start prgroms against Jews during the first hours after capture, though this inducement proved to be very difficult. Following out orders, the Security Police was determined to solve the Jewish question with all possible means and most decisively. But it was desirable that the Security Police should not put in an immediate appearance, at least in the beginning, since the extraordinarily harsh measures were apt to stir even German circles. It had to be shown to the world that the native population itself took the first action by way of natural reaction against the suppression by Jews during several decades and against the terror exercised by

H1128 - 0056

(original page 5)

the Communists during the preceding period.

After reaching the Duena river and therewith Riga, the Action-Group detached itself at first from the further advance of the Army-Group North, and concentrated its forces on the pacification of the Lithousnian and Latvian area, and later of the old-Russian area which was reached at Opotschka. The work in this connection took on many shapes.

In view of the constant changes in German troops and the fluctuation within the German authorities, which was caused by the transfer of the rear-area of the Wehrmacht to the rear-area of the armies, and later to the civil administration and to the Commander of the Armed Forces the personnel and thus the opinions of the German authorities changed far too often andfar too quickly. In the Security Police this had to be avoided, which led us to adopt the policy of keeping the same commanders in the same locality as far as possible. Thereby the Security Police gained a considerable advantage over all other comers, because it knew facts and people. As a matter of fact, they alone amongst all authorities may claim to have achieved a certain steadiness on the German side. The Lithouanians, Latvians, and the Esthonians, who have a fine feeling for such matters,

(original page 6)

came soon to acknowledge this fact and acted accordingly.

Under these circumstances the Security Police tried to guide political, economic, and cultural matters according to definite policies, and to advise the other German authorities on these subjects. In the political sphere particularly the several competent authorities followed different viewpoints. It was regrettable that the Ministry for Eastern Affairs had not given clear directions from the beginning, so that up to date and in spite of our efforts the situation in the Baltic provinces is not clear. The example of Esthonia is significant for this fluctuation. In agreement with the RSHA the Action-Group brought with them the Esthonian Dr. MAE as presumptive political adviser for the Esthonians. In order to avoid a pernicious muddle, as happened in Lithounia and Latvia, and in order to obtain the appointment of Dr. MAE or to avoid his removal, negotiations had to be carried out with, one after the other, the Army division capturing Reval, the Army Corps compentent for Reval, the Garrison commander Reval, the Field Commandatura Reval, the 18. Army Group North, the Commander

(original page 7)

of the Rear Army Area at the Army Group North, the General Commissioner and his deputy, and with the representative of the Ministry for Eastern Affairs.

After the conquest of Lithouania and Latvia, the Action-Detachments 2 and 3 were separated from the Commander of the Rear-Area of the Armed Forces and were left in Lithouania and Latvia respectively for essential assignments. The Commanders of Action-Detachments 2 and 3 have been staying permanently in Kowno and Riga since the beginning of July.

Contact was established also with the Reich Commissioner as soon as he was appointed and likewise with the General Commissioners, i.e. by the Action-Group and by the Action-Detachments. Co-operation with the Reich Commissioner depended on

a) a delay in the inquiry addressed to the RSHA as to how the interpolation (sc. of the Security Police) at the Reich Commissioner's should be effected, and

H1128 - 0057

b) on the negotiations of the Superior SS-and Police Fuehrer who on his own account had initiated negotiations with the Reich commissioner with regard to the interpolation of the police. No initiative of our own was admissible therefore until the questions to a) and b) had been settled. It was intended to get in touch with the Reich Commissioner with regard to this question at a convenient moment. There are plenty of special occasions.

(original page 8)

When the advance of the Army Group North was halted in Esthonia and at Luga and when heavy fighting and strong Russian attacks against the centre and the right wing ensued, the Action-Group again teamed up with the armies, in particular the 4. Panzer Group, because the struggle against the partisans who now began to appear in great numbers, was and still is a job for the Security Police. The area to the North of Pleskau and between the Peipus- and Ilmen- lakes with far extending forest and swamps was really an ideal area for Russian partisan warfare. The difficulties of the terrain further impeded activities even for the smaller units. After the failure of purely military activities such as the placing of sentries and combing through the newly occupied territories with whole divisions, even the Armed Forces had to look out for new methods. The Action-Group undertook to search for new methods. Soon therefore the Armed Forces adopted the experiences of the Security Police and their methods of combatting the partisans. For details I refer to the numerous reports concerning the struggle against thepartisans.

(original page 9)

The activities of the Security Police were rendered more difficult during the further course of the struggle against the partisans because the vehicles either could not be used or were to be preserved for the advance on Leningrad, which was always expected at that time.

Special difficulties arose for the Command of the Action-Group at this time. Whilst the larger parts of the Security Police, in action in Lithouania and Latvia, were 700 km to the rear, the other parts were in action against the partisans behind the frontline, extending for nearly 600 km. For the transmission of signals we had only a wireless truck stationed in Riga, and one medium and one light wireless truck for this vast area. Even the use of army telephones failed over distances of more then 200 km. The Action-Group as a whole could be led only by personal contacts, although the ways and roads, including the army highways, were in an extremely bad state. Even on the army highway an hourly average speed of 10 km could not be exceeded. In spite of this, my own motorcar had to do 15.000 km during this time. Similar difficulties because of the vast areas arose for the Commanders of the Action-detachments, so that even messenger trips became a serious problem.

(original page 10)

For some time this situation became even more difficult, when the further attack against Leningrad no longer followed the great road from Pleskau via Lugau, but had to bend far to the West, so that the centre of the counter-attacks against partisans was transferred to the forest and swamp areas East of the Peipus Lake and the areas to the West of the Ilmen Lake."

(Following sentence and further two paragraphs about difficulties are irrelevant)

Page 10 - continued - "During the process of capturing Esthonia the Action-Group 1a was transferred definitely to Estonia, except for the detachment with the 18th Army. The pacification of Estonia had to be considered as especially important because of the good racial composition of the population."

H1128 - 0058

(original page 11)

"After Action-Group B had transferred parts of White Ruthenia to Action Group A, Action-detachment 1b reinforced by parts of Action-detachment 2 and 3 took over this area.

For the investment of Leningrad, the Security Police aside from the heavily increased activities against the partisans, received the further assignment to observe carefully the population which was slowly returning from the woods. As trench warfare developed around Leningrad, it was recommended to the armies to evacuate wholly a zone around Leningrad, a measure which had been carried out already whenever possible by the Security Police together with units of Armed SS and the uniformed police.

In this area a network for information is being established which is to be as complete as possible. From the very beginning, the Security Police systematically collected information about Leningrad in all aspects. The 18th Army asked us to take over in addition military reconnaissance of Leningrad of resp. the area of the 8th Russian Army which was invested in the area around Oranienburg."

(Following two sentences about other reports are irrelevant.)

(original page 12)

"This description of the over-all situation showed and shows that the members of the Stapo (the Secret State Police), Kripo and SD (Security Service) who are attached to the Action-Group, are active mainly in Lithuouania, Latvia, Esthonia, White-Ruthenia and to a smaller part in front of Leningrad. It shows further that the forces of the uniformed police and the Armed SS are active mainly in front of Leningrad, in order to take measures against the returning population and under their own officers. This is so much easier because the Action detachments in Lithouania, Latvia and Esthonia have at their disposal native police units, as described in encl. 1; and because so far 150 Latvian reinforcements have been sent to White-Ruthenia.

encl. 1

The distribution of the leaders of Security Police and SD during the individual phases can be gathered from encl. 2, the advance and the activities of the Action-Group and the Action-detachments from encl. 3. It should be mentioned that the leaders of the Armed -SS and of the uniformed police who are reserves have declared their wish to stay on with the Security Police and the SD.

encl. 2
encl. 3

(original page 13)

A. The Baltic Area.

I. Organization Measures.

1) Formation of auxiliary police and of police.

In view of the extension of the area of operations and the great number of duties which had to be performed by the Security Police, it was intended from the very beginning to obtain the co-operation of the reliable population for the fight against vermin - that is mainly the Jews and Communists. Beyond our directing of the first spontaneous actions of self-cleansing, which will be reported elsewhere, care had to be taken that reliable people should be put to the cleansing job and that they were appointed auxiliary members of the Security Police. The difference of the situation in each part of the area of operations also had to be taken into account.

In Lithouania activist and nationalist people formed themselves into

H1128 - 0059

so-called partisan-units at the beginning of the Eastern Campaign, in order to take active part in the fight against Bolshevism. According to their own report they suffered 4,000 casualties."

(The following paragraph which is continued on original page 14 deals with partisan-units in Kowno which were used for pacifying some areas, and for preparing and large scale liquidation sections initiated by the Action-Group detachments. Here irrelevant.)

(The rest of page 14, page 15 and the upper half of page 16 deal with the use of these partisans for purposes of the police.)

"Strength and distribution of the Lithouanian auxiliary police is to be seen in encl. 4."

(The second part ofpage 16 andpages 17, 18 deal with auxiliary police forces, mainly in Latvia. "Their strength and distribution see encl.
encl. 4 4." Here irrelevant.)

(Pages 19, 20, upper part deal with Estonia. Here irrelevant.)

Page 20 continued:

"2) Reconstruction of prisons.

The prisons in the Baltic countries were found to be either empty or occupied by Jews or Communists who had been arrested by Self-Protection Units."

(The following paragraph deals with the departure of the Russians and is irrelevant; likewise the following paragraph which deals with the taking over of allprisons by the Security Police.) "Whenever the prisons were to small because of the large number of people who were to be arrested, provisional concentration camps were established. The
encl. 5 construction of larger concentration camps is in preparation. The schedules attached as encl. 5 show the present occupancy of the prisons.

(original page 21)

II. Cleansing and Securing the Area of Operations.

1) Instigation of self-cleansing actions.

Considering that the population of the Baltic countries had suffered very heavily under the Government of Bolshevism and Jewry while they were incorporated in the USSR, it was to be expected that after the liberation from that foreign government, they (i.e. the population themselves) would render harmless most of the enemies left behind after the retreat of the Red Army. It was the duty of the Security Police to set in motion these self-cleansing movements and to direct them into the correct channels in order to accomplish the purpose of the cleansing operations as quickly as possible. It was no less important in view of the future to establish the unshakable and provable fact that the liberated population themselves took the most severe measures against the Bolshevist and Jewish enemy quite on their own, so that the direction by German authorities could not be found out.

In Lithouania this was achieved for the first time by partisan activities in Kowno. To our surprise it was not easy at first to set in motion an extensive porgrom against Jews. KLIMATIS, the leader of the partisan unit, mentioned above, who was used for this purpose primarily, succeeded in starting a pogrom on the basis of advice given to him by a small advanced detachment acting in Kowno, and

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(original page 22)

in such a way that no German order or German instigation was noticed from the outside. During the first pogrom in the night from 25. to 26.6 the Lithouanian partisans did away with more than 1.500 Jews, set fire to several Synagogues or destroyed them by other means and burned down a Jewish dwelling district consisting of about 60 houses. During the following nights about 2,300 Jews were made harmless in a similar way. In other parts of Lithouania similar actions followed the example of Kowno, though smaller and extending to the Communists who had been left behind.

These self-cleansing actions went smoothly because the Army authorities who had been informed showed understanding for this procedure. From the beginning it was obvious that only the first days after the occupation would offer the opportunity for carrying out pogroms. After the disarmament of the partisans the self-cleansing actions ceased necessarily.

It proved much more difficult to set in motion similar cleansing actions in Latvia. Essentially the reason was that the whole of the national stratum of leaders had been assassinated or destroyed by the Soviets, especially in Riga. It was possible though through similar influences on the Latvian auxiliary to set in motion a pogrom against Jews also in Riga. During this pogrom all synagogues were destroyed and about 400 Jews were killed, As

(original page 23)

the population of Riga quieted down quickly, further pogroms were not convenient.

So far as possible, both in Kowno and in Riga evidence by film and photo was established that the first spontaneous executions of Jews and Communists were carried out by Lithouanians and Latvians.

In Estonia by reason of the relatively small number of Jews no opportunity presented itself to instigate pogroms. The Esthonian self-protection units made harmless only some individual Communists whom they hated especially, but generally they limited themselves to carrying out arrests.

(original page 24)

2) Combating Communism

Everywhere in the area of operation counteractions against communism and Jewry took first place in the work of the Security Police.

The Soviet officials and the functionaries of the Communist Party had fled with the Soviet Army. In view of the experiences made during the Bolshevist oppression which lasted more than one year, the population of the Baltic countries realized that all remainders of Communism left behind after the retreat of the Red Army had to be removed. Such basic opinion facilitated essentially the work of the Security Police with regard to cleansing in this sphere, especially since active nationalist people co-operated in this cleansing, viz. in Lithouania the partisans, in Latvia and Esthonia the self-protection units."

a) Safeguarding material

(This chapter extending to pages 25 and 26 deals with the seizure of buildings, printed and other matter and persons connected with the Communist and Soviet parties and organizations including a close study of all written and printed matter in order to gather military political

and personal intelligence and general propaganda material to be used against Communism and Soviet Russia. The details seem irrelevent.)

(original page 26)

"b) Search for and Arrest of Communists.

Aside from these searching activities, a systematic search was made for Communist functionaries, Red-Army soldiers, and persons more seriously suspect because of their activities for Communism and who had been left behind. In some places the Self-Protection Units themselves had rendered harmless the most infamous Communists already sponteneously.

Using all available units of the Detachments and Self-Protection Formations, and with the help of the German uniformed police, large scale actions were carried out in the larger towns resulting in many arrests and search actions."

(original page 27)

(The first paragraph describes similar activities in rural areas.

Next paragraph:

encl. 8 "The extent of this cleansing in line with the counteractions against Communism may be seen in the survey on encl. 8 which gives the number of people executed.

c) Counteraction against illegal Communist activities.

(This chapter extending to pages 28, 29 describes the organization and preparation of alleged underground work on the part of Communists and the counteractions against it. Here irrelevant.)

(original page 30)

3) Action against Jewry

From the beginning it was to be expected that the Jewish problem in the East could not be solved by pogroms alone. In accordance with the basic orders received, however, the cleansing activities of the Security Police had to aim at a complete annihilation of the Jews, Special detachments reinforced by selected units - in Lithouania partisan detachments, in Latvia units of the Latvian auxiliary police - therefore performed extensive executions both in the towns and in rural areas. The actions of the execution detachments were performed smoothly. When attaching Lithouanian and Latvian detachments to the execution squads, men were chosen whose relatives had been murdered or removed by the Russians.

Especially severe and extensive measures became necessary in Lithouania. In some places - especially in Kowno - the Jews had armed themselves and participated actively in franctireur war and committed arson. Besides these activities the Jews in Lithouania had collaborated most actively hand in glove with the Soviets.

The sum total of the Jews liquidated in Lithouania amounts to 71.105.

During the pogroms in Kowno 3.800 Jews were eliminated, in the smaller towns about 1.200 Jews.

(original page 31)

In Latvia as well the Jews participated in acts of sabotage and arson after the invasion of the German Armed Forces. In Duensburg so

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many fires were lighted by the Jews that a large part of the town was lost. The electric power station burnt down to a mere shell. The streets which were mainly inhabited by Jews remained unscathed.

In Latvia up to now 30.000 Jews were executed in all. 500 were made harmless by pogroms in Riga.

Most of the 4.500 Jews living in Esthonia at the beginning of the Eastern Campaign fled with the retreating Red Army. About 2.00 stayed behind. In Reval alone there lived about 1.000 Jews.

The arrest of all male Jews of over 16 years of age has been nearly finished. With the exception of the doctors and the Elders of the Jews who were appointed by the Special Commandos, they were executed by the Self-Protection Units under the control of the Special Detachment 1a. Jewesses in Pernau and Reval of the age groups from 16 to 60 who are fit for work were arrested and put to peat-cutting or other labor.

At present a camp is being constructed in Harku, in which all Esthonian Jews are to be assembled, so that Esthonia will be free of Jews within a short while.

After the carrying out of the first larger executions in Lithouania and Latvia it became soon apparent that an annihilation of the Jews without leaving any traces could not be carried out, at least not at the present moment. Since a large part of the trades in

(original page 32)

Lithouania and Latvia are in Jewish hands and others carried on nearly exclusively by Jews (especially those of glaziers, plumbers, stove-builders, cobblers) many Jewish partisans are indispensable at present for repairing installations of vital importance for the reconstruction of towns destroyed and for work of military importance. Although the employers aim at replacing Jewish labor with Lithouanian or Latvian labor, it is not yet possible to displace all employed Jews especially not in the larger towns. In co-operation with the labor exchange offices, however, all Jews who are no longer fit for work are being arrested and shall be executed in small badges.

In this connection it may be mentioned that some authorities of the Civil Administration offered resistance, at times even a strong one, against the carrying out of larger executions. This resistance was answered by calling attention to the fact that it was a matter of carrying out basic orders.

Apart from organizing and carrying out measures of execution, the creation of Ghettos was begun in the larger towns at once during the first days of operations. This was especially urgent in Kowno because there were 30.000 Jews in a total population of 152.400. Therefore, at the end of the first pogrom a Jewish Committee was summoned who were informed that the German authorities so far had not seen any reason to interfere in the quarrels between Lithouanians and Jews. The sole basis for creating a normal situation would be to construct a Jewish Ghetto. Against remonstrations made by the Jewish Committee, it was declared that there was no other possibility to prevent further pogroms. On this the Jews at once declared themselves ready to do everything in their power to transfer their co-racials to the town district of Viriampol which was intended as a Jewish Ghetto and with the greatest possible speed. This own district lies in the triangle between the Mamel river and a tributary; it is connected with Kowno by one bridge only and can, therefore, easily be locked off.

In Riga the so-called "Moskau suburb" was destinated as a Ghetto. This is the worst dwelling district of Riga, already now mostly inhabited

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by Jews. The transfer of the Jews into the Ghetto-district proved rather difficult because the Latvians dwelling in that district had to be evacuated and residential space in Riga is very crowded. 24.000 of the 28.000 Jews living in Riga have been transferred into the Ghetto so far. In creating the Ghetto, the Security Police restricted themselves to mere policing duties, while the establishment and administration of the Ghetto as well as the regulation of the food supply for the inmates of the Ghetto were left to Civil Administration; the Labor Offices were left in charge of Jewish labor.

In the other towns with a larger Jewish population Ghettos shall be established likewise.

(original page 34)

Marking of the Jews by a yellow star, to be worn on the breast and the back which was ordered in the first instance by provisional orders of the Security Police, was carried out within a short time on the basis of regulations issued by the Commander of the Rear Area and later by the Civil Administration.

The number of Jews executed up to the present may be seen in the encl. 8 schedule on encl. 8.

Original pages 35, 36 deal with:

24) Counteractions against partisans."

(Irrelevant)

The concluding sentence reads:

"Copies of the latest experience reports are attached as encl. 9." encl. 9 (This enclosure reveals the name of the Commander of the Action-Group:) "Dr. STAHLECKER, SS-Brigade Commander and Major-General of the Police".

(original page 37)

"5) Other jobs of the Security Police.

1) Occasionally the conditions prevailing in the lunatic asylums necessitated operations of the Security Police. Many institutions had been robbed by the retreating Russians of their whole food supply. Often the guard and nursing personnel had fled. The inmates of several institutions broke out and became a danger to the general security; therefore

in Aglona (Lithouania)	544 lunatics	
in Mariampol (")	109 "	and
in Magutowo (near Luga)	95 "	

were liquidated.

Sometimes authorities of the Armed Forces asked us to clean out in a similar way other institutions which were wanted as billets. However, as interests of the Security Police did not require any intervention, it was left to the authorities of the Armed Forces, to take the necessary action with their own forces.

2) The Action-Commandos dealt to a large extent with the search for persons who had been deported and with the exhumation of people who had been murdered by the Russians. For reasons of propaganda

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(original page 38)

the propaganda squadrons of the Armed Forces and sometimes of the foreign press were made to participate.

In Esthonia the exhumation of Esthonians murdered by the Russians was organized more extensively. In view of the extent of the work which had been done here, a central office was established in Reval, in order to organize searches for the whereabouts of removed and murdered persons, under the systematic guidance of the Security Police.

The extent of this work is shown by the fact that from Reval alone 30.000 men had been reported missing.

(original page 39, 40.)

"III Counteraction against espionage"

Here irrelevant.

(original pages 41, 42, 43, 44)

"V. Work of the Police concerning Crime Detection."

(Here irrelevant. One sentence on page 42 shall be mentioned:)

"In order to eliminate the most heavy cases of crime until preventive measures can be introduced, professional criminals are being taken into the care of the Action-detachments and executed whenever the case warrants such measures."

(original pages 45, 46)

"B. The Old-Russian Area and White-Ruthenia"

(This chapter deals with matters of crime detection and the difficulties caused by the destruction of files etc. by the Russians. Further with counteractions against partisans:

To be quoted from page 45:)

"Action-Group B liquidated so far 7.620 Jews in Borrissow."

(original pages 47-61)

"III. Report on the Situation

A. Report concerning the Situation before the Invasion by German Armed Forces."

(This chapter gives a general survey on political, racial, cultural, industrial etc. conditions before and during the occupation by Soviet Russia, of the Baltic countries.

Here irrelevant.)

(original page 61)

"B. General conditions in the inhabited areas"

(Introduction continued on pages 62, 63

They contain some criticisms against the German civil administration, which in the opinion of the reporter, do not follow a clear line. Report on general political ideas prevailing the Baltic countries. Here

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irrelevant.)

(original page 63 continued:)

"A. The Situation in Lithouania

As the population did not receive any information with regard to their future fate, the national-minded part (sc. of the population) is still thinking of a future Lithouanian State of their own. No effort can be noticed to approach the Lithouanian people to the German peoples." (The ideas of the national-minded Lithouanians are explained in some detail, which are irrelevant. This extends to page 64.

(original page 64)

(see preceding page.) One paragraph may be quoted:

"The active anti-Semitism which flared up quickly after the German occupation did not falter. Lithouanians are voluntarily and untiringly at our disposal for all measures against Jews, sometimes they even execute such measures on their own."

(The remainder of page 64 and pages 65, 66 deal with administrative and university matters. The last par. of original page 66 reads:)

"The faculties of Arts and Sciences should be closed altogether. There is some need though for the Medical faculty and some of the technical branches. More than 60% of the dentists were Jews; more than 50% of the other doctors as well. The disappearance of these brings about an extreme shortage of doctors which cannot be overcome even by bringing in doctors from the Reich."

(Original pages 67, 68, 69, 70 deal with further general questions of education, pages etc. Here irrelevant.)

(original page 71)

"B) The Situation in Latvia"

(pages 72, 73 deal with general political questions, here irrelevant. Continuing this chapter, page 74 reads):

"In Courland the ordinance of the Naval Commander in Libau, Captain Dr. KAVELMACHER of the German Navy had caused some unrest. This ordinance announced measures of reprisal against the population of Libau in case of attacks against German soldiers. It reads as follows:

'For each and every case of a known or unknown culprit firing on German soldiers, certain people of Libau shall be arrested and shot at once under Martial Law.' 'Similarly' runs the ordinance 'for each and every attempt of sabotage whether effective or not, part of the Latvian population living near the place of the act of sabotage shall be arrested and shot under Martial Law'. This ordinance was published in the Libau paper "Das Kurlaendische Wort". The Libau population is quite excited, as may be understood. The fear is abroad that further actions may be provoked by hostile people (Communist or Jewish)...."

(The remainder is irrelevant; it deals with the annulation of the ordinance.

(original pages 75 to 80 incl)

deal further with administrative, legal, economic etc. matters. Here irrelevant.)

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(original pages 90 to 104 incl)

"C. The Situation in Esthonia"

(General report generally about economic, cultural, political and racial matters, but are here irrelevant.

(original pages 104 (cont.) 105, 106)

"D. The Situation in White-Ruthenia."

Here irrelevant.

(Original pages 107 to 133 incl.)

"C. Jewish Influence on the General Conditions in the Eastern Territories

(General report of the "Jewish Question" in the Baltic countries with some statistical figures in terms generally used by the Nazis. No facts about the activities of the Security Police or other German authorities. Therefore here irrelevant.)

(original pages 134 to 143 incl.)

"IV. Nuisances and Suggestions for Changes"

(deal with administrative suggestions. Here irrelevant.)

"Table of Enclosures

Enclosures 1.a. Survey of the whole Personnel of the Action-Group A.

1.b. Map of Distribution of the Members of Action-Group A on action commandos.

2. (Headquarters) of Commanders of Action-Group.

3. Lines of Advance of Action-Group A.

4. Strength and Distribution of the Auxiliary Police.

5. Figures on Prison-Inmates.

6. Special Report on the GPU in Latvia.

7. Survey of the Supreme Authorities of the Esthonian Socialist Soviet-Republic.

8. Report on the Number of Executions.

9. Report on Experiences in Counteractions against Partisans.

10. Schedule concerning Organization and Distribution of departments of the Crime Detective Force in Latvia.

11. Report on the Work of the Crime Detective Force in Latvia.

12. Schedule of the Crime Detective Force in Esthonia.

13. The Peoples of the Baltic Countries.

14. Map showing Employees in the Baltic Countries according to Economic Branches.

15. Number of Employees of the Main Economic Groups in the Baltic Countries.

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16. Number and Distribution of Jewish Population in the Areas.

17. Share of the Jews in the Economy.

18. Share of Jews in Number of Latvian Trade Establishments.

Encl. 1 a

Total Strength of Action Group A

Total:	990	
Waffen - SS	340	34.4%
Motor Bicycle-Riders	172	17.4%
Administration	18	1.8%
Security Service (SD)	35	3.5%
Criminal Police (Kripo)	41	4.1%
State Police (Gestapo)	89	9.0%
Auxiliary Police	87	8.8%
Order Police	133	13.4%
Female Employees	13	1.3%
Interpreters	51	5.1%
Teleprinter-Operators	3	0.3%
Wireless-Operators	8	0.8%

Enclosure 1 b

Composition of the Action-detachments

Action-detachments	1 b		1 b		2		3	
Interpreters	15	13.7%	6	5.4%	18	10.8%	8	5.6%
Wireless-) Operators) Teleprinter-) Operators)	2	1.9%	1	0.9%	2	1.2%	1	0.7%
Reservists	25	24%	26	23.7%	41	1.8% 23.6%	32	22.9%
Motorbicycle-) Riders)	23	22.1%	34	30.9%	50	29.4%	34	24.3%
Administration	3	2.9%	2	1.8%	4	2.4%	1	0.7%
Security-) Service)	8	7.8%	3	2.7%	8	4.8%	10	7.%
Criminal) Police)	11	10.5%	6	5.4%	13	7.8%	10	7.%
State Police) Gestapo)	18	16.2%	12	11.%	26	15.6%	29	20.6%
Auxiliary) Police)			20	18.2%			15	10.5%
Female) Employees)	1	0.9%			4	2.4%	1	0.7%

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Composition of the Action-detachments (continued)

Action-detachments	1b	1 b	2		3
	105	110	170	*)	141

*) addition in original is incorrect.

Enclosure 2

For maps showing "Headquarters of the Commanders".
on 1 July 1941, 1 August 1941, 1 September 1941, 1 October 1941
"Number of Commanders (without administration, interpreters, Armed-SS and Uniformed Police." (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 3.

May showing "Lines of advance of Action-Group A." (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 4.

"Strength and Distribution of Latvian Auxiliary Police" (Irrelevant)

Enclosure 5.

Occupation of Prisons.

Page 1: Prisons in Lithouania

Action-detachment 3 at present in ascertaining the number of occupants of prisons in Lithouania.
In Kowne are under arrest:

in the central prison	520 persons, including 50 Jews
in the police prison	69 persons, including 3 Jews

Page 2: Prisons in Latvia"

Schedule headings read:
"Prisons, political prisoners Criminal prisoners"
(Irrelevant)

Page 3: Prisoners in Esthonia

(Gives number of inmates. Irrelevant)

Enclosure 6 is missing.

Enclosure 7 concerning the Supreme Authorities and services of the Esthonian Soviet-Republic is irrelevant here.

Enclosure 8 Survey of the number of executed persons.

	Area	Jews	Communists	Total
	Kowno town and surroundings (land)	31.914	80	31.994
Lithou-ania	Schaulen	41.382	763	42.145
	Wilna	7.015	17	7.032
		80.311	860	81.171

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Enclosure 8 Survey of the number of executed persons. (cont'd)

	Area	Jews	Communists	Total
	Riga town and surroundings (land)			6.378
	Mitau			3.576
Latvia	Libau			11.860
	Wolmar			.209
	Dueanaburg	9.256	589	9.845
		30.025	1.843	31.868
Esthonia		474	684	1.158
White-Ruthenia		7.620		7.620
Total:	Lithouania	80.311	860	81.171
	Latvia	30.025	1.845	31.868
	Esthonia	474	684	1.158
	White-Ruthenia	7.620	---	7.620
		118.430	3.387	121.817

to be added to these figures:

In Lithouania and Latvia Jews annihilated by pogroms	5.500
Jews, Communists and partisans executed in old-Russian area	2.000
Lunatics executed	748
	122.455
Communists and Jews liquidated by State Pol. and Security Service Tilsit during search actions	5.502
	135.567

Map showing "Number of persons liquidated in the Baltic countries as per 25.10.1941"

The following figures have been entered into the map:

District of Libau	in area of Courland:	11.860
District of Mitau	in area of Semgslen:	3.576
District of Riga town	in area of	6.378
" "	" " " Livland:	209
" " Fellin		1.158
" " Dueanburg	" " " Lettgslen:	9.845
	" " " Shcaulen:	42.145
" " Kowno		31.994
	" " " Wilna-land:	7.032

Additionally pogroms

in Lithouania and Latvia about	:	5.500
border area Lithouania	:	5.502

Enclosure 9: Report on Activities and Experience in Counteractions against Partisans." First Report:

17.7.1941

"Action Group A of the Security Police and the Security Service. (Gen-) Staff

Report on activities and Experiences in Counteractions against Partisans.

When it was decided to extend the German operations to Leningrad and also to extend the activities of Action Group A to this town, I gave orders on 18 July 1941 to parts of Action Detachments 2 and 3 and to the Staff of the Group to advance to Novosselje, in order to prepare these activities and to be able to advance as early as possible into the area around Leningrad and into the city itself. The advance of the forces of Action Group A which were intended to be used for Leningrad, wad effected in agreement with and on the expreas wish of Panzer-Group 4.

The detachment which was formed for action towards Leningrad was trained for operations in Leningrad during the first days after the advance to Novosselje. However, as an advance to Leningrad is not to be expected at the time planned previously, the parts of Action detachments 2 and 3 which were concentrated in Novosselje were used for extensive operations of cleansing and pacifying in the area of Panzer-Group 4, in agreement with this Group. This is done mainly in the area limited by the connection-line between Pog-Gora-Novosselje-Osjerjewo.

(original page 2)

In their operations it was inten/ded to arrest in the first instance any remaining Communist functionaries, and other active Communists and Jews. As nearly all Jews and Communist functionaries had fled with the retreating Soviet forces, only 6 Jews and 10 Connumists were arrested and executed."

(The remainder of page 2, and pages 3, 4, and 5 deal with general descriptions of working conditions of the Group and of the partisans, and with counteractions in general. This is irrelevant.

(original page 5)

deals with operations to obtain intelligence of partisan-activities. Beginning on line 11 from the bottom it reads):

"At the start the following procedure was followed:

In villages, in the area where partisans had not been ascertained before, one behaved friendly towards the population. In view of the generally known shortage of bread one usually succeeded very quickly on finding one or several villagers who could be used as persons of confidence. They were promised to get bread provided they would give information concerning

(original page 6)

partisans or if they would inform the nearest units of the German Army or Police of any partisans appearing in the future. The network of information, thus built up yielded much information for the Action-Group, thus enabling them to surround more narrowly the quarters of the partisans.

There was especially information concerning villagers who had given good or provisional shelter to partisans. On the basis of these reports a great many villages were combed out. After a village had been surrounded, all the inhabitants were forcibly sheperded into one square. The persons suspected on account of confidential information and other villagers were interrogated, and thus it was possible in most cases to find the people who helped the partisans. These were either shot off-hand or if further interrogations promised useful information, taken to headquarters. After the interrogation they were shot.

In order to get a deterring effect, the houses of these who helped the partisans were burned down on several occasions. The population

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which had congregated was told of the reasons for the punitive measures. At the same time they were threatened that the whole village would be burned down if partisans were helped once more and if partisans appearing in the village were not reported as quickly as possible.

The tactics, to put terror against terror, succeeded marvellously. From fear of reprisals, the peasants came a distance of 20 km

(original page 7)

and more to the headquarters of the detachment of Action Group A on foot or on horseback in order to bring news about partisans, news which was correct in most of the cases. During the cleansing operations which were made on account of these reports, 48 helpers of partisans, including 6 women, were shot so far.

In this connection a single case may be mentioned, which proves the correctness of the principle "terror against terror". In the village of Jachnowa it was ascertained on the basis of a report made by the peasant Jemeljanow and after further interrogations and other searches that partisans had been fed in the house of Anna Prokoffjewa. The house was burnt down on 8 August 1941 at about 21 hours, and its inhabitant arrested. Shortly after midnight partisans set alight the house of the informer Jemeljanow. A detachment sent to Jachnowa on the following day ascertained that the peasant woman Ossipowa had told the partisans that Jemeljanow had made the report which had caused our action.

Ossipowa was shot and her house burnt down. Further two 16 year old youths from the village were shot because according to their own confession, they had rendered information and courier-services to the partisans. Obviously, it was on account of these punitive measures that the partisans left the forest camp near the village. The camp was found during this operation.

(original page 8, 9, 10)

give further reports and instances of activities here irrelevant.) On page 10 is the signature of

"Dr. Stahlecker
ss Brigade Commander and Maj Gen of the Police."

(Second report)

"The Commander of the Security Police Riga 29.9.1941

and the Security Service
Action-Group A.

Report on Experiences in Counteractions against the Partisans."

Page 1 reports generally on partisan activities. Here irrelevant.

Page 2 ditto, the first part irrelevant. In continuing:

"Action detachment of Action Group A of the Security Police participated from the beginning in the fight against the nusance created by partisans. Close collaboration with the Armed Forces and the Exchange of experiences which were collected in the fight partisans, brought about a thorough knowledge of the origin, organization, strength, equipment and system used by the Red partisans as time went on."

(The remainder of page 2 reports more details of organization of anti-partisan activities. Here irrelevant)

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Page 3 "The main results of this work were the following:

"I. Origin and Organization of the Partisans."

(This part extending to the upper half of page 5 reports very extensively on the subject, showing clearly that the partisans were organized as fighting units under orders of the Russian State. Details irrelevant here).

Page 5, 6 "II. Equipment and Armament." (Here irrelevant)

Page 6, 7 "III. Duties and Manner of Fighting." (Here irrelevant)

Page 7. "IV. Counteractions against the Partisans."

(This chapter begins with generalities about counteractions, which are irrelevant here, continued on pages 8 and 9. After reporting on the difficulties of obtaining correct intelligence on partisans and Russian threats against informers, it continues on line 9 of Page 9.) "As it was vitally necessary, though, to obtain hints and information concerning abode and direction of the partisans from the population, the latter had to be forced by the use of the most severe measures, to supply useful information and reports. In the knowledge that the Russian has been accustomed from old to ruthless measures on the part of the authorities, the most severe measures were applied. He who helped the partisans to obtain food and shelter, rendered them information services or who have knowingly false information, was shot or hanged. Houses where partisans obtained food or shelter were burnt down. Where a larger number of villagers helped the partisans in such a way, the whole village was burnt down as punishment and in order to create terror." (The remainder of page 9, page 10 and the larger part of page 11 deal with the customary behavior of partisans to cater for their needs. Here irrelevant.)

Page 11 line 7 from the bottom: "Escaped Red Armists who have found their way through the German lines procure civilian clothes as quickly as possible and get in touch with partisans. It has been ascertained that these Red-Armies form the fighting back-bone of

(original page 12)

the partisan units. It does not seem, therefore, expedient to treat Red-Armists found in civilian clothing as prisoners of war without further ado and to collect them in prisoner-of-war camps. But an interrogation and survey has to be carried out as thoroughly as possible. It has further to be considered in each and every case, whether Red-Armists found in civilian clothes should be separated from regular prisoners of war, and should be brought into the assembly camps for civilian internees. It seems further suitable to enhort escaped Red-Armists by posters to give themselves up at the nearest Army Unit within a short time after the posting of such posters, say within 3 days. Should they not comply with this order they should be dealt with as partisans, that means they should be shot, without making such exception dependent of proof that they actually knew of the order.

To conclude, attention should be drawn to the necessity of interrogating captured partisans thoroughly before they are liquidated so that we increase our knowledge on organization, abode, strength, armament and plans of the partisans. Sometimes it may become necessary to take advantage of the opportunity to use third degree interrogation methods." (The remainder concerning wireless installations in use of the partisans and Page 13 with a general concluding remark are irrelevant)

"signed: Dr. Stahlecker
SS-Brigade-Commander"

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Enclosure 10.

Organization and Departmental Distribution of the Criminal Police in Latvia.

(with map)

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 11.

Report on the Activities of the Latvian Criminal Police."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 12.

Organization and Departmental Distribution of the Criminal Police in Esthonia."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 13.

Distribution of Races in the Baltic Countries."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 14.

Distribution of persons employed in the several branches of Economy in the Baltic Countries. 1935".

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 15.

Distribution of Employed into the Main Branches of Economy in the Baltic Countries 1935."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 16.

Number of the Jewish Population and their Distribution in the Areas. (1935)."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 17.

Share of the Jews in Branches of Economy."

irrelevant.

"Enclosure 18.

Share of the Jews in Latvian Trade enterprises. (Value Categories) 1938."

irrelevant.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-180

12 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-180.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

H1128-0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT [illegible]
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy

Office West
The Head of the Department

Paris, August 8th 1944

Progress Report up to July 31st 1944

The Office West achieved the following results up to July 31st 1944:

69 619 Jewish homes were confiscated.

Dispatched to the several towns, including special orders, were:

69 512 Sets of furnishings, each a complete house.

The sum total of furniture and fittings dispatched required a loading capacity of:

1 079 373 cbm.

The following were required to provide this capacity incl. additional deliveries:

26 984 railroad cars, equivalent to 674 trains.

Further during the action we confiscated for the use of the Reich and handed over to the Department for Foreign Exchange (Devisenschutzkommando):

11 695 516 RM Foreign currency and Securities.

The special purpose branches in France, Belgium and Holland furthermore dispatched:

2 191 352 kg Scrap Metal, Scrap Paper and textiles.

According to the report on Special Tasks (Sonderaufgaben) bombed-out persons accommodated in France, were presented with furniture and fittings valued at

1 516 186 RM

The above results were achieved by a staff of

30 female and 82 male

Officials and Employees of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

- - - - - - - -

A True Copy
(Signed) Deubelmann
Employee

Office West

Paris, 7.8.44
Schw/H

In carrying out the Fuehrer's orders for the M-action, the following results were achieved within the area of the Office West from invasion day (6th June 44) up to 1st August 44, by 30 female and 82 male officials and employees of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

1) Camoins (trucks) arrived (through confiscation of homes in Paris). 2006

2) Railroad cars arrived from Branch Offices 52

H1128 - 0076

3) Railroad cars loaded and dispatched to Germany. 372

4) Receipts from sale of Scrap Material 28 124 91 RM

5) Boxes received 20 154

6) Boxes handled, packed and dispatched: 21 710

containing:

China	199 boxes
Glass	208 "
Kitchen utensils	196 "
Clothing	117 "
Coat-hangers	120 "
Tailors' materials	45 "
Linen	128 "
Curtains, for windows	8 "
Curtains (heavy)	72 "
Mirrors	24 "
Clocks	73 "
Vases	45 "
Lamps	102 "
Brushes	29 "
Toys	99 "
Sports gear	42 "
Optical instruments	17 "
Electrical appliances	48 "
Tools	35 "
Gasmasks	78 "
Leather goods	253 "
Medical goods	41 "
Sanitary goods	119 "
Household goods	115 "
Scrap iron	1,503 "
Scrap paper	1,714 "
Books	482 "
Copper, aluminum	266 "
Bottles	730 "
Rags	240 pressed bales
Scraps of furs	123 boxes
Silver goods	33 "

7) Special work:

SS-Garrison-Administration Munich	27 cars
SS-Directorats Central Office	51 wagons
116th Armoured Regiment, Dortmund	2 "
116th " " "	2 "
47th Inf. Div.	3 "
Obersturmfuehrer Tychsen, Wearer of the Oak Leaves Medal (Eichenlaubträger)	1 "
Cptn. Ninnemann	1 "
Cptn. Adamy	1 "
Sturmbannf. Brehmer, Wearer of Knights' Cross (Ritterkreuzträger)	1 "
Obergruppenf. Lorenz, Berlin	3 "
Reich Postal Director, Berlin, Cuilleaume	1 "
Pianos, Messrs H. Langner, Breslau	3 "
Division: "Das Reich"	1 "

The cabinet-makers' workshop set up in the camp repaired and restored:

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30 Sideboards
23 Dining Room Tables
56 Dining Room Chairs
43 Chests of Drawers
65 Beds
10 Dressing Tables
30 Bedside-Tables and Washing-Stands
12 Book Cases
24 Writing desks
25 Easy Chairs
25 Kitchen Cabinets
15 Kitchen Tables
35 Kitchen Chairs
1 Couch

4 Easy chairs were upholstered and recovered.

Report on the M- Action

The fight against Jews, Freemasons and the forces allied to them or otherwise ideologically opposed to us, has always been a most urgent task of National Socialism, especially during the War which has been forced upon us. In order to secure, within the areas occupied by Germany, all research material and the cultural effects of the groups indicated and to dispatch them to Germany, the Fuehrer at the suggestion of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was ordered that libraries, archives, lodges and other ideological and cultural institutions of all kinds be searched for appropriate material and that this be secured for the ideological instruction of the National Socialist Party.

The same order applies to cultural effects which were either in the possession of or were the property of Jews and were unclaimed or originated from sources not clearly ascertainable.

The Special Purpose Staff (Einsatzstab) of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was charged with the carrying out of this task. In addition to this seizure of property, at the suggestion of the Director West of the Special Purpose Staff it was proposed to the Reichsleiter that the furniture and other contents of the unguarded Jewish homes should also be secured and dispatched to the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, for use in the occupied Eastern Territories. The Fuehrer agreed to Reichsleiter Rosenberg's proposal by means of the letter of the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancery dated 31.12.51.

The Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was charged with carrying out this task in the occupied territories. The amount of work to be done in this section forced the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg to return the mandate of 14.1.1942 to the Minister for the Occupied Eastern

Territories so that this might be executed by him, owing to personnel difficulties.

The Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories thereupon organized the Office West on 25.3.42 in Paris with local branches in France, Belgium and Holland. The Director West of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg E.R.R. was appointed Chief of this Office.

At first all the confiscated furniture and goods were dispatched to administrations in the Occupied Eastern Territories. Owing to the terror attacks on German cities, which then began and in the knowledge that bombed-out people Germany ought to have preference over the Eastern people, Reich Minister and Reichsleiter Rosenberg obtained a new order from the Fuehrer according to which the furniture etc. obtained through the M.-Action was to be put at the disposal of bombed-out people within Germany.

H1128 - 0078

The confiscation of Jewish homes was carried out as follows, so-called confiscation officials went from house to house when no records were available of the addresses of Jews who had departed or fled, as was the case for instance in Paris, in order to collect information as to abandoned Jewish homes. They drew up inventories of these homes and subsequently sealed them. In order to avoid complaints, especially in case Aryan premises were sealed or homes of Jews who were not affected by the Action, the premises were usually left sealed for two or three months, and their contents were not taken away until that time had expired. In Paris alone about twenty confiscation officials confiscated more than 38 000 homes. The transportation of the contents of these homes was completed with the aid of the entire car park of the Union of Parisian Removal Contractors who had to provide every day up to 150 trucks with 1200 to 1500 French labourers.

The evacuations were divided into evacuations A and B. Evacuation A meant confiscation of all kinds of goods, but not furniture; evacuation B meant confiscation of actual furniture.

The goods are dispatched first to large collecting camps from where they are processed, sorted out, and loaded for Germany.

Owing to the scarcity of personnel in the Office West, acts of sabotage committed by the French labourers could not be prevented, but rather did they increase considerably. In order to overcome this difficulty, two large collection camps were set up and the SD provided 700 Jews. These workers were at the same time interned in the various camps. Up to that time the Office had no expert workers at their disposal, neither for loading, nor for repairing damaged furniture. When organizing so-called Jew Camps, work-shops were established for cabinet-makers, watchmakers, shoemakers, electricians, radio experts, furriers, etc. All incoming goods were thoroughly sorted out and those not ready for use were repaired. Moreover special boxes were dispatched for the use of special trades (tailors', locksmiths', plumbers', sanitary, medical boxes.) Only interned Jews were used for the sorting-out of the confiscated furniture and goods on a covered conveyor belt, and for the packing and loading. As a result of the experience acquired with regard to confiscation, working systems within the camps, and transportation, the Office West was able to reorganize their entire working system and with the small staff at their disposal succeed in providing for use in Germany even things which appeared to be valueless, such as scrap paper, rags, salvage etc. Unfortunately acts of sabotage could not be prevented despite the sharpest control in the camps. Sometimes even during the transport, acts of sabotage were committed by French, Belgian and Dutch railway officials, so that loads which had been correctly packed and loaded and which had been accepted by the respective representatives of districts and towns often arrived in an extremely damaged condition. These acts would have assumed even greater dimensions had not the German State Railways, whose bombed out officials were among the people supplied by the Office West, risen to the occasion splendidly and helped the workers of the Office West with a great number of specialized personnel.

Altogether the Office West including the special purpose branches was confiscated about 71 619 Jewish homes. Moreover they took through Evacuation A:

Foreign currency and securities:	11 695 516 RM
Scrap metal, scrap paper, textiles	3 191 352 kg.

which were dispatched to the competent German authorities for further use. The goods dispatched to the Districts (Gaue) and Towns are listed in the following specification:

H1128 - 0079

District: (Gau)	Town:	Number of wagons: 1942/1943	1944	Together Town	District
Baden	Karlsruhe	481		481	
	Mannheim	326	82	408	
	Strassburg		50	50	939

(follows specification, cp.pp.4 & 5
p.5
altogether Wagons 18.665

Deliveries to German Camps

(follows specification, p.5)
Wagons 8.191

Deliveries to S.S. Divisions and others

	1942/43	1944	
S. S. Division and several private orders	160	417	577
German State Railways	904	672	1.576
German Postal Service		196	196
Police	65	166	231

Grand Total Wagons: 29.436

= 736 trains of 40 waggons.

The personnel of the Office West of the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories consisted of on an average:

82 male and
30 female officials and employees.

"DRK Oberstfuehrer"
Director of the Office West

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-188

5 November 1945.

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, 37371, Petty Officer W.R.N.S., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-188.

EVELYN GLAZIER
37371, Petty Officer
W.R.N.S.

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H1128 - 0081

DOCUMENT NUMBER L-198
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

No. 1184

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Berlin, Germany, March 14, 1933.

SUBJECT: Molestation of American citizens domiciled or temporarily in Berlin, by persons wearing the uniform of a political party.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that since the last elections held in Germany on March 5, 1933, the Consulate General has been receiving visits from Americans domiciled or temporarily in Berlin who have made affidavits to the effect that they have been molested and maltreated in their homes or in the streets of this city by persons wearing the uniform of the National-Socialist party. A copy of the affidavits executed at this Consulate General and in one case at the Consulate General at Munich is transmitted herewith, but as a basis of the report to be made in this dispatch a brief resume of each case is given below:

Leon Jaffe, an American citizen, bearer of passport No. 217672, issued at Washington May 1, 1930, and residing at 914 Hoe Avenue, New York City, who is the manager of the Newbury Manufacturing Company of 68 Northamption Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and who is in Berlin on behalf of his firm, declares that on Saturday, March 4, about 1 a.m. he was returning home when at the corner of the Leibnitz- and Bismarckstrasse he encountered six men dressed in the brown National-Socialist uniform who, without any provocation on his part, began to hurl epithets such as "verfluchter Jude" and struck him. He explained in English that he was an American and they allowed him to go without further molestation.

Henry H. Sattler, an American citizen, bearer of Departmental passport No. 495326, issued on May 13, 1932, is living with his father in Berlin who has an advertising business here at Helmstaedterstrasse 16 and in New York at 220 Fifth Avenue, declares that on the morning of March 4 about 1 a.m. he was coming home from a restaurant in the company of two Germans when they were attacked at the Barbarossa-Platz by about 15 men belonging to the National-Socialist party. They were struck without provocation, the police were called, and their statement was taken.

Nathaniel S. Wollf, an American citizen, residing in Rochester, N.Y., declares that on March 6, about 5 a.m. there came into his room five or six National-Socialists with drawn revolvers. After abusing him he was taken from his room in an automobile to another house where in a bare room his hands and feet were tied and he was subjected to various indignities including blows and physical injuries. His hands and feet were later untied by what was evidently a National-Socialist officer who apologized for the conduct of his associates and treated him with some kindness, but compelled him to sign a paper that he would leave Berlin the next evening. The officer then told his asso-

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iates to release Mr. Wollf and left, but his associates instead of releasing Mr. Wollf took him in an automobile to the Grunewald on the outskirts of the city where they made as though they would tie him to a tree and beat him with straps, and after having thoroughly terrorized him left him without money, going off in their automobile.

Edwin Franden Dakin, of Hannibal, Missouri, bearer of Departmental passport No. 546684 issued August 8, 1932, declares that he is in Germany for study and that on the morning of March 6 at 1.30 o'clock approximately five men entered his apartment and after threatening him with pistols and inflicting physical injury evidently satisfied themselves that he was not the person they were looking for and left him without further molestation. He declares that several of the men who threatened him with revolvers were undoubtedly intoxicated.

Phillip Zuckerman, an American citizen, bearer of Departmental passport No. 74664, issued June 7, 1929, temporarily in Berlin, but whose place of business is in Leipzig, declares that on Tuesday, March 7, about 10.30 in the morning as he was leaving his office he was accosted on the Niederwallstrasse by two persons in National-Socialist uniform who suggested that he contribute to the funds of the "Hitler-Jugend" whereupon he offered one mark, but on being recognized as a Jew these persons demanded that he contribute at least twenty marks and threatened physical injury if he did not acquiesce.

Salomon Friedmann, included in the passport of his father, Joseph Salomon, who is the bearer of passport No. 2 issued at the Consulate General at Berlin on May 16, 1929, declares that on March 7 on the Potsdamer Platz he was attacked by three National-Socialists who called him a Jew and struck him with rubber clubs.

Max Schussler, an American citizen, bearer of Departmental passport No. 12877 issued April 13, 1929, temporarily residing in Berlin with his wife where he occupies an apartment, declares that he is in Berlin on business as he has considerable property here which he is looking after. He has among his properties a place occupied as a beer restaurant the occupant of which as soon as the present Hitler - Hugenberg Government came into power refused to continue to pay further rent. Mr. Schussler states that he took the usual steps legally to bring about the collection of the rent, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of March 7 his house was entered by two men in National-Socialist uniform and two others in civilian clothes who came into his bedroom and at the point of revolvers ordered him and his wife to dress. His wife was compelled to take off her nightgown and appear completely naked before the intruders. After they had dressed at the point of pistols and after continued threats he was compelled to sign several documents to the effect that he would not continue to proceed against his tenant either for eviction or for payment of rent. He was told that if he on the next day endeavored to change his decision he would be dead.

Louis Berman, an American citizen, bearer of Departmental passport No. 344925 issued February 28, 1931, declares that he is a medical student in the University of Berne and came to Berlin on March 8 for a brief holiday. That night while passing along the Linienstrasse at about 12.30 o'clock on his way to his lodgings he was accosted by four men in National-Socialist uniform who attacked him and in the scuffle he declares that his briefcase containing $285 and private papers disappeared.

Herman I. Roseman, an American citizen, bearer of Departmental passport No. 308868 issued August 27, 1930, declares that on March 10 about 4.30 in the afternoon he came out of the K.d.W. department store with his fiancee when a man in S.A. uniform stepped on his toe purposely which was the beginning of further molestation during which he was given various blows in the presence of policemen who did not interfere.

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Julian Fuhs, bearer of passport No. 35 issued by the Consulate General at Berlin on January 6, 1931, states that he is a naturalized American citizen temporarily in Germany where he is writing a history of music while his wife, a German citizen, operates a restaurant in Nuernbergerstrasse 16. He declares that on Saturday, March 11, between 1 and 2 a.m. several S.A. men entered the restaurant of his wife and took him into a toilet room where he was physically assaulted. The police were called in and in this instance seem to have given certain protection to Mr. Fuhs and to his wife.

It is interesting to note that all of the above Americans are Jews with the exception of Mr. Dakin. The Consulate General is satisfied that in every one of these cases the attack upon the persons and homes of these Americans was unprovoked and brought about through the assumption that they were Jews. It is not believed that the attacks were made upon them as Americans or as foreigners, but on the ground that they were Jews.

The first cases reported to the Consulate General were those of Messrs. Wollf, Sattler and Dakin, and as the circumstances in the case of Mr. Wollf were particularly aggravated it was obvious that immediate and adequate steps would have to be taken in order to prevent further molestation of Americans. As the circumstances seemed to indicate that attacks on Jews were being made indiscriminately and upon those of other nationalities as well as Americans, it seemed advisable in the protection of the interests of the many Americans in Berlin of whom quite a number are Jews, that immediate steps should be taken to bring the case of Mr. Wollf to the attention of the highest authorities in the Reich. The ordinary procedure in these cases would have been for the Consulate General to take them up with the Police President of Berlin, but as the Police President has recently been appointed to his post by the National-Socialists and as Mr. Goering, one of the leaders of the National-Socialist movement, is also in charge of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, there seemed to be much probability that if I reported the cases to the Police Praesidium and to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior they would be given routine investigation and that in the meantime attacks might continue. I had the very definite impression that in order to protect the interests of our people in Berlin the information with regard to these unjustified attacks on Americans should be brought to the highest authorities. I therefore on March 6 after discussing this with the Ambassador who was in agreement, addressed a letter to him transmitting copies of the affidavits in the cases of Messrs. Wollf, Sattler and Dakin. The Embassy immediately took up these cases with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and in a telegraphic report which it made to the Department it has already informed it that the cases were brought to the attention of the Chancellor, Mr. Hitler, and of the cabinet at a cabinet meeting by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On March 8 I again transmitted to the Embassy the case of Mr. Schussler.

On March 9 it seemed desirable to take these cases up directly with the Police President as well, and I therefore arranged to call on him that morning, accompanied by Mr. Geist of the staff. I left with the Police President a letter to which were appended the affidavits in the cases of Messrs. Wollf, Sattler, Dakin, Schussler, Jaffe and Friedmann. The Police President expressed appreciation that we had brought these cases to his attention, had furnished such complete data as that contained in the affidavits, expressed regret that these unprovoked attacks should have been made on American citizens, and declared that he would take immediate and appropriate steps to protect our citizens in Berlin from further attacks and molestation. I took the opportunity to express to the Police President the hope that as the fact these Americans had made affidavits would probably become known, he would see that these persons had adequate police protection

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as otherwise some of them might suffer serious injury from irresponsible and uncontrolled persons. The Police President indicated that he understood the circumstances and would take the necessary steps. I gathered the definite impression that the Police President was himself interested in seeing that Americans and other foreigners in Berlin were properly protected and that he would not fail to take energetic steps.

On March 9 I transmitted to the Embassy the affidavits of Mr. Friedmann and of Mr. Jaffe. On March 13 there were transmitted the affidavits of Messrs. Berman, Zuckerman, Roseman and Fuhs. On March 13 there were transmitted to the Police President the affidavits of Messrs. Berman, Zuckerman, Roseman and Fuhs, as well as a supplementary affidavit executed by Mr. Schussler, the original one having already been sent him.

These attacks on American citizens as well as the others which have been reported to the authorities on citizens of other nationalities, are undoubtedly the result of the propaganda against the Jews which has been a distinct part of the Hitler movement. In a speech made in the Sport-Palast by Mr. Goebbels, one of the principal lieutenants of the present Chancellor, Mr. Hitler, immediately before Mr. Hitler made his first speech as Chancellor, Mr. Goebbels indulged before an audience of some 12,000 people in unrestrained statements with regard to the Jewish newspapers and Jews generally as the enemies of Germany. I was present at this meeting and it was difficult to believe that a speech of this kind would be tolerated immediately preceding a speech by the responsible Chancellor of the German Government. Prior to the elections on March 5 the admirable police force of Germany was able to restrain the uniformed National-Socialists from excesses against the Jews and any breaches of the peace resulted in the arrest of the offenders. Discipline among the uniformed National-Socialists, however, was also apparently sufficiently strong to prevent them from these attacks on innocent, unarmed persons. The effect of the victory at the polls, however, on March 5 showed itself in the unrestrained actions which immediately followed, and it may be assumed I believe that the attacks which have been taking place against Americans and other Jews are due to this hatred which has been instilled into the young men of the National-Socialist movement.

That the representations of the Embassy had considerable effect is apparent from the fact that towards the middle of last week the Chancellor issued a statement addressed to National-Socialist adherents, that attacks on single persons must stop and that discipline and order among National-Socialist adherents must be maintained. He called upon the National-Socialists to see that these attacks on foreigners were stopped as they were being made by Communists masquerading in National-Socialist uniforms. He emphasized in his statement that these attacks on foreigners were creating a wrong impression concerning the National-Socialist movement in foreign countries.

The evening before Mr. Hitler made this statement in Berlin, Mr. Goering, however, had made a speech in Essen in which he declared that the police in Germany were not supported by the Government for the purpose of protecting Jewish stores. This statement was made in connection with the acts of uniformed National-Socialist adherents who interfered with the customers of Jewish department stores in Berlin and other cities in Germany and of chain stores, and in certain cases brought about their temporary closing.

While the statement of Mr. Hitler seemed to be quite reassuring to those who had the impression that the police had had their power taken away from them and that these excesses might be expected to continue on the part of uniformed National-Socialists, the speech of Mr. Goering was very disturbing. There was evidence that the police in Berlin and other cities whose discipline and effectiveness are well known had had their morale very much upset. In order to retain

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their places and not to be thrown among the unemployed, many of the police immediately before the elections and after joined the National-Socialist movement. Evidence which has come to the Consulate General not only through the affidavits herewith transmitted, but from other reliable sources, shows that the power had at least temporarily passed from the uniformed police to the so-called "Hilfs-Polizei" in National-Socialist uniform. This situation was exceedingly disturbing.

When I called upon the Police President on March 9 he was particularly anxious to know whether we had any evidence from Americans to the effect that they had called for the assistance of the police and that the police had failed to give it. He at that time gave the impression that the police retained their authority and that he would use all his influence, although a National-Socialist, to that end.

The further cases reported by the Embassy to the Foreign Office and by the Consulate General to the Police Praesidium, as already set forth in this dispatch, were undoubtedly also brought to the attention of the Chancellor and of the leaders of the National-Socialist movement, and on Sunday, March 12, Mr. Hitler again issued a statement over the radio addressed to the National-Socialist adherents in Germany in which he referred in even more emphatic terms than he had done earlier in the week to the necessity for the maintenance of discipline and order and of National-Socialists refraining from attacks of violence on individuals and from the performance of any acts which could bring the National-Socialist movement into discredit outside of the country. I can find no definite information pointing to the fact, but there is much reason to believe that during Saturday, March 11, strict orders were issued by the National-Socialist leaders to the district leaders throughout the country that attacks on stores, interference with persons going in and out of shops and attacks on individuals must cease and that disciplinary steps would be undertaken against National-Socialists who broke discipline. The quietness of Sunday and Monday, March 12 and 13, indicate that some such unmistakable orders must have been issued.

Vice Chancellor von Papen expressed in my hearing on Saturday evening a grave doubt as to whether the National-Socialist groups throughout the country were under control. It is a grave question, and one still open to a good deal of discussion, as to how much power is retained by the Chancellor and how much has passed to his more radical nominal subordinates, such as Goering, Goebbels and Roehm. Since the elections on March 5 some of the more important thinking people in various parts of Germany have allied themselves with the National-Socialist movement in the hope of tempering its radicalism by their action within rather than without the party. These are very useful to the National-Socialist party, and there are indications that in the last few days it has been brought strongly to the attention of the Chancellor and of leaders of the movement which he heads that these attacks on Jews, Communists and department stores, etc. are creating a situation not only in Germany, but outside of Germany, which is of real danger to the country as well as to the National-Socialist party.

The Consulate General has refrained from giving any information to the press with regard to these individual cases, but did on the occasion of my visit to the Police President state that I had been there to leave the affidavits of the Americans who had so far executed them. The press, however, has been able to get in touch with some of the individuals concerned, and European as well as I understand American newspapers have been carrying some of the stories of the Americans who have been molested. I am of the opinion that it was a good thing that some of these stories which are undoubtedly correct, received publication in the press outside of Germany as their publication may have had something to do with the two declarations made to his party by Mr. Hitler, and the newspaper publicity undoubtedly strengthened the representations made by the Embassy to the Foreign Office and by

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this Consulate General to the Police President.

It is impossible to make any predictions as to what course events will take so far as the safety of lives and property is concerned. I believe, however, that for the present the excesses will have been largely curbed and that greater power again lies with the regular police. Whether the uncontrolled young men in National-Socialist uniform can be definitely and permanently restrained depends upon many factors which are still uncertain. Hatreds have been awakened and instilled over a period of years and it will be difficult for these young men to forget these hatreds unless new ideas displace them. Some occupation will have to be found for these men in uniform by the present Government or they will have to be taken out of the uniform. It is, however, interesting that the developments within the last 48 hours show a definite exercise of restraint and renewed pressure of authority.

The Consulate General is giving very careful attention to this problem of the protection of the Americans in Berlin and in Germany, and there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum dated March 6, 1933, which was sent to the consular officers in the country. So far only one case has been reported of an attack on an American citizen outside of Berlin. It is the case of Mrs. Jean Klauber of Munich, and a copy of her affidavit is transmitted herewith. The Consulate General will not fail to keep the Department informed of any developments in this connection of interest.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ George S. Messersmith
/t/ George S. Messersmith
American Consul General.

310/800
GSM:HP

Enclosures:
Copies of affidavits of Messrs. Jaffe,
Sattler, Wollf, Dakin, Zuckerman,
Friedmann, Schussler, Berman, Roseman,
and Fuhs, and of Mrs. Klauber.
Copy of memo. dated March 6,
" " letter to Embassy dated March 6,
" " " " " " " 8,
" " " " " " " 9,
" " " " Police Pres." " 9,
" " " " Embassy dated " 13,
" " " " Police Pres." " 13.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-198
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Schreiben des Amerikanischen General Konsulats in Berlin

an den Staatssekretaer in Washington, D.C.

Amerikanisches General Konsulat

Berlin, Deutschland, den 14. Maerz 1933.

Gegenstand: Belaestigung in Berlin lebender, oder voruebergehend hier wohnender, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger durch Personen in der Uniform einer politischen Partei.

An den Herrn

Staatssekretaer,

Washington.

Sehr geehrter Herr.

Ich habe die Ehre, dem Departement zu berichten, dass seit der letzten, in Deutschland am 5. Maerz 1933 abgehaltenen Wahlen, das General Konsulat mehrfach Besuche von in Berlin wohnhaften, oder sich voruebergehend hier aufhaltenden Amerikanern erhalten hat, welche schriftlich bezeugte Erklaerungen abgaben, dass sie in ihren Wohnungen oder in den Strassen dieser Stadt von Personen in der Uniform der Nationalsozialisstischen Partei belaestigt und misshandelt wurden. Abschriften dieser, vom hiesigen Generalkonsulat und in einem Falle vom Generalkonsulat in Muenchen ausgefertigten, schriftlich bezeugten Aussagen werden beiliegend uebersandt; ausserdem wird im Folgenden ein kurzes resumé als Grundlage fuer diesen Bericht beigefuegt:

Leon Jaffe, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger von Reisepass Nr. 217672, ausgefertigt in Washington am 1. Mai 1930, wohnhaft 914 Hoe Avenue Newyork City, Betriebsleiter der Newbury Fabrikations Komp. 68, Northampton Strasse, Boston, Mass. in Vertretung seiner Firma in Berlin, erklaerte, dass am Samstag, dem 4. Maerz, um ungefaehr 1 Uhr morgens, er auf dem Nachhauseweg war, als er an der Ecke von Leibnitz- und Bismarck Strasse Maennern in der braunen Uniform der Nationalsozialisten begegnete, welche, ohne irgenwelche Provokation von seiner Seite, ihm Schimpfworte wie "verfluchter Jude", und Aehnliches zuriefen und ihn schlugen. Er erklaerte auf englisch, dass er ein Amerikaner sei, demzufolge sie ihm, ohne weitere Belaestigung, erlaubten weiter zu gehen.

Henry H. Sattler, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger eines Departement - Passports Nr. 495376, ausgestellt am 13. Mai 1932, lebt im Berlin im Amt seines Vaters, der ein Reklamegeschaeft betreibt, hier in der Helmstaedterstrasse 16, und in Newyork in 220 Fifth Avenue; er erklaert, dass am Morgen des 4. Maerz um ungefaehr 1 Uhr morgens, als er in Gesellschaft von zwei Deutschen auf dem Heimweg von einer Gastwirtschaft war. sie am Barbarossa Platz von ungefaehr 15 zur Nationalsozialistischen Partei gehoerenden Maennern, angegriffen wurden.

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Sie wurden ohne Provokation geschlagen, die Polizei wurde gerufen und ihre Aussagen wurden zu Protokoll genommen.

Nathaniel S. Wollf, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, wohnhaft in Rochester, N.Y. erklaert, dass am 6. Maerz um ungefaehr 5 Uhr morgens, fuenf oder sechs Nationalsozialisten mit gezogenem Revolvern in sein Zimmer eindrangen. Nachdem sie ihn beschimpft und geschmaeht hatten, wurde er von seiner Wohnung in einem Kraftwagen nach einem anderen Hause gebracht, wo ihm in einem leeren Zimmer die Haende und Fuesse gebunden wurden und er verschiedene Beschimpfungen, einschliesslich Schlaegen und koerperlichen Misshandlungen unterworfen wurde. Seine Haende und Fuesse wurden spaeter losgebunden, offenbar von einem Nazioffizier, der sich fuer das Betragen seiner Kumpane entschuldigte und ihn mit einer gewissen Freundlichkeit behandelte, ihn aber zwang, ein Papier zu unterzeichnen, dass er Berlin am naechsten Abend verlassen wuerde. Der Offizier gab daraufhin seinen Gefaehrten Befehl Herrn Wollf freizulassen und ging weg, aber seine Genossen, anstatt Herrn Wollf freizugeben, fuehrten ihn in einem Kraftwagen nach dem Grunewald in de naechsten Umgebung der Stadt, wo sie sich anstellten, als ob sie ihn an einen Baum binden und mit Riemen schlagen wollten, und nachdem sie ihn gruendlich eingeschuechtert hatten, liessen sie ihn ohne einen Pfennig Geld in der Tasche, allein und fuhren in ihrem Kraftwagen davon.

Edwin Frauden Dakin, aus Hannibal, Missouri, Traeger des Departement-Reisepasses Nr. 546684, ausgefertigt am 8. August 1932, erklaert, dass er studienhalber in Deutschland ist, und dass am Morgen des 6. Maerz um ½ 2 Uhr ungefaehr 5 Maenner in seine Wohnung eindrangen, und nachdem sie ihn mit Pistolen bedroht und koerperlich misshandelt hatten, sich anscheinend ueberzeugt hatten, dass er nicht die gesuchte Person war, und ihn daraufhin ohne weitere Belaestigung verliessen. Er erklaert, dass verschiedene der Maenner die ihn mit Revolvern bedrohten, zweifellos betrunken waren.

Philip Zuckermann, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger des Department-Reisepasses Nr. 74C[illegible], ausgestellt am 7. Juni 1929 voruebergehend in Berlin, mit seinem Geschaeftssitz in Leipzig, morgens, als er sein Buero verliess, er an der Niederwallstrasse von 2 Personen in Nazi Uniform angesprochen wurde, welche ihm nahelegten, dass er einen Beitrag fuer die "Hitler Jugend" mache, worauf er ihnen eine Mark offerierte, diese Personen aber, ihn als einen Juden erkennend, verlangten, dass er mindestens 30 Mark beisteuere, und ihn mit koerperlicher Misshandlung bedrohten, wenn er nicht einwillige.

Salomon Friedmann, mit eingeschlossen im Reisepass seines Vaters Josef Salomon, Traeger von Reisepass Nr. 2, ausgestellt vom Generalkonsulat in Berlin am 16. Mai 1928, erklaert, dass er am 7. Maerz auf dem Potsdamer Platz von 3 Nazis angegriffen wurde, die ihn einen Juden schimpften und mit Gummiknuetteln schlugen.

Max Schussler, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger des Departement-Reisepasses Nr. 12877, ausgefertigt am 13. April 192[illegible] sich voruebergehend mit seiner Frau in Berlin aufhaltend, wo er eine Wohnung bezogen hat, erklaert, dass er in Geschaeftssachen in Berlin ist, da er hier erhebliches Eigentum besitzt, nach dem er sehen muss. Unter seinem Eigentum befindet sich auch eine Raeumlichkeit, die als Bierwirtschaft benutzt wird, dessen Inhaber, sobald die gegenwaertige Hitler-Hugenberg Regierung zur Macht kam, sich weigerte, weiterhin Miete zu zahlen.

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Herr Schussler berichtet, dass er die gebraeuchlichen, gesetzlichen Schritte zur Eintreibung der Miete unternahm, und dass um 2 Uhr morgens am 7. Maerz sein Haus von 2 Maennern in Nazi-Uniform und z anderen in Zivil betreten wurde, die in sein Schlafzimmer eindrangen und ihm und seiner Frau mit vorgehaltenem Revolver befahlen sich anzuziehen. Seine Frau wurde gezwungen, ihr Nachkleid auszuziehen und vollstaendig nackt vor den Eindringlingen zu erscheinen. Nachdem sie sich unter vorgehaltenen Pistolen und unter fortgesetzten Drohungen angekleidet hatten, wurde er gezwungen, verschiedene Dokumente zu unterzeichnen, denen zu Folge er sein Verfahren gegen seinen Mieter weder fuer gerichtliche Vertreibung, noch fuer Zahlung der Miete weiterfuehren wuerde.Es wurde ihm gesagt, dass, wenn er am naechsten Tag versuchen wollte seinen Entschluss zu aendern, er ein toter Mann sein wuerde.

Louis Berman, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger des Departement Reisepasses Nr. 344925 ausgestellt am 28. Februar 1931, erklaert, dass er ein Student der Medizin an der Universitaet von Bern ist und am 8. Maerz fuer einen Kurzen Ferienaufenthalt nach Berlin kam. Dieselbe Nacht in der Linienstrasse um etwa 12 Uhr 30, auf seinem Weg nach seinem Nachtquartier, wurde er von vier Maennern in Nazi-Uniform angesprochen, welche ihn angriffen und er behauptete, dass in dem Handgemenge seine Brieftasche, $ 285 und Privatpapiere enthaltend, verschwand.

Herrman J. Roseman, amerikankscher Staatsangehoeriger, Traeger des Departement Reisepasses Nr. 308868, ausgefertigt am 27. August 1930, erklaert, dass am 10. Maerz um ungefaehr 4 Uhr 30 nachmittags, als er in Begleitung seiner Verlobten aus dem K.d.W. Warenhaus herauskam, ein Mann in SA. Uniform ihm absichtlich auf den Fuss trat, was der Anfang weiterer Belaestigungen war, im Verlaufe welcher er mehrere Schlaege erhielt in der Gegenwart eines Polizisten, der nicht einschritt.

Julian Fuchs, Traeger von Reisepass Nr. 35, ausgefertigt durch das General Konsulat in Berlin am 6. Januar 1931, gibt an, dass er ein naturalisierter, amerikanischer Staatsangehoeriger ist, sich voruebergehend in Deutschland aufhaelt, wo er eine Musikgeschichte schreibt, waehrend seine Frau, eine deutsche Staatsangehoerige, in der Nuernbergerstrasse ein Restaurant betreibt. Er erklaert, dass am Samstag, dem 11. Maerz zwischen 1 und 2 Uhr morgens mehrere SA.Leute das Restaurant seiner Frau betraten und ihn in einen Abortraum nahmen, wo sie ihn taetlich angriffen. Die Polizei wurde gerufen, und scheint in diesem Falle Herrn Fuchs und seiner Frau gewissen Schutz gewaehrt zu haben.

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Es ist interessant zu bemerken, dass alle oben angefuehrten Amerikaner Juden sind, mit der Ausnahme von Herrn Dakin.Das General Konsulat ist ueberzeugt, dass in jedem dieser Faelle die Angriffe auf die Personen und Wohnungen dieser Amerikaner improvoziert waren, und nur durch die Annahme, dass sie Juden seien, herbeigefuehrt wurden. Man glaubt nicht, dass die Angriffe auf sie, als gegen Amerikaner oder Auslaender gemacht wurden, sondern weil sie Juden waren.

Die ersten dem General Konsulat gemeldeten Faelle waren die der Herren Wollf, Sattler und Dakin und da die Umstaende in Herrn Wollf's Falle besonders schwerwiegend waren, schien es selbstverstaendlich, dass sofortige, angemessene Schritte unternommen wurden, um weiteren Belaestigungen von Amerikanern vorzubeugen.

Da die Umstaende daraufhinwiesen, dass Angriffe auf Juden ohne Unterschied, auch auf solche anderer Nationalitaeten sowohl als auf Amerikaner gemacht wurden, schien es angebracht, zum Schutze der Interessen der vielen Amerikaner in Berlin, von welchen eine ganze Anzahl Juden sind, dass sofortige Schritte unternommen wuerden, um die Aufmerksamkeit der hoechsten Behoerden im Reich auf den Fall von Herrn Wollf zu lenken. Das gewoehnliche Verfahren in diesen Faellen haette darin bestanden, dass das General Konsulat sie dem Polizei Praesidenten von Berlin unterbreitet haette, aber da der Polizei Praesident erst kuerzlich von den Nazis fuer dieses Amt ernannt wurde, und da Herrn Goering, einem der Fuehrer der Nazi Bewegung, auch das preussische Innenministerium untersteht, bestand die wahrscheinliche Moeglichkeit, dass, wenn ich diese Faelle dem Polizei Praesidium und dem preussischen Innenministerium berichtete, sie eine Untersuchung auf dem gewoehnlichen Dienstweg erhalten wuerden, und dass in der Zwischenzeit die Angriffe ihren Fortgang nehmen wuerden. Ich hatte den sehr bestimmten Eindruck, dass um die Interessen unserer Leute in Berlin zu schuetzen, die Berichte, bezueglich dieser ungerechtfertigten Angriffe auf Amerikaner, den hoechsten Behoerden vorgelegt werden sollten. Deshalb sandte ich am 6. Maerz, nach Besprechung dieser Sache mit dem Gesandten und mit seinem Einverstaendnis, ihm ein Schreiben mit Einschluss von Abschriften der eidlichen Aussagen in den Faellen der Herren Wollf, Sattler und Dakin. Die Gesandtschaft nahm diese Faelle sofort mit dem Minister des Aeusseren auf und in einem telegrafischen Bericht, den die Gesandtschaft an das Departement richtete, hat sie es bereits davon unterrichtet, dass die betreffenden Faelle durch den Minister fuer auswaertige Angelegenheiten zur Kenntnis von Kanzler Hitler und waehrend einer Kabinettsitzung zur Kenntnis des Ministeriums gebracht wurden.

Am 8. Maerz uebermittelte ich der Gesandtschaft wiederum den Fall von Herrn Schussler.

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Am 9. Maerz erschien es wuenschenswert, diese Faelle ebenfalls direkt mit dem Polizeipraesidenten aufzunehmen, und ich traf deshalb Anstalten, ihn an diesem Morgen, von Herrn Geist vom Stabe begleitet, zu besuchen. Ich ueberreichte dem Polizeipraesidenten ein Schreiben, welchem die beglaubigten Erklaerungen in den Faellen der Herren Wolff, Sattler, Dakin, Schussler, Jaffe und Friedmann beigefuegt waren. Der Polizeipraesident aeusserte sich anerkennend darueber, dass wir diese Faelle zu seiner Kenntnisnahme gebracht hatten, solche vollstaendige Unterlagen wie die in den beglaubigten Aussagen enthaltenen, unterbreiteten, und drueckte sein Bedauern darueber aus, dass solche improvozierte Angriffe auf amerikanische Staatsangehoerige gemacht worden waren, und erklaerte,dass er sofort die zweckmaessigen Vorkehrungen treffen werde, um unsere Staatsangehoerigen in Berlin von weiteren Angriffen und Belaestigungen zu schuetzen. Ich benutzte die Gelegenheit, dem Polizeipraesidenten gegenueber die Hoffnung auszusprechen, dass er, da die Tatsache, dass diese Amerikaner beschworene Aussagen gemacht haetten, wahrscheinlich bekannt wuerde, dafuer Sorge tragen wuerde, dass diese Personen angemessenen Polizeischutz erhalten werden, da andernfalls einige von ihnen ernstlichen Schaden durch unverantwortliche und unkontrollierbare Elemente erleiden koennten. Der Polizeipraesident gab zu verstehen, dass er die Verhaeltnisse begriff, und die notwendigen Schritte unternehmen wuerde. Ich erhielt den bestimmten Eindruck, dass dem Polizeipraesidenten selbst daran gelegen war, dass die Amerikaner und andere Auslaender in Berlin richtig beschuetzt wuerden und dass er es nicht unterlassen wuerde, energische Vorkehrungen zu treffen.

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Am 9. Maerz uebermittelte ich der Gesandtschaft die beschworenen Aussagen von Herrn Friedmann und Herrn Jaffe. Am 13. Maerz wurden die eidlichen Aussagen der Herren Berman, Zuckerman, Roseman und Fuhs uebersandt. Am 13. Maerz wurden dem Polizei-Praesidenten die beglaubigten Aussagen derHerren Berman, Zuckerman, Roseman und Euhs, sowie auch eine ergaenzende, von Herrn Schussler gemachte, eidliche Aussage, die urspruengliche Aussage war ihm schon zugesandt worden, zugestellt. Diese Angriffe sowohl auf amerikanische Staatsangehoerige wie auch die Anderen, welche den Behoerden von Staatsangehoerigen anderer Nationalitaeten gemeldet wurden, sind zweifellos das Ergebnis der Massenbeeinflussung gegen die Juden, welche einen wesentlichen Bestandteil der Hitlerbewegung bildet. In einer von Herrn Goebbels, einander hauptsaechlichsten Repraesentanten des gegenwaertigen Kanzlers, im Sport-Palast gehaltenen Ansprache, ganz kurz bevor Herr Hitler seine erste Rede als Kanzler hielt, erging sich Herr Goebbels vor einer Zuhoererschaft von ungefaehr 12000 Personen in ungezuegelten Anschuldigungen gegen die juedischen Leitungen und die Juden im Allgemeinen, als die FeindeDeutschlands. Ich war bei dieser Versammlung zugegen, und es war kaum zu glauben, dass eine derartige Ansprache, kurzvor der Rede des verantwortlichen Kanzlers der deutschen Regierung, geduldet wurde. Ehemals, vor den Wahlen am 5. Maerz, war die vortreffliche Polizeimacht Deutschlands imstande die uniformierten Nazis von Uebergriffen gegen die Juden abzuhalten, und Friedensbruch irgend einer Art zug die Verhaftung der Ruhestoerer nach sich. Auch war allem Anscheine nach die Manneszucht unter den uniformierten Nazis genuegend stark, um sie von Angriffen auch unschuldige, wehrlose Personen abzuhalten. Die Wirkung des Wahlsieges vom 5. Maerz zeigte sich in den gleich darauffolgenden, zuegellosen Handlungen, und ich glaube, es kann angenommen werden, dass diese Angriffe welche gegen amerikanische und andere Juden stattgefunden haben, dem Hasse zuzuschreiben sind, der den jungen Leuten der Nazibewegung eingefloesst wurde.

Dass die Vorstellungen der Gesandtschaft erheblichen Erfolg hatten, zeigt sich aus der Tatsache, dass gegen Mitte letzter Woche der Kanzler an die Nazi-Anhaenger einen Aufruf erliess, dass Angriffe gegen Einzelpersonen aufhoeren muessen, und dass Manneszucht und Ordnung unter den Nazi-Anhaengern erhalten werden muss. Er ersuchte die Nazis darauf acht zu geben, dass diese Angriffe auf Auslaender eingestellt wuerden, da sie von in Naziuniformen verkleideten Kommunisten ausgefuehrt wurden. Er legte in seinem Aufruf Nachdruck darauf, dass diese Angriffe auf Auslaender einen falschen Eindruck ueber die Nazibewegung im Auslande hervorriefen.

Am Abend bevor Herr Hitler diesen Aufruf in Berlin erliess, hielt aber Herr Goering in Essen eine Ansprache, in welcher er erklaerte, dass die Polizei in Deutschland von der Regierung nicht zu dem Zwecke unterhalten wuerde, um juedische Geschaefte zu beschuetzen. Diese Erklaerung wurde im Zusammenhang mit Taetigkeiten von uniformierten Nazianhaengern gemacht, welche gegen Kunden juedischer Kaufhaeuser in Berlin und anderen Staedten in Deutschland und auch von Kettengeschaeften, einschritten, und in Faellen deren voruebergehende Schliessung herbeifuehrten.

Waehrend die Erklaerungen Hitlers scheinbar diejenigen ganz zuversichtlich machten, die unter dem Eindruck standen, dass die Polizei ihrer Gewalt enthoben, und dass fortdauernde Ausschreitungen uniformierter Nazis erwartet werden koennten, war die Rede Herrn Goerings sehr beunruhigend. Es waren Beweise da, dass in Berlin und anderen Staedten die Polizei, deren Manneszucht und Tuechtigkeit allbekannt sind, ihre Moral sehr stark aus dem Gleichgewicht hatte bringen lassen. Um ihre Stellung zu behalten und um nicht unter die Arbeitslosen zu kommen, hatten viele Polizisten kurz vor den Wahlen, und gleich nachher, sich der Nazi-Bewegung angeschlossen. Beweise welche das Generalkonsulat, nicht

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nur durch die hiermit uebermittelten beglaubigten Aussagen, sondern auch von andern zuverlaessigen Quellen erhalten hat, bestaetigen, dass die Gewalt, wenigstens zeitweilig, von der uniformierten Polizei auf die sogenannte "Hilfspolizei" in Naziuniformen uebergegangen war. Dieser Zustand war ausserordentlich beunruhigend.

Als ich am 9. Marz beim Polizei Praesidenten vorsprach, war er besonders darauf bedacht, zu erfahren ob wir irgend welche Beweise von Amerikanern haetten, welche die Hilfeleistung der Polizei verlangt haetten und die Polizei es unterlassen haette sie zu gewaehren. Damals erweckte er den Eindruck, dass die Polizei die volle Gewalt besass und er, obwohl ein Nazi, seinen ganzen Einfluss zu diesem Zwecke anwenden wuerde.

Die weiteren Faelle, die von der Gesandtschaft dem Auswaertigen Amt und vom Generalkonsulat dem Polizei Praesidium gemeldet wurden, wie in dieser Depesche schon erwaehnt, wurden zweifellos auch zur Kenntnisnahme des Kanzlers und der Fuehrer der Nazibewegung gebracht und am Sonntag den 17. Maerz erliess Herr Hitler ueber den Rundfunk nochmals einen Aufruf an die Nazianhaenger in Deutschland, in dem er in noch viel nachdruecklicherem Tone, als er die Woche bevor getan hatte, auf die Notwendigkeit der Erhaltung der Manneszucht und Ordnung hinwies, und Vermeidung von taetlichen Angriffen auf Einzelpersonen durch Nazis, oder von der Ausfuehrung irgendwelcher Handlungen welche die Nazibewegung ausserhalb des Landes in Verruf bringen konnte, Abstand zu nehmen befahl. Ich kann keine bestimmte Auskunft ueber die Tatsache erhalten, aber es ist guter Grund vorhanden zu der Annahme, dass am Samstag den 11. Maerz, die Nazi Fuehrer den Bezirksfuehrern des ganzen Landes strengen Befehl erteilten, dass Angriffe auf Geschaefte, stoerenden Einmischung mit Leuten die in Kauflaeden ein und ausgehen, und Angriffe auf Einzelpersonen aufhoeren muessen, und dass disziplinarische Massnahmen gegen alle Nazis unternommen werden, welche die Manneszucht verletzten. Die Ruhe am Sonntaguund Montag den 12. und 13. Maerz, bezeugen, dass solche nicht misszuverstehende Befehle erteilt wurden.

In meiner Audienz am Samstag Abend drueckte Vize-Kanzler von Papen schwere Zweifel darueber aus, ob die Nazi-Gruppen im ganzen Lande unter Kontrolle waeren. Es ist eine schwerwiegende Frage, noch ungeklaert, wieviel Gewalt vom Kanzler behalten und wieviel von seinen radikaleren, angeblichen Untergebenen wie Goering, Goebbels und Roehm uebernommen worden ist. Seit den Wahlen vom 5. Maerz haben sich einige verstaendige nachdenkliche Leute in verschiedenen Orten Deutschlands der Nazibewegung angeschlossen, in der Hoffnung durch ihre Bestrebungen (innerhalb der Partei, eher als von aussen), deren Radikalismus abzuschwaechen. Sie sind der Nazipartei von grossem Nutzen, und es sind Anzeichen vorhanden, dass waehrend der letzten paar Tage der Kanzler, und die Fuehrer der Bewegung welcher er vorsteht, nachdruecklich darauf aufmerksam gemacht wurden, dass diese Angriffe auf Juden, Kommunisten und Geschaeftshaeuser und so weiter, einen Zustand, nicht nur in Deutschland selbst, sondern auch ausserhalb Deutschlands hervorrufen, der eine wirkliche Gefahr fuer das Land sowohl wie auch fuer die Nazipartei bedeutet.

Das General Konsulat hat davon Abstand genommen, der Presse bezueglich dieses individuellen Falles irgend welche Mitteilungen zu machen, erklaerte aber gelegentlich meines Besuches beim Polizei-Praesidenten, dass ich dort gewesen waere, um die bis jetzt gemachten, beglaubigten Aussagen der Amerikaner zu hinterlegen. Wohl aber war es der Presse moeglich, mit einigen der betreffenden Personen in Verbindung zu treten, und wie ich hoere, europaeische sowohl wie amerikanische Zeitungen, haben einige der Berichte von Amerikanern die belaestigt wurden, veroeffentlicht. Nach meiner Meinung war es gut, dass einige dieser Berichte,die zweifellos wahrheitsgetreu sind,in der Presse ausserhalb

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Lands Veroeffentlichung fanden, da ihre Bekanntmachung moeglicherweise mit den zwei Proklamationen Hitlers an seine Partei etwas zu tun hatte, und die Veroeffentlichung in den Zeitungen zweifellos die Vorstellungen der Gesandtschaft beim Auswaertigen Amt, und die des Generalkonsulats beim Polizeipraesidenten, wirkungsvoller machten.

Es ist unmoeglich irgendwelche Voraussagungen ueber den Lauf der Ereignisse, insoweit sie die Sicherheit von Leben und Eigentum betreffen, zu machen. Ich glaube aber, dass fuer die Gegenwart die Ausschreitungen zum groessten Teil gezuegelt, und wieder mehr Gewalt in den Haenden der regulaeren Polizeiliegt. Ob die undenkbaren, jungen Leute in Nazi Uniform endgueltig und dauernd im Zaun gehalten werden koennen, haengt von vielen Bedingungen ab, die noch ungewiss sind. Der Hass wurde ueber einen Zeitraum von Jahren gepflanzt und eingeflosst und es wird fuer diese jungen Leute schwierig sein, ihren Hass zu vergessen, wenn er nicht durch neue Ideen ersetzt wird. Irgend welche Beschaeftigung wird von der Regierung fuer diese Leute in Uniform gefunden werden muessen, oder man wird ihnen ihre Uniformen wegnehmen muessen. Es ist zum Wenigsten interessant, dass die Entwicklungen der letzten 48 Stunden eine gewisse Zurueckhaltung und erneute Autoritaet der Behoerden aufweisen.

Das General Konsulat schenkt dem Problem der Beschuetzung von Amerikanern in Berlin und in Deutschland die sorgfaeltigste Aufmerksamkeit, und es wird hiermit die Abschrift eines Memorandums vom 6. Maerz 1933, das an alle Konsularbeamten des Landes gesandt wurde, uebermittelt. Bis jetzt wurde nur ein Fall eines Angriffs auf einen amerikanischen Staatsangehoerigenausserhalb Berlins gemeldet. Es ist der Fall von Frau Jean Klauber von Muenchen, und eine Abschrift ihrer beglaubigten Aussage wird hiermit uebermittelt. Das General-Konsulat wird nicht unterlassen, das Departement von allen wissenswerten Entwicklungen in dieser Hinsich, auf den laufenden zu halten.

Hochachtungsvoll

George S. Messersmith,

Amerikanischer General Konsul.

310/800
G.S.M.:H.P.

Beilagen: Abschriften der beeidigten Aussagen der Herren Jaffe, Sattler, Wollf, Dakin, Zuckerman, Friedman, Schussler, Berman, Roseman, and Fuhs, und der Frau Klauber.

Abschrift	des	Memorandums	vom	6.	Maerz,		
"	"	Schreibens	an	die	Gesandtschaft,	vom	6. Maerz.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8. Maerz.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9. Maerz.
"	"	"	"	den	Polizei-Praes.	"	9. Maerz.
"	"	"	"	die	Gesandtschaft	"	13. Maerz.
"	"	"	"	den	Polizei-Praes.	"	13. Maerz.

H1128 - 0095

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L-198

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-198.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5
33812169

H1128 - 0096

EXTRACT TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-199
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Enclosure 2

Translation
from
BERLINER TAGEBLATT
March 29, 1933

Boycott Manifesto of the German
National Socialist Labor Party.

The Eleven Points

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Point 9.

Page 3 -

In tens of thousands of mass meetings, which shall reach to the smallest village, the action committees shall immediately put forward a demand for the introduction of a numerus clasus for Jews in all professions, corresponding to their proportion to the German population. In order to heighten the force of this action, the demand is to be restricted to three branches for the present: a) to students attending the secondary schools and universities, b) to the Medical profession, c) to the legal profession.

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Enclosure 3

Translation
from
BERLINER TAGEBLATT
March 29, 1933

Reasons for the Boycott
Action.

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Page 5 -

We see the distress and misery of our own compatriots and feel obligated not to leave anything undone that can prevent further damage to our own people. For, those responsible for these lies and vilifications are the Jews among us. From them emanates this campaign of hatred and lies against Germany. It is up to them to put the liars in the rest of the world in their proper place. Since they do not wish to do this, we shall see to it that this campaign of hate and lies against Germany shall not be directed against the innocent German people, but against the responsible instigators themselves. The boycott and atrocity agitation must not and will not hit the German people, but a thousand times more the Jews themselves.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-199

24 November 1945.

I, ENID M. STANDRING, PO, WRNS, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L-199. EXTRACT

ENID M. STANDRING,
PO, WRNS,
52012.

H1128 - 0097

H1128 - 0098

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-201
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Amerikanisches Generalkonsulat

Berlin, Deutschland, 19 April 1933

Betrifft: Weitere Bezugnahme auf die Entfernung von Juden und anderen Personen von oeffentlichen Stellen und Berufen um in beinahe allen Gebieten deutschen Lebens die Parteiherrschaft herzustellen.

An den ehrenwerten

Herrn Aussenminister (Secretary of State)

Washington

Geehrter Herr!

.....

Koerperliche Verfolgung von Juden:

Obwohl sich die Anzahl der Berichte ueber koerperliche Verfolgung von Juden verringert, werden einige, zweifellos als wahr bewiesene Faelle immer noch dem Generalkonsulat gemeldet. In einem Brief vom13 April 1933 an die Gesandtschaft uebermittelt Generalkonsul Hathaway einen seiner Meinung nach wahren Bericht ueber einen Angriff auf Joseph Schneider, einen unverheirateten deutschen Juden, der in Muenchen lebt. Dieser wurde am 4. April von Maennern in brauner Uniform verhaftet, und, nachdem er heftig verschlagen wurde, ins braune Haus in Muenchen und von dort zur Polizei gebracht wurde, wo ihm gesagt wurde, dass er ein politischer Verbrecher und ein Kommunist sei. Trotz seiner Einwendung, dass er vier Jahre in der deutschen Armeegedient habe und dass er kein Kommunist sei, wurde er wieder stark verschlagen, so dass er verschiedene Male ohnmaechtig wurde. Er wurde von der regulaeren Polizei in Muenchen bis 8. April zurueckgehalten und dann entlassen, da kein Grund fuer eine Anklage gegen ihn vorlag. Er kam in vollkommen erschoepftem Zustande nach Hause, und am Morgen des 9. April untersuchten ihn zwei Aerzte, ein juedischer und ein christlicher. Am naechsten Morgenwurde er in eine chirurgische Klinik gebracht, wo er an den Folgen der Schlaege und rohen Behandlung, die er erfahren hatte, starb. Generalkonsul Hathaway sagt, dass der Fall in der Presse nicht erwaehnt wurde, und dass diejenigen, welche davon wissen, sich nichts zu sagen wagten, da sie Angst hatten, angegriffen zu werden.

Die Berliner Zeitungen vom 12. April geben Bericht ueber einen Angriff auf einen juedischen Anwalt, Dr. Weiner, in Chemnitz, der in seinem Heim in Chemnitz von Maennern in S. A. Uniform verhaftet wurde, die angaben, sie kaemen, um ihn zur Polizei zu bringen. Die angebliche Verhaftung fand am Montag den 10. April abends statt. Am 12. April morgens wurde sein Koerper in der Nachbarschaft gefunden; er war durch einen Schuss durch den Kopf getoetet worden.

H1128-0099

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-201
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
cont'd

Da das Opfer eine sehr prominente Stellung eingenommen hatte und die Umstaende der Verhaftung bekannt waren, war es unmoeglich dieses Vorkommnis geheim zu halten; daher der ausfuehrliche deutsche Pressebericht ueber den Fall. Die Zeitungen brachten alle fast gleichlautende Berichte ueber den Fall, in welchen sie ausfuehrten, dass kein Befehl zum Arrest von Dr. Weiner ausgegeben worden war, und dass Personen, die unrechtmaessig die S.A. Uniform trugen, dies getan haben muessten. Es war klar, dass kein Raubmord vorlag, da man bei der Leiche die Uhr des Opfers und mehr als 400 Mark in Scheinen fand. Der Bericht in der Morgenausgabe des Berliner Tageblattes am 12. April schliesst wie folgt: "Dieser Fall muss so bald wie moeglich aufgeklaert werden. Dies ist dringend noetig, um den guten Ruf Deutschlands in der Welt zu erhalten. Eine hohe Belohnung wird angeboten werden."

Bis jetzt ist noch keine Nachricht eingetroffen, dass jemand im Zusammenhang mit diesem Falle verhaftet wurde. Man bemerke, dass die Presse wie ueblich die Schuld auf Personen, die unrechtmaessig die nationalsozialistische Uniform tragen, schiebt.

Ein Herr Isaak Kahn, ein amerikanischer Buerger, der in Berlin lebte, wo er Einkaeufer fuer eine St. Louis Firma war, erhielt einen Drohbrief von einem August Reinicke aus Osterwieck. In dem Brief wurde ihm bis zum 12 Uhr Mittag am 6. April Zeit gegeben, eine bestimmte Summe Geldes zu bezahlen; und es wurde angedeutet, dass er, falls er nicht zur angegebenen Zeit bezahlt habe, von Berliner S.A, Maennern aufgesucht und verpruegelt werde. Als amerikanischer Buerger brachte Herr Kahn diesen Drohbrief zu diesem Generalkonsulat, und Konsul Geist begleitete ihn sofort zu dem Polizeipraesidium, wo sie den Vorfall dem Polizeipraesidenten Dr. Mosle berichteten und den Drohbrief dort liessen. Der Polizeipraesident erklaerte, dass er die noetigen Schritte unternehmen wuerde, und dass Herr Kahn geeigneter Schutz gegeben wuerde. Zwei Tage spaeter erhielt das Generalkonsulat ein Schreiben, das in Wirklichkeit auch ein Drohbrief war, von Herrn Reinicke, und kurz nach dem Eingang dieses Briefes kam Herr Kahn zum Generalkonsulat mit einem anderen Brief von Herrn Reinicke, der noch schwerere Drohungen enthielt als der erste Brief. In diesem zweiten Brief drohte Herr Reinicke selbst nach Berlin zu kommen und die S.A. Maenner, die Herrn Kahn angreifen wuerden, zu begleiten; und er erklaerte, dass er selbst gerne helfen moechte, die Schlinge um seinen Hals zu legen. Konsul Geist ging sofort zum Polizeipraesidium, wo er wieder Polizeipra esidenten Dr. Mosle sah und diesem gegenueber nachdruecklich gegen die Wiederholung der Drohungen gegen Herrn Kahn protestierte. Er erklaerte, dass das Polizeipraesidium in Berlin offensichtlich das Generalkonsulat in die Sache gezogen habe, obgleich Herr Reinicke die oeffentliche Ordnung bedroht hatte und es nicht noetig gewesen waere, das Generalkonsulat zu erwaehnen. Der Polizeipraesident gab zu, dass dies eine Indiskretion und unrichtig gewesen waere. Dann protestierte Konsul Geist nachdruecklich gegen die anscheinend ungenuegenden Massnahmen, die von der Polizei in Berlin und Osterwieck getroffen worden waren; und er bestand darauf, dass Herrn Kahn der noetige Schutz gegeben wuerde, welches der Polizeipraesident zusagte.

H1128 - 0100

Aber Herr Kahn erachtete es nicht fuer sicher, in Deutschland zu bleiben; er verliess Berlin am selben Tag und ging nach Amsterdam. Frau Kahn hat Deutschland inzwischen auch verlassen, und beide sind nach den Vereinigten Staaten zurueckgekehrt. Die hiesigen amerikanischen Korrospondenten haben den Fall nicht in den Zeitungen erwaehnt, bis Frau Kahn auch das Land verlassen hatte, da Herr und Frau Kahn befuerchteten, dass Veroeffentlichung des Falles in der auslaendischen Presse zu koerperlichen Verletzungen von Frau Kahn fuehren wuerde. Es ist in dieser Beziehung interessant zu bemerken, dass Herr Kahns Bruder und Schwager, die einfache juedische Bauern in Bayern sind, seit einigen Wochen in einem Gefaengnis oder Konzentrationslager sind, nachdem sie ohne ersichtlichen von ihren Familien entrissen wurden.

Es kann kein Zweifel darueber bestehen, dass die koerperliche Verfolgungen der Juden in verschiedenen Teilen Deutschlands noch vor sich gehen. Es mag sein, dass die berichteten Vorfaelle von einzelnen Mitgliedern nationalsozialistischer Organizationen die nationalsozialistische Uniform tragen, ohne Auftrag ihrer Fuehrer ausgefuehrt wurden, aber es ist ebenso offensichtlich, dass die Taeter nicht vor Gericht gebracht werden.

H1128-0101

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L- 201 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CONTINUED

CLIPPING FROM THE

Berliner Boersen Zeitung 12th April 1933 - night issue

Disguised Criminals Murder Jewish Lawyer.

Horrible Murder in Chemnitz.

T. U. Chemnitz, 12th April.

On Monday night the Jewish Lawyer Dr. Weiner was visited at his home by several men, who were S.A. bands and frown caps, and taken away by force in an automobile. Next morning Dr. Weiner was found on the Wiedenauer Flur at Mittweida shot to death by a bullet through his head.
Police headquarters report the following:

"Here is no doubt that Dr. Weiner fell victim to a savage crime which obviously had been committed by enemies of the national movement. Here is no trace of the perpetrators. The following has been found so far: On 10th of April at 22:30 hours three men dressed in SA uniform demanded admittance to the lawyer's home in Chemnitz on Stollberg Strasse. Preventing an identification they declared that the lawyer was arrested and requested him to follow them. The lawyer checked the identification personally and remarked upon a question of his wife that it were in order. The behaviour of the men was so confident that the wife of the Lawyer and two of his friends who were then present failed to check with the police station, as repeatedly suggested by the press, although they had an emergency telephone in their home by which they could have called the riot squad.

The fact is that no warrant for protective custody for the lawyer Weiner existed, and no warrant for his arrest was issued to the SA. Weiner was not even listed on the boycott roster for Jewish lawyers because he was a veteran of the last war in which he became an officer. An automobile has not been noticed in front of his home. But it is to be supposed that one was parked nearly. The culprits probably drove later to Wiederau. It is established that the shooting took place there in a sand hole. The fatal shot, obviously 3 shots have been fired, was fired at close range into the back of the head by a 6,35 Millimeter calibre pistol. It was no murder for robbery. Passport, driver's liscense, gold watch and more than 400 marks cash were found in the pockets of the dead. Two of the culprits are between 25 and 28, and the third is between 28 and 30 years of age.

H1128-0102

Berliner Tageblatt

April 13, 1933 ----------night issue.

University professors given leave.

Preiliminary measures against 16 academic teachers with leftist tendencies

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The Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Rust, yesterday initiated the political coordination of institutions of higher learning, already predicted by us, by giving indefinite leave at once to 16 professors who politically are leftists or moderates. It is not yet a case of dismissal, but it must be assumed that these preliminary measures will soon be changed into permanent orders according to the new regulations concerning officials (Beamtengesetz).

At present mainly lawyers and economists are affected by this order. In two cases, however, personalities were affected who are affiliated with religous socialism, Professor Dr. Emil Lederer, one of the best known German teachers of theoretical economy, was given leave from Berlin University; politically his sympathies lie with the social-democratic party. Professor M.J. Bonn, former rector of the Berlin Handelshochschule (School of Economics), the most important pupil of Lujo Brentano and, like he an advocate of political and economic liberalism, was given leave from the above institution. The professors Herman Heffer (formerly assistant professor of state law in Berlin), Mannheim, Horkheimer, Loewe and Hugo Sinzheimer (the wellknown labor law expert and former socialdemocratic member of the Reichstag) as well as the philosopher Tillich, a religous socialist, were given leave from Frankfurt University. The following were also affected by this order: In Cologne, the teacher of state law, Kelsen, formerly of Vienna, in Bonn the Professors Loewenstein and Kantorowicz, in Breslau professor of law Cohn, around whom centered many aisputes within the last few months, and his colleague Marck, in Halle the Theologian professor Dr. Guenther Dehn (formerly a clergyman in Berlin) who likewise is known to have had many conflicts with the student body, in Kiel the lawyer Kantorowicz, in Koenigsberg the professor of economics Feiler, affiliated with the School of Economics there, formerly editor of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and member of the German Economic Council.
Wolf Telegraphic Agency adds the following commentary. "It is understood that these are only preliminary measures, and many more leaves etc, can be expected as soon as the institutions of higher learning will have received detailed directives for carrying out the decree."

We already expressed our hope in yesterday's editorial concerning "Intellectual Gleichschaltung" that the regulations of the new law should be applied as little as possible to academic teachers.

H1128-0103

We should like to emphasize again today that we would consider it an impoverisation of our academic life if men with a European reputation like M.J. Bonn should be permanently deprived of their professional activities.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-201 PS

November , 21st 1945

I, Pfc ERNST M. COHN 33 925 738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. L-201 PS.

Pfc ERNST M. COHN

33 925 738

H1128-0104

DOCUMENT NO. L-202

Voluntary; political.

Strictly confident

Illegible Notes
Illegible Initials
File

Rubber Stamp:
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

JAN 4, 1939

MR. MESSERSMITH

RUBBER STAMP:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AM/C
DEC 30 1938
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

"G"

562.4016

Filed
Jan 9, 1939

862.4016/2019

GMB

ANTI-SEMITIC ONSLAUGHT IN GERMANY AS SEEN

FROM LEIPZIG.

From: /s/ David H. Buffum
David H. Buffum,
American Consul

Date of Preparation: November 21, 1938

Date of Forwarding: To be carried to Berlin by trusted messenger as soon as practicable.

Approved: Ralph C. Busser,
Ralph C. Busser,
American Consul General.

H1128-0105

The following resume of the anti-Semitic onslaught in Germany insofar as this consular district is concerned, constitutes a narration of Leipzig angles as to this flagitious attack upon a helpless minority that very probably has had no counterpart in the course of the civilized world. The macabre circumstances that form the subject matter of this report had a fittingly gruesome prelude in Leipzig a few hours before they occurred in the form of rites held on one of the principal squares of the city on the night of November 9, 1938 in commemoration of fallen martyrs to the Nazi cause prior to the political take-over in 1933. To such end apparently anything in the corpse category that could be remotely associated with Nazi martyrdom, had been exhumed. At least five year old remains of those who had been considered rowdyish violators of law and order at the time, had been placed in extravagant coffins: arranged around a colossal, flaming urn on the Altermarkt for purposes of display, and ultimately conveyed amid marching troops, flaring torches and funereal music to the "Ehrenhain", Leipzig's National Socialistic burial plot. For this propagandistic ceremony the entire market place had been surrounded with wooden lattice work about ten yards high. This was covered with white cloth to form the background for black swastikas at least five yards high and broad. Flame-spurting urns and gigantic banners completed a Wagnerian ensemble as to pomposity of stage setting; but it can not be truthfully reported that the ceremony aroused anything akin to awe among the crowds who witnessed it. Judging from a few very guardedly whispered comments, the populace was far more concerned over the wanton waste of materials in these days when textiles of any kind are exceedingly scarce and expensive, rather than being actuated by any particularly reverent emotions. On the other hand for obvious reasons, there were no open manifestations of disapproval. The populace was destined to be much more perturned the following morning during the course of the most violent debacle the city had probably ever witnessed.

The shattering of shop windows, looting of stores and dwellings of Jews which began in the early hours of November 10, 1938, was hailed subsequently in the Nazi press as "a spontaneous wave of righteous indignation throughout Germany, as a result of the cowardly Jewish murder of Third Secretary von Rath in the German Embassy at Paris." Insofar as a very high percentage of the German populace is concerned, a state of popular indignation that would spontaneously lead to such excesses, can be considered as non-existent. On the contrary, in viewing the ruins and attendant measures employed, all of the local crowds observed were obviously benumbed over what had happened and aghast over the unprecedented fury of Nazi acts that had been or were taking place with bewildering rapidity throughout their city. The whole lamentable affair was organized in such a sinister fashion, as to lend credence to the theory that the execution of it had involved studied preparation. It has been ascertained by this office that the plan of "spontaneous indignation" leaked out in Leipzig several hours before news of the death of Third Secretary von Rath had been broadcasted at 10 P.M. November 10, 1938. It is stated upon authority believed to be reliable, that most of the evening was employed in drawing up lists of fated victims. Several persons known to this office were aware at 9 P.M. on the evening of November 9, 1938 that the "spontaneous" outrage was scheduled for that night sometime after midnight and several of such persons interviewed, stayed up purposely in order to witness it.

At 3 a.m. November 10, 1938 was unleashed a barrage of Nazi ferocity as had had no equal hitherto in Germany, or very likely anywhere else in the world since savagery, if ever. Jewish dwellings were smashed into and contents demolished or looted. In one of the Jewish sections an eighteen year old boy was hurled from a three story window to land with both legs broken on a street littered with burning beds and other household furniture and effects from his family's and other apartments. This information was supplied by an attending

H1128-0106

physician. It is reported from another quarter that among domestic effects thrown out of a Jewish dwelling, a small dog descended four flights to a broken spine on a cluttered street. Although apparently centered in poor districts, the raid was not confined to the humble classes. One apartment of exceptionally refined occupants known to this office, was violently ransacked, presumably in a search for valuables that was not in vain, and one of the marauders thrust a cane through a priceless mediaeval painting portraying a biblical scene. Another apartment of the same category is known to have been turned upside down in the frenzied course of whatever the invaders were after. Reported loss of looting of cash, silver, jewelry, and otherwise easily convertible articles, have been frequent.

Jewish shop windows by the hundreds were systematically and wantonly smashed throughout the entire city at a loss estimated at several millions of marks. There are reports that substantial losses have been sustained on the famous Leipzig "Bruhl", asmany of the shop windows at the time of the demolition were filled with costly furs that were seized before the windows could be boarded up. In proportion to the general destruction of real estate, however, losses of goods are felt to have been relatively small. The spectators who viewed the wreckage when daylight had arrived were mostly in such a bewildered mood, that there was no danger of impulsive acts, and the perpetrators probably were too busy in carrying out their schedule to take off a whole lot of time for personal profit. At all events, the main streets of the city were a positive litter of shattered plate glass. According to reliable testimony, the debacle was executed by S. S. men and Storm Troopers not in uniform, each group having been provided with hammers, axes, crow-bars and incendiary bombs.

Three synagogues in Leipzig were fired simultaneously by incendiary bombs and all sacred objects and records desecrated or destroyed, in most instances hurled through the windows and burned in the streets. No attempts whatsoever were made to quench the fires, functions of the fire brigade having been confined to playing water on adjoining buildings. All of the synagogues were irrepairably gutted by flames, and the walls of the two that are in the close proximity of the consulate are now being razed. The blackened frames have been centers of attraction during the past week of terror for eloquently silent and bewildered crowds. One of the largest clothing stores in the heart of the city was destroyed by flames from incendiary bombs, only the charred walls and gutted roof having been left standing. As was the case with the synagogues, no attempts on the part of the fire brigade were made to extinguish the fire, although apparently there was a certain amount of apprehension for adjacent property, for the walls of a coffee house next door were covered with asbestos and sprayed by the doughty firemen. It is extremely difficult to believe, but the owners of the clothing store were actually charged with setting the fire and on that basis were dragged from their beds at 6 A. M. and clapped into prison.

Tactics which closely approached the ghoulish took place at the Jewish cemetery where the temple was fired together with a building occupied by care-takers, tombstones uprooted and graves violated. Eye witnesses considered reliable report that ten corpses were left unburied at this cemetery for a week's time because all grave diggers and cemetery attendants had been arrested.

Ferocious as was the violation of property, the most hideous phase of the so-called "spontaneous" action, hasbeen the wholesale arrest and transportation to concentration camps of male German Jews between the ages of sixteen and sixty, as well as Jewish men without citizenship. This hasbeen taking place daily since the night of horror. This office has no way of accurately checking the numbers of such arrests, but there is very little question but what they have

gone into several thousands in Leipzig alone. Having demolished dwellings and hurled most of the moveable effects to the streets, the insatiably sadistic perpetrators threw many of the trembling inmates into a small stream that flows through the Zoological Park, commanding horrified spectators to spit at them, defile them with mud and jeer at their plight. The latter incident has been repeatedly corroborated by German witnesses who were nauseated in telling the tale. The slightest manifestation of sympathy evoked a positive fury on the part of the perpetrators, and the crowd was powerless to do anything but turn horror-stricken eyes from the scene of abuse, or leave the vicinity. These tactics were carried out the entire morning of November 10th without police intervention and they were applied to men, women and children.

There is much evidence of physical violence, including several deaths. At least half a dozen cases have been personally observed, victims with bloody, badly bruised faces having fled to this office, believing that as refugees their desire to emigrate could be expedited here. As a matter of fact this consulate has been a bedlam of humanity for the past ten days, most of these visitors being desperate women, as their husbands and sons had been taken off to concentration camps.

Similarly violent procedure was applied throughout this consular district, the amount of havoc wrought depending upon the number of Jewish establishments or persons involved. It is understood that in many of the smaller communities even more relentless methods were employed than was the case in the cities. Reports have been received from Weissenfels to the effect that the few Jewish families there are experiencing great difficulty in purchasing food. It is reported that three Aryan professors of the University of Jena have been arrested and taken off to concentration camps because they had voiced disapproval of this insidious drive against mankind.

Sources of information

Personal observation and interviews.

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DHF/dhb

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I.J.N.

H1128-0107

H1128-0108

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-202
OFFICE OF US. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Freiwillig; politisch
Streng vertraulich

Siegel

"G"

Antisemitischer Anfall in Deutschland,
von Leipzig aus gesehen.

Von: (gez.) David H. Buffum
David H. Buffum
Amerikanischer Konsul

Datum der Anfertigung: 21. November 1938

Datum der Absendung: Durch zuverlaessigen Boten sobald wie moeglich nach Berlin zu ueberbringen

Genehmigt: (gez.) Ralph C. Busser
Ralph C. Busser,
Amerikanischer Generalkonsul

Das folgende Resumee des antisemitischen Anfalles in Deutschland stellt, bezueglich dieses schaendlichen Angriffes auf eine hilflose Minderheit, der im Laufe der zivilisierten Welt kein Gegenstueck hat, einen Bericht vom Leipziger Gesichtspunkt aus dar, soweit es dieses Konsulatsgebiet betrifft. Die duesteren Umstaende, die den Hauptinhalt dieses Berichtes bilden, hatten einige Stunden bevor sie stattfanden, in Leipzig ein passendes schauerliches Vorspiel in Gestalt von Riten, die auf einem der Hauptplaetze der Stadt in der Nacht vom 9. November 1938 zum Gedenken an die vor der politischen Machtuebernahme im Jahre 1933 gefallenen Maertyrer des Nazismus abgehalten wurden. Zu diesem Zwecke war anscheinend alles, was in der Leichenkategorie nur entfernt mit Nazi-Maertyrertum verbunden werden konnte, ausgegraben worden. Zum wenigsten 5 Jahre alte Ueberreste derjenigen, die seinerzeit als gemeine Uebertreter von Gesetz und Ordnung betrachtet worden waren, waren in verschwenderisch ausgestattete Saerge gelegt worden. Zu Schauzwecken waren sie um eine riesige Flammenurne am Alten Markt aufgestellt und schliesslich inmitten marschierender Truppen, leuchtender Fackeln und Begraebnismusik zum "Ehrenhain", Leipzigs nationalsozialistischer Begraebnisstaette ueberfuehrt worden. Fuer diese propagandistische Zeremonie war der ganze Marktplatz mit ungefaehr 10 Yard hohem hoelzernen Gitterwerk umgeben worden. Dieses war mit weissem Tuch bedeckt, das den Hintergrund fuer zum mindesten fuenf Yard hohe und breite schwarze Hakenkreuze bildete. Flammenspeiende Urnen und gigantische Banner vervollstaendigten mit Bezug auf Pomphaftigkeit der Buehnengestaltung ein Wagnerisches Gesamtbild. Wahrheitsgemaess kann aber nicht berichtet werden, dass die Zeremonie bei den Massen, die Zeugen waren, irgend etwas Ehrfurchtaehnliches ausgeloest haette. Nach einigen sehr vorsichtig gewisperten Bemerkungen zu urteilen, war die Bevoelkerung weit mehr ueber die leichtfertige Materialverschwendung in diesen Tagen, wo Textilwaren jeglicher Art ausserordentlich rar und teuer sind, betroffen als von irgendwelchen sonderlich ehr-

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fuerchtigen Gefuehlen beseelt zu sein. Andererseits gab es aus ersichtlichen Gruenden keine offenen Kundgebungen der Missbilligung. Der Bevoelkerung war es bestimmt, am folgenden Morgen im Verlauf des heftigsten Gewaltausbruches, den die Stadt wahrscheinlich je erlebt hatte, viel mehr in Aufregung versetzt zu werden.

Das Zertruemmern von Schaufenstern, Pluendern von Laeden und Wohnungen von Juden, das in den Morgenstunden des 10. November 1938 begann, wurde nachher in der Nazipresse als "eine spontane Welle gerechter Empoerung in ganz Deutschland, als ein Ergebnis des feigen juedischen Mordes an dem dritten Sekretaer in der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Paris, von Rath", gepriesen. Soweit es einen sehr hohen Prozentsatz der deutschen Bevoelkerung anbelangt, kann ein Zustand von Volksempoerung, der spontan zu solchen Uebergriffen fuehren wuerde, als nichtbestehend betrachtet werden. Im Gegenteil, angesichts der Ruinen und der angewandten Begleitmassnahmen waren alle beobachteten oertliche Massen sichtlich erstaunt darueber, was geschehen war und entsetzt ueber die noch nie da gewesene Heftigkeit der Nazihandlungen, die mit verwirrender Geschwindigkeit in ihrer ganzen Stadt stattgefunden hatten oder noch stattfanden. Die ganze beklagenswerte Angelegenheit war in solch einer schlimmen Weise organisiert, um der Theorie Glaubhaftigkeit zu verleihen, dass zu ihrer Durchfuehrung wohlueberlegte Vorbereitung notwendig gewesen war. Es ist von diesem Amt aus festgestellt worden, dass der Plan einer "spontanen Entruestung" in Leipzig einige Stunden bevor die Nachricht vom Tod des dritten Sekretaers von Rath am 10. November 1938, zehn Uhr abends, gerundfunkt worden war, allmaehlich bekannt geworden war. Es wird von glaubhaft zuverlaessiger Quelle erklaert, dass der groesste Teil des Abends benuetzt wurde, um Listen der vom Verhaengnis bedrohten Opfer aufzustellen. Einige diesem Amte bekannte Personen wussten am Abend des 9. November 1938 um 9 Uhr abends, dass der "spontane" Ausbruch fuer jene Nacht irgendwann nach Mitternacht geplant war und einige jener befragten Personen blieben absichtlich auf, um davon Zeuge zu sein.

Am 10. November 1938, 3 Uhr morgens, wurde ein Wirbel von Nazigrausamkeit losgelassen, die weder in Deutschland noch sonstwo in der Welt seit der Zeit der Barbarei, wenn je, seither ihresgleichen hatte. In juedische Wohnungen wurde eingebrochen und deren Inhalt vernichtet oder gepluendert. In einem der juedischen Viertel wurde ein achtzehnjaehriger Junge aus einem Fenster im zweiten Stock geschleudert, um auf der Strasse, die mit brennenden Betten und anderen Haushaltungsgegenstaenden und Effekten aus der Wohnung seiner Familie und der anderen bedeckt war, mit zwei gebrochenen Beinen zu landen. Diese Information wurde von einem behandelnden Arzt erteilt. Von einem anderen Viertel wird berichtet, dass unter haeuslicher Habe, die aus einer juedischen Wohnung hinausgeworfen wurde, ein kleiner Hund vier Treppen tief mit gebrochenem Rueckgrat auf die mit Truemmern uebersaete Strasse fiel. Obwohl anscheinend auf die aermeren Distrikte konzentriert, war der Angriff nicht auf die niederen Klassen beschraenkt. Eine Wohnung von aussergewoehnlich feinen Einwohnern, die dieser Stelle bekannt sind, wurde gewalttaetig durchsucht, mutmasslich in der Suche nach Wertgegenstaenden, die nicht umsonst war, und einer der Pluenderer stiess einen Stock durch ein unschaetzbares mittelalterliches Gemaelde, das eine biblische Szene darstellte. Von einer anderen Wohnung derselben Kategorie ist bekannt, dass im wahnsinnigen Verlauf dessen, wonach die Eindringlinge suchten, das oberste zu unterst gekehrt worden war. Verlust durch Pluenderung von Bargeld, Silber, Juwelen und andererseits schwer zu

H1128-0110

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-202
CONT'D

ersetzender Gegenstaende ist haeufig berichtet worden. Juedische Schaufenster wurden mit einem auf einige Millionen Mark geschaetzten Verlust in der ganzen Stadt zu Hunderten systematisch und mutwillig zertruemmert. Es gibt Berichte, dass ermessliche Verluste auf dem beruehmten Leipziger "Bruhl" erlitten wurden, da viele Schaufenster zur Zeit der Zertruemmerung mit kostbaren Pelzen gefuellt waren, die entnommen wurden, bevor die Fenster mit Brettern verschlagen werden konnten. Im Verhaeltnis zur allgemeinen Zerstoerung von Grundbesitz wird jedoch der Verlust an Waren als verhaeltnismaessig gering empfunden. Die Zuschauer, die die Truemmer besichtigten, nachdem es taghell geworden war, waren zumeist in solch verwirrter Stimmung, dass keine Gefahr impulsiver Handlungen bestand und die Taeter waren wahrscheinlich zu beschaeftigt, ihren Plan auszufuehren, um sich noch besonders viel Zeit zu persoenlichen Vorteilen herauszunehmen. Jedenfalls waren die Hauptstrassen der Stadt durchwegs mit zertruemmerten Glasplatten besaet. Nach zuverlaessigem Zeugnis wurde der Gewaltausbruch von nicht uniformierten SS-Maennern und Sturmtrupplern durchgefuehrt, von denen jede Gruppe mit Haemmern, Aexten, Brecheisen und Brandbomben ausgestattet worden war.
Drei Synagogen in Leipzig wurden gleichzeitig durch Brandbomben angesteckt und alle geheiligten Gegenstaende und Dokumente entweiht oder vernichtet, in den meisten Faellen durch die Fenster geschleudert und in den Strassen verbrannt. Keinerlei Versuch wurde unternommen, das Feuer zu loeschen, nachdem die Taetigkeit der Feuerwehr darauf beschraenkt worden war, Wasser auf die Nachbargebaeude zu spritzen. Die Synagogen wurden alle von den Flammen, nicht wiedergutzumachend, ausgebrannt und die Mauern der zwei, sich in unmittelbarer Naehe des Konsulats befindlichen werden gerade jetzt zerstoert. Die ausgebrannten Haeuser waren waehrend der vergangenen Schreckenswoche Anziehungspunkt fuer beredsam schweigende und verwirrte Volksmengen gewesen. Eines der groessten Bekleidungsgeschaefte im Herzen der Stadt wurde durch Flammen, von Brandbomben verursacht, vernichtet. Nur die verkohlten Waende und das voellig ausgebrannte Dach waren stehen geblieben. Ebenso wie bei den Synagogen wurde seitens der Feuerwehr kein Versuch gemacht, das Feuer zu loeschen, obwohl anscheinend eine gewisse Besorgnis fuer angrenzendes Eigentum vorhanden war, denn die Mauern eines Kaffeehauses nebenan wurden von den tuechtigen Feuerwehrleuten mit Asbest bedeckt und bespritzt. Es ist ausserordentlich schwer zu glauben, aber die Eigentuemer des Bekleidungsgeschaeftes wurden tatsaechlich beschuldigt, das Feuer angezuendet zu haben und wurden auf Grund dessen um 6 Uhr morgens aus ihren Betten gezerrt und ins Gefaengnis geworfen. Taktiken, die nahe ans Daemonische herankamen, fanden auf dem juedischen Friedhof statt, wo der Tempel zusammen mit einem von Verwaltern bewohnten Gebaeude in Brand gesteckt, Grabsteine umgeworfen und Graeber geschaendet wurden. Zuverlaessige Augenzeugen berichten, dass 10 Leichen eine Woche lang auf diesem Friedhof unbeerdigt geblieben waren, weil alle Totengraeber und Friedhofswaerter in Haft genommen worden waren.

So grausam die Verletzung von Eigentum war, die schrecklichste Phase der sogenannten "spontanen" Aktion ist die Massenverhaftung und die Versendung maennlicher deutscher Juden im Alter zwischen sechsehn und sechzig, ebenso wie die juedischen Maenner ohne Staatsangehoerigkeit, in Konzentrationslager. Dies findet seit der Schreckensnacht taeglich statt. Dieses Amt hat keine Moeglichkeit, die Anzahl solcher Verhaftungen

H1128-0111

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-202
CONT'D

genau zu pruefen, aber es gibt sehr geringe Zweifel darueber, dass sie in Leipzig allein mehrere Tausend betrifft. Nachdem die unersaettlichen, sadistischen Taeter Wohnungen zerstoert und das meiste der beweglichen Effekten auf die Strasse geschleudert hatten, warfen sie viele der zitternden Einwohner in einen kleinen Bach, der durch den Zoologischen Garten fliesst, waehrend sie entsetzten Zuschauern befahlen, sie anzuspucken, mit Schmutz zu bewerfen und in ihrer misslichen Lage zu verhoehnen. Der letzte Vorfall wurde wiederholt von deutschen Zeugen bestaetigt, die beim Erzaehlen der Geschichte Ekel empfanden. Die schwaechste Sympathiekundgebung rief eine wirkliche Wut seitens der Taeter hervor und das Volk war machtlos, etwas anderes zu tun, als ihre von Entsetzen ergriffenen Augen von der Szene des Unrechts abzuwenden oder die Gegend zu verlassen. Diese Taktiken wurden ohne polizeilichen Eingriff den ganzen Morgen des 10. November ausgefuehrt und auf Maenner, Frauen und Kinder angewendet.
Es gibt viele Beweise koerperlicher Gewalttaetigkeit, einschliesslich einiger Todesfaelle. Wenigstens ein halbes Dutzend Faelle sind persoenlich beobachtet worden, Opfer mit blutigen, boes zerschlagenen Gesichtern, die zu diesem Amt in dem Glauben geflohen waren, dass, als Fluechtlinge, ihr Wunsch auszuwandern, hier beschleunigt werden koenne. Tatsaechlich ist dieses Konsulat ein Asyl der Menschenliebe gewesen. Die meisten dieser Besucher waren verzweifelte Frauen, deren Ehegatten und Soehne in Konzentrationslager verschleppt worden waren.

Ein aehnliches gewalttaetiges Verfahren wurde im ganzen Gebiet dieses Konsulates angewandt. Das Ausmass der angerichteten Verwuestung ist von der Anzahl der eingeschlossenen juedischen Niederlassungen oder Personen abhaengig. Es wird verstanden, dass in vielen der kleineren Gemeinden sogar noch unbarmherzigere Methoden angewandt wurden als es in den Staedten der Fall war. Berichte von Weissenfels sind dahingehend eingetroffen, dass die wenigen juedischen Familien dort auf grosse Schwierigkeiten stossen, Nahrung zu kaufen. Es wird berichtet, dass drei arische Professoren der Universitaet Jena verhaftet worden sind und in Konzentrationslager verbracht wurden, weil sie sich missbilligend wegen dieses heimtueckischen Anschlages auf die Menschheit geaeussert hatten.

Informationsquellen:
Persoenliche Beobachtung und Interviews.

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DHB/dhb

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-202

18 November 1945

I, EVE GLAZIER, P/O., W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-202.

EVE GLAZIER
P/O., W.R.N.S.
37371

Exhibit U.S.A. 282
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 001-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy to Regional Leader
(of N.S. Deutschearbeiter Partei)
Extract of par. 1 to
DEGENHARD 15 April

SECRET

Documentary Memorandum for the Fuehrer

Concerning: Jewish Possessions in France

In compliance with the order of the Fuehrer (Fuehrerbefehl) for protection of Jewish, cultural possessions, a great number of Jewish dwellings remained unguarded. Consequently, many furnishings have disappeared, because a guard could, naturally, not be posted. In the whole EAST, the administration has found terrible conditions of living quarters, and the chances of procurement are so limited that it is not practical to procure any more. Therefore, I beg the FUEHRER to permit the seizure of all Jewish home furnishings of Jews in PARIS, who have fled, or will leave shortly, and that of Jews living in all parts of the occupied WEST, to relieve the shortage of furnishings in the administration in the EAST.

2. A great number of leading Jews were, after a short examination in PARIS, again released. The attempts on the lives of members of the armed forces have not stopped, on the contrary they continue. This reveals an unmistakable plan to disrupt the GERMAN-FRENCH cooperation, to force GERMANY to retaliate, and, with this, evoke a new defense on the part of the French against GERMANY. I suggest to the FUEHRER that, instead of executing 100 Frenchmen, we substitute 100 Jewish bankers, lawyers, etc. It is the Jews in LONDON and NEW YORK who incite the French communists to commit acts of violence, and it seems only fair that the members of this race should pay for this. It is not the little Jews, but the leading Jews in FRANCE, who should be held responsible. That would tend to awaken the Anti-Jewish sentiment (Antijudaismus).

BERLIN 18 Dec. 1941
R/H

signed: A. ROSENBERG

001-PS

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H1128-0113

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 001-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

6 August 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, ROLF STUTZ, 1st Lt, CE, O-1594514, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English, and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation, made under my supervision by FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf., O-1335567, a qualified translator, into the English language from the German language, of the document attached to, and referred to in the Certificate dated 6 August 1945, for Document No. 001-PS, signed by Wm H Baldwin, Maj, AC, O-919524.

NAME /s/ Rolf Stutz

RANK 1st Lt, CE

ASN O-1594514

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 014-PS
Office of U.S.Chief of Counsel

REPORT TO THE FUEHRER

I report the arrival of the principal shipment of ownerless Jewish "cultural property" (Kulturgut) in the salvage location NEUSCHWANSTEIN by special train on Saturday the 15th of this month. It was secured by my staff for Special Purposes (Einsatzstab) in PARIS. The special train, arranged for by REICHSMARSCHALL HERMANN GOERING, comprised 25 express baggage cars filled with the most valuable paintings, furniture, Gobelins, works of artistic craftsmanship and ornaments. The shipment consisted chiefly of the most important parts of the collections ROTHSCHILD, SELIGMANN, BERNHEIM-JEUNE, HALPHEN, KANN, WEIL-PICARD, WILDENSTEIN, DAVID-WEILL, LEVY-BENZION.

My Staff for Special Purposes started the confiscatory action in Paris during October 1940 on the basis of your order, my Fuehrer. With the help of the Security Service (SD) and the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei) all storage- and hiding-places of art possessions belonging to the fugitive Jewish emigrants were systematically ascertained. These possessions were then collected in the locations provided for by the LOUVRE in PARIS. The art historians of my staff have itemized scientifically the complete art-material and have photographed all works of value. Thus, after completion, I shall be able to submit to you shortly a conclusive catalogue of all confiscated works with exact data about origin plus scientific evaluation and description. At this time the inventory includes more than 4000 individual pieces of art, partly of the highest artistic value. Besides this special train the masterpieces selected by the REICHSMARSCHALL - mainly from the ROTHSCHILD collection - have been forwarded in two special cars to Munich already some time ago. They have been deposited there in the air raid shelters of the Fuehrer-building.

According to instruction the chief special train has been unloaded in FUSSEN. The cases containing pictures, furniture etc. have been stored in the castle NEUSCHWANSTEIN. My deputies accompanied the special train and took care of the unloading in NEUSCHWANSTEIN too.

First of all the paintings have to be unpacked to determine any possible damage suffered during the transport. Furthermore, the observation of climatic influences upon the paintings and their future careful maintenance necessitate their unpacking as well as their skillful setting-up. Due to lack of time a part of the shipment has not yet been fully inventoried in PARIS. This has to be taken care of by my co-workers on the spot in NEUSCHWANSTEIN to supplement the inventory in full. I have detached for NEUSCHWANSTEIN the necessary technical and scientific personnel of my staff for the execution of this work. The required time for the unpacking and arranging in NEUSCHWANSTEIN as well as the preparing of the exhibition rooms will take approximately 4 weeks. I shall report the completion of the work to you then, and request you, my Fuehrer, to let me show you the salvaged works of art at the spot. This will give you a survey over the work accomplished by my staff for Special Purposes.

Over and above the chief shipment there are secured in PARIS a mass of additional abandoned Jewish art possessions. These are being processed in the same sense and prepared for shipment to Germany. Exact accounts about the extent of this remaining shipment are at the moment not available. However, it is estimated that the work in the Western areas will be finished entirely within two to three months. Then a second transport can be brought to Germany.

Berlin, 20 March 1941

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 015-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

16 April 1943

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Mr Fuehrer !

In my desire to give you, my Fuehrer, some joy for your birthday I take the liberty to present to you a folder containing photos of some of the most valuable paintings which my special purpose staff (Einsatzstab), in compliance with your order, secured from ownerless Jewish art collections in the occupied western territories. These photos represent an addition to the collection of 53 of the most valuable objects of art delivered some time ago to your collection. This folder also shows only a small percentage of the exceptional worth and extent of these objects of art, seized by my service command (Dienststelle) in France, and put into a safe place on the Reich.

I beg of you, my Fuehrer, to give me a chance during my next audience to report to you orally on the whole extent and scope of this art seizure action. I beg you to accept a short written intermediate report of the progress and extent of the art seizure action which will be used as a bisis for this later oral report, and also accept 3 copies of the temporary picture catalogues which, too, only show part of the collection you own. I shall deliver further catalogues which are now being compiled, when they are finished. I shall take the liberty during the requested audience to give you, my Fuehrer, another 20 folders of pictures, with the hope that this short occupation with the beautiful things of art which are nearest to your heart will send a ray of beauty and joy into your revered life.

Heil, my Fuehrer

Intermediate Report

of the Seizure of Ownerless Jewish Art Possessions, by the Special Purpose Staff (Einsatzstab) of Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in the Occupied Western Territories.

The seizure action began in compliance with the Fuehrer order of 17 Sept 1940. At first those art collections were seized which the Jews, fleeing from occupied territories, left behind in Paris. The seizure action was extended to all remaining cities and villages of the occupied French territory where it was thought that Jewish art collections might be hidden. By using all possible ways and means we discovered and seized all Jewish art collections which were hidden either in Jewish homes in Paris, in castles in the provinces or in warehouses and other storage places. The seizure action was in part very difficult and tedious and, up to now, not all completed. The escaped Jews knew how to camouflage the hiding places of these objects of art, and to find them was made more difficult by the Frenchmen originally charged with the administration of the hiding places. The special purpose staff (Einsatzstab) in connection with the security police (Sicherheitsdienst - SD), the squad for the protection of the foreign currency market (Devisenschutzkommando) and by using their own ingenutiy succeeded in securing the main part of art collections, left behind by the escaped Jews, and bringing it safely to the Reich. The most important part of the action was the securing of 79 collections of well-known Jewish art collectors in France. The list of collections is attached hereto. Top place on the list is taken by the famous collections of the Jewish family of ROTHSCHILD. The difficulty of the seizure action is shown by the fact that the ROTHSCHILD collections were distributed over various places in Paris, in Bordeaux and in the Loire castles of the ROTHSCHILDS, and could only be found after a long and tedious search. Although the action covered the past 2 years, we discovered and secured, through the use of trusted agents, quit e a large part of the ROTHSCHILD collection in 1942.

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Besides the seizure of these complete Jewish art collections, we also searched all vacant Jewish apartments in Paris and other places for single art objects which might have been left behind. The main job in this action was to ascertain all addresses of Jews, escaped from the occupied territories, since we had to overcome quite a few difficulties on the part of the French police force which naturally tried their best to retard our progress. During this search through hundreds of single Jewish apartments a large amount of art objects were secured.

These in this manner secured collections and single pieces of art were transferred to central collecting points in Paris, located in the so-called Jeu de Paume and rooms of the Louvre. The art expert of the special purpose staff inventories, photographed and packed all secured objects of art. Taking the inventory was made more difficult by the fact that all data pertaining to the collection were supressed by the former owners. For this reason each art object had to be examined separately for origin, place where found, and period. The work is so designed that at its conclusion the finished inventory will represent an unimpeachable document, as far as the historical background of the art collection is concerned. It will show, on one side, the monetary, and on the other, the historical value. The Jewish owners and collectors only judged these collections by their material value. Consequently they did not recognize the historical value and therefore showed no inclination to make these collections available for research. However, this research has now been accomplished by the sorely understaffed special purpose staff. All their findings were incorporated into 3 temporary books which will serve as basis for one catalogue, soon to be compiled.

During the time from 17 Sept 1940 to 7 April 1943, 10 transports of 92 cars or a total of 2775 crates were sent to Germany. The contents of the crates were: paintings, antique furniture, Gobelins, objects of art, etc. Besides all this another special transport of 53 art objects was shipped to the Fue hrerbau in Muenchen, and 594 pieces (paintings, plastics, furniture, textiles) delivered to Reichs Marshal (Goering).

Castle Neuschanstein was designated as the first shelter. After this castle was filled, the Bavarian administration for state-owned castles and parks saw fit to relinquish several rooms in the castle Herrenchiemsee for further shipments.

Since these 2 shelters were not enough and since the Bavarian administration could not supply any more we rented 2 more in the neighborhood; it was made possible through the intervention of the State Treasurer (Reichsschatzmeister). We rented several rooms in the former Salesianer monastery at Buxheim near Memmingen in Schwaben and the privately owned castle Kogl near Voecklabruck at Upper Danube (Oberdonau). The location and condition of these 2 shelters is such that they are perfect in regards to safety against air attack and fire, and can easily be guarded. All art objects are so divided between the 4 shelters that it is possible to continue the inventory and care, and that no large collections of valuable art objects will be concentrated in any one place. All measures for safety are taken care of by the combined efforts of 1) the Bavarian administration for castles and parks, 2) the central control of the fire prevention police, and 3) the local representatives of State and Party. In this way the highest degree of safety has been achieved.

<u>9455 articles</u> in the aforementioned shelters have been completely inventoried, as of 1 April 1943.

The inventory is as follows:

5255 Paintings
297 Sculptures
1372 Pieces antique furniture
307 Textiles
2224 Small objects of art, including East-Asiatic art

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The inventory in addition to records of seizure and lists of seizure and transport, follows the pattern of the enclosed file card (Karteikarte). On this file card is noted all information necessary to characterize all objects as to origin, master, technique, time, etc. These file cards together with the extended explanations of the men charged with taking the inventory constitute the basis for the editing of the master catalogue. Besides this there is in preparation a photo-library in one of the central offices in Berlin, as well as in Neuschwanstein. Since the number of technicians was small, the time short, and the necessity of a quick expert from Paris was paramount, only the most valuable objects were inventoried in Paris. Therefore the inventory has to be continued in the shelters. According to the latest count there are approximately 10,000 more objects to be inventoried.

At present there are 400 crates in Paris, ready for shipment which will be sent to the Reich as soon as necessary preliminary work in Paris is completed. Should the present 4 shelters not prove sufficient for consequent shipments, 2 more places, namely the castle Bruck near Linz and the camp Seisenegg near Amstetten on the lower Danube have been prepared.

For reasons of fire prevention all art objects in the shelters had to be unpacked skillfully. These measures were also necessary to accomplish the inventory and to continue with the care of the valuable art objects. Restoration has begun since many needed it when we acquired them. At present a repair shop with all necessary tools is being outfitted in Fuessen in which all paintings, pieces of furniture and other objects will be restored, to safeguard preservation. The unpacking, the continuation of the inventory, and the establishment of the photo-library, and too, the editing of the master catalogue, will take considerable time.

The action of seizure (Fassungaktion) in Paris and occupied Western territories will be continued, although on a reduced scale, since there are still new art objects of great value to be found. The administration of the East now only will seize furniture, but also the art objects which might yet be found there. Here too valuable art objects were found in the last months. These art objects, found during the collection of furniture, were also sent to the shelters and will recieve the same treatment as the others. Besides these objects, whose art value is established, hundreds of modern French paingings were seized which from the German standpoint are without value as far as the national-socialistic art perception is concerned. These works of modern French painters will be listed separately, for a later decision as to their disposition.

On orders from the Reichs Marshal some of the works of modern and degenerate French art were exchanged in Paris for paintings of known value. The exchange was of great advantage to us, since we received 87 works by Italian, Dutch and German masters who are known to be of great value. We shall continue to trade whenever a chance presents itself. At the completion of the action a proposal as to the disposition of the modern and degenerate French paintings will be presented.

Berlin, 16 April 1943

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 015-PS

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 015-PS.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 025-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy

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I/752/42

for the files on hand I 3
(handwritten)

Secret!

Berlin NW 7, 4 Sept. 42

Subject: The importation of domestic workers from the East into the Reich.
Here: Conference with the General Deputy for Labor mobilization on 3 Sept. 1942.

1.) Notice

On 3 September 1942 a conference, under the presidency of the General Deputy for Labor Mobilization, of the representatives of the highest Reich authorities, the Party Chancellory, as well as of the German Labor front (DAF) was held at the Thuringenhaus, Berlin W. S, for the discussion of the pending importation of domestic workers from the East from the Ukraine into the Reich. To this Gauleiter Sauckel declared the following:

It is the definite wish of the Fuehrer that the law over the duty year (Pflichtjahr) for women be not over extended, that all German girls must work one additional year in housekeeping. This position of the Fuehrer is motivated by the positive experiences which have been made so far with the women's Reich's labor service; this service has proved itself to be an instrument of political breeding through which the German girls are made politically more reliable than through one additional year of private housekeeping. Therefore, and this is also the opinion of the Reichsmarshcall and of Reichsleiter Bormann, the housekeeping problem must be solved through a different way than the above-mentioned one.

Therefore, the Fuehrer has ordered the immediate importation of 400,000 to 500,000 female domestic Eastern workers from the Ukraine between the ages of 15 and 35, and has charged the General Deputy for labor mobilization with the execution of this action which is to end in about 3 months. In connection with this -- this is also approved by Reichsleiter Bormann, the illegal bringing of female housekeepers into the Reich by members of the Armed Forces, or various other agencies, is to be allowed subsequently, and furthermore, irrespective of the official recruiting, is not to be prevented. The determining factor for the recruiting of Ukrainian female domestic worker is this: not according to the specific wish of the Fuehrer only such girls ar to be recruited against whose permanent stay in Germany, to be determined by their conduct and their physical appearance, there will be no scruples; it is in accordance with a specific desire of the Fuehrer that the greatest number of these girls be germanized through the recruitment. To this, the Fuehrer declared that we have to review our school knowledge about people migrations, to the extent that the Lebensraum of the Germanic

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peoples is not only to be considered from a point of view of the newly gained territories at that time, but also from the point of view of the region of origin of those peoples. The Germans have spread "like beer". Only the young people have left whereas the old ones remained at home. This is the reason why there are, especially in the Ukraine and in the northerly part of the Black Sea, such a great number of blond haired and blue eyed people who have neither Tatar nor Caucasian appearances. This can only be the case of peasants, descendents of settled Germanic tribes; to regermanize them can only be a question of time. It is the Fuehrer's desire that in 100 years from now 250 million German speaking people will live in Europe.

If, therefore, the recruitment of Ukrainian domestic workers is not only under a labor mobilization consideration but also a racial one, it ensues forcibly that a special treatment of this labor mobilization measure is necessary, which does not exclude the fact that the domestic Ukrainian workers are to be considered in the first place as workers from the East and are to be provided with the sign "OST". They are to be employed in city households as well as in country households, preferably in families with many children and essential constructive families (Aufbau Familien) so that 200,000 of them will be furnished to city households and 200,000 to country households. In order to prevent a better position of the Eastern domestic workers employed in country households as compared to the ones employed in cities, the domestic workers from the Ukraine are to receive basically the same food as the German civilian population. Because these regulations necessitate a revision of the feeding precepts of Prisoners of War and soviet civilian laborers as stated in a communication of the Reich's nutrition ministry of April 4, 1942, the Reich's minister for nutrition and agriculture has asked the General Deputy for labor mobilization to refrain from the execution of the measures at least until the food situation of the German people permits the importation of more foreign labor forces and a better food situation for the workers from the East can be assured. Gauleiter Sauckel spoke in harshest terms against this stand of the Reich's minister for nutrition stating that he refuses to discuss an order of the Fuehrer. He added furthermore that irrespective of the importation of domestic workers, the mobilization of one more million workers from the East is being planned, this being the only way to realize in the years to come the Fuehrer's Armament and Steel production program for the execution of the great plans in the West and for the annihilation of the greatest war economy of the world, the North American one. For the feeding of this million men labor force which number furthermore is equilibrated by the fact that approximately 7 million German soldiers are in greater part supplied with food from the foreign countries, party member Backe has only to solve the organizational problem in order to take advantage of the first rate harvest throughout Europe. Never before did a minister for nutrition start his functions under such favorable conditions as State Secretary Backe. The reference to the difficult transportation conditions to bring the foreign harvests into the Reich does not impress Gauleiter Sauckel in the least; he would find ways and means to utilize the harvest and the cattle from the Ukraine even if he has to draft the whole Jewry of Europe to use them as

a human road for the handling of boxes to the Ukraine. "If the food rations both for the Germans and the foreign workers are not increased shortly, then a scandal of the greatest proportion will take place". The decreased resistance of the bodies - especially with the shortage of doctors - will give rise to great epidemics (see Diptheria Epidemy). It is to be requested from Party member Backe that the proposed increase of bread and meat ration be not done with the start of the winter time only but at the end of the present allotment period, so that the weakened bodies can build up a reserve of strength which will getthem well through the winter. The Fuehrer cannot understand the fact that it has to be in the country which carries the greatest weight in the fight for the future of Europe that most people go hungry while this is not the case with France, Holland, Hungary, and the Ukraine and everywhere else; he desires that this be the contrary in the future. As far as the foreign workers in Germany are concerned (with the exception of the workers from the East) a slow reduction of food on the basis of performance has to be carried out; it cannot be tolerated that lazy Dutchmen or Italians receive better food than a diligent worker from the East. As far as the nutrition is concerned, here too the principle of performance has to be applied. Since the new nutrition regulation is seen as being feasible by Gauleiter Sauckel in the above mentioned way of thinking, therefore, the special action of the General Deputy for labor mobilization (GBA) for the importation of domestic workers from the East must be coupled with the current recruiting commission in the Ukraine. The delegation from October to April of 200,000 to 300,000 male and female workers from the East already employed in the German agriculture to industry factories is not affected by this; these forces (incl. the female ones) will be returned in the spring to their original peasant organizations, and there just as before, they will not be employed at home but for agricultural work. A lawful ground for the special domestic action, a decree is being prepared, the text of which was read at the conference by Councellor in the Ministry Dr. Letsch. The recruiting which in the case of the female domestic workers will be based especially on voluntariness will be executed in connection with the office of the Reich's fuehrer SS and the Chief of the German police who intend to step in for the pre-examination with regard to a possible worthiness of becoming a German. Those female workers from the East found to be apt for housekeeping will be marked in a special way by the labor and social offices so that they can be recognized as such on the transport lists of the collective shipments. Independent of these special shipments of domestic female workers are to be considered since Gauleiter Sauckel plans on having brought into the Reich 6,000 labor forces a day. In reference to the treatment of the female domestic workers from the East in the Reich, this question has been talked over with the Reich's fuehrer SS and the Chief of the German Police, the Reichswomen office, the Party Chancellory, the General Deputy for labor mobilization, the result being a plan for a notice for the German housewomen. The wages of the female domestic workers are to be paid according to a remuneration table for workers from the East; however, this has to be deviated through the fixation of special tariffs by the labor trustees. In reference to the Easternworker's tax for management directors, it was decided to ask the Reich's finance minister to higher the Easternworkers tax by helf for the families of up to three children and to cut it out completely for families of 4 children and more.

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At the end of the conference, the Councellor to the Ministry Letsch - as he had done previously with new notices - tried to get the proposed notice for the German housewomen ratified by those who took part; however, the undersigned protested against that by demanding a copy to determine his position. The representatives of the party chancellory, the nutrition ministry and other offices joined in this demand so that Gauleiter Sauckel promised to make available the draft of the text for September 4, 1942 with the request that final positions be taken by 1400 o'clock.

Generally one gathered from this conference that the questions concerning the recruitment and mobilization as well as the treatment of the female domestic workers from the East are being handled by the General Deputy for labor mobilization, the Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the German police and the party chancellory and that the Reich's ministry for the occupied territories of the East is not considered as competent or only as half competent. In reference to this the undersigned established specifically that the Reich's ministry for the occupied territories for the East has not until now participated in the drafting of the notice. He declared furthermore that the Reich's ministry for the occupied territories of the East is greatly interested in the Propaganda for the mobilization of domestic workers, and that it be carried out in a favored way considering the necessity to have only volunteer forces at the disposition for housekeeping.

Gauleiter Sauckel took knowledge of this with satisfaction.

Signed Gutkelch

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 025-PS

31 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 025-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 041-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Memorandum for the Fuehrer

By a decision of the Fuehrer the Reichsminister for the occupied Eastern territories has received the authority to put to use for the support of government arrangements in the Eastern territories the available household goods of refugees, absent or deported Jews in the occupied Western areas. This is the so-called Action "M". For the execution of Action "M" the service office West (Dienststelle Westen) has been set up in Paris with directive authority in France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Up to the present time about 40,000 tons of household goods have been loaded on free transportation space (ship and railway) bound for the Reich.

In recognition of the fact that the requirements of bomb damaged persons in the Reich must take precedence over the demands of the East, the Reich Ministry has placed a major portion (over 19,500 tons) of the household goods at the disposal of the bomb damaged persons in the Reich. The goods have then been transported by the appropriate service office west in the occupied territory. Likewise, the Reich Ministry will place at the disposition of bomb-damaged persons the greatest portion, at least 80%, of the goods accruing from Action "N" (sic). For its own purposes only those goods which are urgently needed in the East will be reserved.

The execution of Action "M" has resulted in two categories of difficulties up to the present time:

a. Transportation Question.

The goods have been transported up to this point as Armed Forces (Wehrmacht) goods by means of railway cars and ships. The transportation authorities (Kommandanturen) now wish to treat the transport requirements of Action "M" as the transport of the civilian sector. This would lead to unbearable delays and among other difficulties would require the export-approval of the French State. Because of this the following decree is required: Goods which the Reich Minister for the East - Service Office West (Dienststelle Westen) Paris or their directive authorities in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, declare as goods accruing from Action "M", are to be transported as Armed Forces (Wehrmacht) goods.

b. Distribution of furniture among bombed-out persons.

The giving up of the furniture to bomb-damaged persons is being delayed in order that it may be submitted upon import into the Reich territory to handling by the customs. After time-losing determination of the value the furniture in many cases is auctioned to the bomb-damaged persons by Chief Financial Commissioners (Oberfinanzpraesidenten) to avoid these red-tape procedures the following decree is proposed:

1. Goods accruing from Action "M" are exempt from all customs handling. For such goods there are no obligations or duties to pay.

2. Bomb damaged districts announce their needs in household furnishing under the auspices of the competent Reich defense commissar to Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories- Central Section. The Reich Ministry instigates the immediate removal of the objects placed at its disposal by its service office West (Dienststelle Westen) and in accordance with the indication of the Reich defense commissar ships directly to the competent regional directorates (Gauleitungen). These give the furniture to the persons suffering the bomb damage on a loan basis. The determination of the value of the furniture and the definitive acquisition by the person suffering the bomb damage remains in abeyance till a later accounting. Up to the time of reckoning the goods are Reich property, and are subject to the evaluation right of the Reich Minister

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for the occupied Eastern territory.

By these proposals a type of management would be achieved whereby persons who have suffered bomb damage would have furniture and household goods at their disposal in the shortest possible time. And thereby also a portion of their most immediate difficulties would be dissipated.

Berlin, 3 October 1942

signed: A ROSENBERG

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOC. 041-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of excerpts from Doc. 041-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 053-PS
OFFICE OF US. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Deputy of the Teichs Ministry (Reichsministerium) for the Occupied Eastern Provinces with the Army Group South. - Captain Dr. Dr. KOCH

REPORT 10

(Concluded on 5th October 1941)

S E C R E T

(See also the morale report which will be ready in a short time "Legacy of the Soviets in the Ukrainian Area" - concluded at the end of September 1941)

H1128-0124

A. The Ukraine on the Right of the Dnieper can, for all purposes, be considered as inactive.

a) The German Wehrmacht was regarded by the populace now, as ever, as emancipator and liberator from physical and mental pressure; the political points of view at present are not as important as the physical.

A temporary administration was almost put in everywhere by the troops, especially by officers of Defense II, who were reserved for this, and will be enlarged upon by the field commanders under the direction of Section VII (military) with the commander-in-chief of the rear communication zone; the proportional far-reaching net of the field and Army post command will be support and condensed through the organization of the office of the inspector of economy (especially the chief group of agriculture) which is of the same opinion. Occasional or regular conferences lead to unification of the points of view. Upon my trip through the land (so far about 5000 km), I have tried through personal contacts, to work for clearness and unification as much as possible; through speeches, conferences, participation in informal discussions, etc., I ha ve reached, so far, some 600 native village burgomeisters, 12 larger city governments with their burgomeisters, about 500 professors or students, 30 ministers with their church councils and 20 leaders of rayons or their assistants. I was asked by 4 commanders-in-chief, several garrison leaders (Standortaeltoste), and a few division commanders of various German garrisons, to lecture. I was heard by almost all Ic officers of the armies and other higher command posts, also some 100 agriculture leaders, 30 communications officers and 3 propaganda companies. The present Defense II officers gladly procured such connections for me and guaranteed continued execution of probable decisions.

b) Where friction arises between German-(Retinue) sections and the native populations, they are not of political, but economical or personal nature.

Economy: The populace is aware and understands that a very large part of their total harvest has to be given to the Wehrmacht (and economical command); but they resist against "unjust" and "individual" requisitions, that means against continued confiscation in the villages along the same large routes of march, without uniformly requisitioning in the country; and also against unrationalized or wild demands (the confiscation of pregnant cows, requisition without proper receipts, disregarding of letters of safe conduct issued by higher German echelons, etc.)

Individual German economical commands made complaints, and rightly so, over delayed terms and quantities; in most cases it was found that technical hinderences were the reasons (delayed or curtailed oeders, lack of transportation) and not malice or sabotage. The farmers reply to the oft heard remarks of their laziness and lack of working effort, was that they brought in the large harvest on their own free will without having many machines, manpower and the time.

Personal: The Bolshevists, using brutal measures (such as prison, deportation, etc.) in general nevertheless refrained

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from punishing individuals (by whipping). Now that it occasionally is done by German troops, well meaning people blame it one the misunderstanding or ignorance of the language; but should it be done too often, antipathy and distrust will be created.

Furthermore the population emphasizes the difference which exists between the occasional mistakes of the Germans and the systematic oppressions by our allies. Here especially the Rumanians and Hungarians caused much gossip. The German Army Command, which operated for the safeguarding of German property in the newly acquired Rumanian special (partly drastic) countermeasures.

c) A complete report on these so-called Partisan-movement was made on 14 Sept 1941.

The Army High Command decided, therefore, in favor of centralizing the work on the problem, and requested Captain LAZAREK for this, who until now was assigned to me (Koch).

Examples from CZERNIGOW, POLTAWA and other Army groups (for example, STARAJA RUUSA near ORSCHA) prove that the enemy in the future will use the partisans along with explosive and mine methods.

d) The inner political interest of the population is limited at present to questions of administrationsand meritorious service in offices or semi-military associations.

Of all the old, strong political parties in KIEV, only a subordinate ("Kultur") section of the "Sojus Wyzwolennia Ukrainy" (organisation for the liberation of the Ukraine) could be found; other trails led to SHITOMIR, UMAN, and LEMBERG, but were lost there in some remnants of local organizations.

Up till now, the Bandera people could not fulfill their original plan, the establishment of a self-supporting government in Kiev, since the "Command Kiew" which was to perform this, was removed by the security service (SD) in FASTOW and WASSILKOW; in the first days after the occupation of the city, they pasted small propaganda placards right next to the German governmental publications, however without much result. Also handbills, in which it was tried to justify the attentat of SHITOMIR, remain ineffective. The burning of KIEV and the strict screening of the population following thereafter (Sichtungen) have caused, it seems, a (passing) standstill in the organizational construction of the Bandera group.

From the MELNYK organization it was possible to obtain a secret directive called "in Matters of Propaganda"; aside from the old and well-known requests (self-rule, demands of tota litarianism, national socialistic philosophy of life) the following is noticeable in regards to the Reich's relative points (Par.18): "The special aim is to obtain a clarification of the relations to the German factors. It is to be pointed out that Germany is at war with Moscow and therefore is our ally which one must support in battle. At the same time it is emphasized that the opportunity of the construction of a Ukrai-

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nian political system does not only depend alone on the Germans but also on our own combined organization and on our ability to produce. Our motto here is: "Our strength lies in ourselves." (This settlement of a German policy differentiates itself, despite their careful composure and stipulation, fundamentally from the rules laid down by Banderas, in which - to my knowledge - it was, up until now, referred to as "allies", often set in quotation marks but never used in connection with the specific references to the Reich).

e) A permanent security police force (military) is in every town. It draws its replacements from newly captured Ukrainians, is entirely under German command and wears the blue-yellow bressard; weapons are only issued them for guard duty or patrols. At the beginning of September a (melnyk-friendly) group of 300 - 500 Ukrainian fugitives out of BUKAWIA was used in the district WINNICA-GAISIN. They are mainly serious men with some knowledge of German and up till now we received no complaints about their services.

f) The <u>fire of KIEV</u> (24-29 September 1941) destroyed the very center, that is the most beautiful and most representative part of the city with its two large hotels, the central Post Office, the radio station, the telegraph office and several departement stores. An area of about 2 square kilometers was affected, some 50,000 people are homeless; they were scantily housed in abandoned quarters. As reconciliation for the abvious sabotage, the Jews of the city, approximately (according to figures from the SS-Commands for commitment) 35,00 people, half women, were liquidated on the 29th and 30th September. The population took the execution - as much as they found out about it - calmly, many with satisfaction; the newly vacated homes of the Jews were turned over for the relief of the housing shortage. Even if certain relief was created in a social respect, the care of the city of half a million is still in danger and one can already foresee food shortages and eventual epidemics.

Up to date the danger of mines has not been eliminated - according to official reports of the engineer officers - at least 10,000 (ten thousand!) mines were deactivated, among them, of course, a great number in the outskirts of the city (railroad station, civilian airport, etc.) and in the tactical forward areas; in individual buildings (also in museums) there were found 3½ tons of explosives in prepared, technically correct mine chambers; captured detonator apparatus leads to the belief that other arrangements of similar nature were built for wireless detonation. With consideration to possible electrical mine detonation, the power supply has not yet been switched on and therefore most staffs and commands are functioning only with candle or poor petroleum lighting. The explosion and the burning of the city caused several losses on officers, men and materials.

The inhabitants of the city remain quiet and disciplined as before; German regulations are enforced to the best ability and without resistance.

I reported over the evacuation measures of the Bolshevists in KIEV in my telephone conversation of the 24-29 September; the picture has not changed noticeably as a whole.

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g) I safe-guarded as much of the local art treasures from libraries, academies, institutes and museums with my special detail (2 officers, 2 drivers) as I could. Around 20, partly large, objects could be safe-guarded in this manner and are at the disposal of the Reich.

B. A uniform and supervised administration has not become possible in the Ukraine on the left of the Dnieper River; the streets to the few Dnieper bridges are swarming with prisoners and fugitives, the active troop counter-traffic eastward still hasn't stopped. The Bolshevists were able to trash and carry away undetermined quantities of the harvest, according to the populace. On the other hand, several evacuees, formerly of Soviet authority, menaged to stay back in the "Kessel of Kiev" and to save themselves from further deportation; the whole Kiev fire department with its equipment, which was evacuated by the Russians, came back again in a like manner on the day before the fire. In some cases it was possible to salvage several herds of cattle and machinery.

II

The economical commands concerned and 1st Lt. Dr. DITTLOFF report through channels about the special economical situation of the occupied Ukrainian provinces.

III

With the continuation of the peace, the people are again concerned with cultural and religious questions:

a) Where it was technically possible, the lower classes of schools were opened. The initiative (and the cost) lie with the inhabitants themselves. The administrative court will be held responsible for the political attitude of the teachers, the supervision ties with the Germans. The Soviet school texts are destroyed, all communistic emblems removed from the buildings and institutes.

Request by Russian (and occasionally Polish) minorities to establish Russian (or Polish) - especially private - schools will be denied in all cases.

Junior high schools, business schools, or even colleges, will not even be subject to discussion.

b) A permanent <u>press</u> can be assumed to be existing (in a technical sense.)

There are Ukrainian newspapers in KAMIENEC PODOLSK, ROWNE, BERDITSCHEW, WINNICA, SHITOMIR, UMAN, KIROWOGRAD, NOWO-UKRAINKA, KRIWOIROG, CHERSON, NIKOLAJEW AND KIEV (per-

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haps in a few other places); the papers are published from once to six times weekly and are mostly, fairly pure newspapers; some (naturally censored) articles deal with the anti-bolshevistics and in the field of German-Ukrainian cooperation (thankfulness for the emancipation, similar parallels, etc.). The following ground rules pertain to the technique of foreign propaganda: The term "Ukraine" can only be used in a territorial (not pertaining to state) sense; the Reich is not an "ally", but a "protector" of the Ukraine; the German Wehrmacht is not "garrisoned" (or even "occupationally army" as was formulated by several Bandera men) but instead "saviors"; the title "Fuehrer-Emancipator" is to be used when talking of Adolf Hitler, etc. as far as these directives went, they were looked upon as natural and obeyed without a trace of objection.

c) Six different groups were found in the religious circles in the Ukrainian Province right of the Dnieper:

1. The old Orthodox-Eastern Church (also named "Tychon" or "Slavian"); it is the closest successor of the pre-bolshevistic religious organization and includes the greater part of the church-going populace, Ukrainians and Russians alike; amongst the priests are several pro-Russians; the rest lean toward a final re-establishment of the Ukraine. The strength of the group cannot yet be given in figures. Alone in the Shitomir province for example, there are 100 priests; in the city of Kiev there remained two small churches during the time of the Russians. Bishops are not present. The 83 year old Archbishop Antonij ABASCHIDSE, who was found in Kiev, is crippled and not capable of any conceivable service. A published appeal by the metropolite and so-called patriarch SERGIUS from Moscow to resist against "Fascism and the German bandits" (dated 22 June 1941) aroused no interest among the populace.

2. The Ukrainian "Autokephal" Church, a (from an orthodox standpoint) uncanonic group, consisting of a Ukrainian, home-conscious people, without lawful bishops, it constitutes a religious minority, but suffered especially severe persecutions from the Bolshevists and is composed exclusively of radical enemies of Moscow and Bolshevism. It has congregations and churches in almost all Ukrainian cities and openly pledges ties to the national-Ukrainian bishops in WOLHYNIEN and to the general government.

Its union with the first mentioned group for a permanent, anti-Moscow and pro-German organization is probable. The German authorities (Behoerde), remembering the decree of the Fuehrer, did not hinder the religious participation of both groups, however instructed them, in the main intersession prayer - to first remember a prayer for the Fuehrer, the Reich and the German Wehrmacht; the instructions were carried out everywhere where they had been given. Larger religious services (in open places, etc.) were often requested, but have so far been rejected.

3. The Synodale (also "Erneuerungs Synodale" or "Lebende") church, It is justified by laws of the church; however it stands at present near an agreement with the Soviet government. Their services where requested - for example in Berditschow - were not permitted.

4. The Roman-Catholic Church. Within the framework of the German military administration, only one religious service was permitted at the old cathedral in SHITOMIR (16 Sept 41), but was stopped because of the following

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"misuse of the trust placed in the (Polish) local priests." The Roman-Catholic cathedral of SHITOMIR was closed again for Latin and Polish services and might be taken over by the Ukrainian-Orthodox congregation.

5. The Sect of the Altglaeubigen (Russian and Ukrainian "Raskolniki").

6. Sects converted to Protestantism (Adventists, Raptists, Evangelical Christians, Stundists, etc.).

Both sect groups did not request religious services and did not openly come into appearance and can be regarded as harmless.

Special director Dr. STUMPF, who was especially appointed for this, reported on the situation of the Evangelical Congregations in the German Settling Space; he is at present with Lt. VOHRER in the German settlement an the Black Sea.

IV

Next Intentions for the Future:

As soon (around the end of October) as the civilian administration occupies the whole territory right of the Dnieper and their Headquarters are established in KIEV, I will follow - providing no other commands are given - the high command of the Army Group South and report at that place.

For the time, after the conclusion of the Eastern campaign, I request permission for special proposals.

signed: GIRUS KOCH
Captain

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 053-PS

23 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 053-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 069-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director

Munich 33, January 17, 1939
Brown House

S E C R E T

Regulation No 1/39 g

Subject: Jews

After a report of General Field Marshal Goering the Fuehrer has made some basic decisions regarding the Jewish question. The decisions are brought to your attention in the enclosure. Strict compliance with these directives is requested.

signed: M BORMANN

1 inclosure
Distribution: III b

Official:

signed

Office Rosenberg
Rec'dNr 5827 Jan 19, 39
filed Feb 2
Submitted to RL Jan 19
Urban Jan 20
Schickedanz Feb 13

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 069-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

COPY

Minister President General Field Marshal Goering
Commissioner for the Four Year Plan

Berlin, Dec 28, 1938

SECRET

Pursuant to my report the Fuehrer has made the following decisions on the Jewish question.

A.

I. Housing of Jews

1. a) Protective regulations for tenants will not be generally reveked in the case of Jews. It is desirable, however, to proceed in individual cases in such a way that Jews will live together in one house, as much as feasible under rental conditions.

b) For this reason the arianization of real estate will be the last step of the total arianization, that means that at present real estate is only to be arianized in individual cases where there are compelling reasons. An immediate concern is the arianization of plants and business enterprises, farm property, forests, etc.

2. The use of sleepers and dining cars is to be prohibited for Jews. Apart from that no separate Jew-compartements must be arranged for. Neither should any bans be pronounced regarding the use of railways, streetcars, subways, buses and ships.

3. The ban for Jews is to be pronounced only for certain public establishments etc. This includes such hotels and restaurants which are mainly visited by Party members (for instance: Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin; Hotel Vierjahreszeiten Munich; Hotel Deutscher Hof, Nuernberg, Hotel Drei Mohren, Augsburg, etc.) The ban can further be pronounced for swimming pools, certain public squares, resort towns, etc. Mineral baths may, in individual cases and if prescribed by a doctor, be used by Jews, but only in a manner not causing offense.

II. Pensions are not to be denied to Jews who have been civil servants and who have been pensioned. It is to be investigated, however, whether those Jews can manage on a smaller pension.

III. Jewish social care is not to be arianized or to be abolished, so that Jews will not become a public burden but can be cared for by Jewish institutions.

IV. Jewish patents are property values and therefore to be arianized too. (A similar procedure was used during the World War by America and other states pertaining to German citizens.)

B.

Mixed Marriages:

I. 1. with children (half-Aryans 1 class)

a) If the father is German and the mother Jewish the family is permitted to remain in their present apartment. No ban for Jews regarding housing is to be pronounced against these families.

The property of the Jewish mother may be transferred in such cases to the German husband respectively the half-Aryan children.

b) If the father is Jewish and the mother German these families are neither to be housed in Jewish quarters for the time being. This because the children (half-Aryan 1st class) are not to be exposed

to the Jewish agitation as they will have to serve later in the labor service and the armed forces.

The property may for the time being be transferred partly or entirely to the children.

2. without children

a) If the husband is German and the wife Jewish par. 1 a) holds true accordingly.

b) If the husband is Jewish and the wife German these childless couples are to be treated as pure Jews.

Property values of the husband cannot be transferred to the wife. Both can be lodged in Jewish houses or quarters. Especially in the case of emigration both spouses are to be treated like Jews as soon as the augmented emigration has been set into nation.

II. If the German wife diverces the Jewish husband she returns to the German blood-kinship. All disadvantages for her are dropped in this case.

signed: GOERING

Authenticated copy:

signed: JAHN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 069-PS

November 23, 1945

I FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf., 01335567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 069-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
01335567.

H1128-0133

H1128-0134

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 078-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

OFFICE IV

Berlin 28 June 1941

SECRET STATE MATTER !

Directives for the Chiefs of Security Police and Secret Service Teams Assigned to PW Camps

These teams are assigned after agreement has been reached between the chiefs of the Security Police, secret service and the Supreme Command of the Army and . . . . . (see annex)
The Commands work upon the special authorization and according to the general directives in the Camp regulations which was given to them and is independently in close harmony with the AO.

The duty of the Commands is the political screening of prisoners and the segregation and further handling of undesirable elements among them with regard to political; criminal or similar respects.

Resources cannot be placed at the disposal of the Commands for the fulfillment of their missions. The "German penal code" (Fahndungsbuch), the "Temporary permit of leave List" (Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste), and "Special Penal Code USSR" will prove to be of little value; the Special Penal Code USSR therefore does not suffice as only a small part therein is dangerous to the designated Soviet Russians.

The Commands will therefore have to rely on their own specialty and ingenuity upon establishment and self-producing knowledge. Therefore they will only then be able to begin with the fulfillment of their mission when they have gathered and appropriate amount of material.

For their work, the Commands are to make as much use of the experiences of the Camp Commanders as possible, who in the meantime have profited by the observation and examination of prisoners.

Further, the Commands will have to take pains from the beginning to search among the prisoners for seemingly trustworthy elements, may they be communists or not, in order to make them useful for their Intelligence purposes.

Through the establishment of such trusted personnel (V-Personen) and through the use of all other present possibilities among the prisoners, it must succeed to screen all elements.

In every case the Commands are to provide themselves with definite clarity over the encountered measures through the examination and eventual questioning of prisoners.

Above all it is important to find out:

1.) All outstanding functionaries of the State and of the Party, especially
2.) professional revolutionists,
3.) the functionaries of the Comintern,
4.) all leading Party functionaries of the Russian Secret Police (KPdSU) and their associated organizations in the Central; district; and county Committees,
5.) All the Peoples' Commissars and their Assistants,
6.) All the former Polit-Commissars in the Red Army,
7.) All leading personalities of the Central and Middle Offices among the State authorities,
8.) the leading economic personalities,
9.) the Soviet Russian Intelligence agents,
10.) all Jews,
11.) all persons who are established as being instigators or fanatical communists

Just as important is the finding of persons who are devoted to the reconstruction, the administration, and management of the conquered Russian provinces.

Finally, such persons must be secured who can be used to transact further discoveries, whether of the Police or similar work, and for the clarification of universal interestihg questions. In this category fall all the higher State and Party functionaries who are in the Camp on the basis of their position and knowledge and who can give information on the measures and working methods of the Soviet State, the Communistic Party or the Cominterns.

In view of the pending decisions, considerations must also be given to the peoples' membership. At the end of the screening, measures, to be decided later, as to the transfer of prisoners from one command to another, will follow.

The Camp Commanders are directed by the Supreme Command of the Army to report such proposals.

Executions will not be carried out in the Camps or immediate vicinity. Should the Camps in the General Government be situated in the immediate vicinity of the border, then the prisoners for special handling are to be taken care of in former Soviet Russian Provinces.

The Commands are to keep records of the fulfillment of special handlings; which must include:

Serial number
Family and Surname
date of birth and place
Military rank
profession
last residence
reason for special handling
Day and place of special handling

H1128-0135

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 078-PS Contd.

Office IV

SECRET STATE MATTER !

Supplement to the Directives for the Commands of the Security Police and Security Service assigned to P. W. camps -

1) In the directives of the 17th July 1941, I have repeatedly pointed to the fact that it is the duty of the Special Purpose Command of the Security Police and Security Service to produce not only the untrustworthy but also those trustworthy elements in general which can come into consideration for the reconstruction of the Eastern provinces.

I reemphasize that one duty is as important as the other.

In order to obtain a most extensive view of the co-activity of the Special Purpose Command, I order that the numeral 4 (number of those persons found to be trustworthy) will be especially heeded in the weekly reports.

The war prisoners who are found to be trustworthy and who were formerly in leading positions in the Soviet Russian economic circles, are to be listed, if possible, according to branch their last employment, and by name.

2) I reemphasize again the fact that in view of the pending decisions, consideration must especially be given to the peoples' citizenship.

Ukranians, White Russians, Aserbeidschanians, Armenians. North Caucasians, Georgians, Turks are only to be designated as definitely untrustworthy and dealt with according to the directive when they are definitely proven to be Bolshevists, Polit-Commissars, or other dangerous functionaries.

One must be careful, in as much as the Turkish people frequently have a Jewish appearance and the circumcision alone does not denote a Jewish descent (for example, Mohammedans).

3) The conception "highbrow" (Intelligenzler) should not be interpreted along European viewpoints.

The simplest, most primitive Soviet-Russian illiterate can, in his political fanaticism, be more dangerous, than, for instance, the Soviet-Russian engineer, who due to his ability, went to High School, even though, he only outwardly appeared to be in accord with the Bolshevistic system.

In this respect the high brow are mainly the professional revolutionists, writers, editors, and persons in the Comintern.

H1128-0136

4) Those Soviet Russians who are definitely found to be untrustworthy are to be forthwith reported - as designated in the directives of the 17th July 1941. Following the introduction of the execution authorization, further fulfillment of the designated measures are to begin without further delay.

A further custody in the camps in question are to be avoided for various reasons.

Finally I reemphasize that under no circumstances are the executions to be carried out either in the Camp or in the near vicinity.

It is self-understood that these executions are not public. It is a matter of principle not to admit spectators.

5) I again charge the leaders and members of the Special Service Staff with the following: exemplary behavior during and after duty hours, top cooperation with camp commanders and careful checking of work.

signed. Heydrich

(S)

Verified:
signed. Wolfert
Member of the Chancellory

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 078-PS.

23 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 078-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1128-0137

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 136-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Information to all Sections of Party and State.

The "Hohe Schule" is supposed to become the center for nationalsocilistic ideoligical and educational research. It will be established after the conclusion of the war. I order that the already initiated preparations be continued by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, especially in the way of research and the setting up of the library.

All sections of party and State are requested to cooperate with him in this task.

(signed) ADOLF HITLER.

Berlin, 2[illegible] January 1940

Certiied a true copy
Berlin 15 Dec 1943
Dr. Zeiss
Stabseinsatzfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 136-PS

14 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL 2nd Lt. Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 136-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf
O-1335567

H1128-0138

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 141-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

In conveying the measures taken until now, for the securing of Jewish art property by the Chief of the Military administration Paris and the special service staff Rosenberg (The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces 2 f 28.14.W.Z.Nr 3812/40 g), the art objects brought to the Louvre will be disposed of in the following way:

1) Those art objects about which the Fuehrer has reserved for himself the decision as to their use,

2) Those art objects which serve to [illegible]mpletion of the Reichs Marshal's collection,

3) Those art objects and library stocks the use of which seem useful to the establishing of the higher institutes of learning and which come within the jurisdiction of Reichsleiter Rosenberg,

4) Those art objects that are suited to be sent to German museums,

of all these art objects, a systematic inventory will be made by the special purpose staff Rosenberg; they will then be packed and shipped to Germany with the assistance of the Luftwaffe.

5) Those art objects that are suited to be given to French museums or which might be of use for the German-French art trade, will be auctioned off at a date yet to be fixed; the profit of this auction will be given to the French State for the benefit of those bereaved by the war.

6) The further securing of Jewish art property in France willbe continued by the special purpose staff Rosenberg in the same way as heretofore in cooperation with the Chief of the military administration Paris.

Paris, 5 November 1940

I will submit this proposal to the Fuehrer. These instructions are in effect until he has reached a decision.

signed: GOERING

Certified true copy:
Berlin 15 Dec 1945
(Dr Zeiss)
Chief of special purpose staff

Rosenberg's special purpose staff seal

IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 141-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document 141-PS, made under my supervision by Wolfgang E. Thormann, M/Sgt, [illegible].

Fred Niebergall
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1128-0139

H1128-0140

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 154-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsminister and
Chief of Chancellery.

BERLIN W 8, 5 July 1942
Voss-strasse 6
Present Headquarter of
the Führer

To: The Highest Reich Authorities and
The Services directly subordinate to the Führer.

The Führer has Delegated Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity of commissioner of the Führer to supervise the total spiritual and philosophical indoctrination and education of the NSDAP in the spiritual battle against Jews and Free-Masons as well as against the affiliated philosophical opponents of National Socialism, who are the cause of the present war. For this purpose, the Führer has ordered that Reichsleiter Rosenberg's Staff should be authorized, in the occupied territories under military administration and in the occupied EASTERN territories under civil administration (exclusive of the Generalgouvernement), to search libraries, archives, lodges and other philosophical and cultural institutions of all type for relevant material for the execution of his task and to request the competent Wehrmacht and police services to seize the material found in order to support the NSDAP in fulfillment of its spiritual tasks and for the later scientific research work of the "Hohe Schule", whereby police files concerning political activities will remain with the police, and all others be transferred to Reichsleiter ROSENBERG's Staff. The staff is authorized to make the same requestwith regard to cultural goods that are ownerless goods or the ownership of which cannot be readily determined. The Chief of the Army High Command, in agreement with Reichsleiter ROSENBERG, will issue regulations governing the cooperation with the Wehrmacht. The necessary measures within the EASTERN territories under German administration will be taken by Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in his capacity as Reichsminister for the occupied EASTERN territories.

I inform you of this order of the Führer and request you to support Reichsleiter ROSENBERG in the fulfillment of his task.

/s/ Dr. Lammers

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 154-PS

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5. September 1945

I, Fred NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 154-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 155-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Army High Command
General Staff of the General Headquarters

Az.Dept. War Administration
No. II/11564/42

Headquarters
Army High Command
30/9/1942.

SUBJECT: Deployment of Special Units of the Special Service Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg, for the occupied Eastern areas.

I. Tasks:

The Fuehrer, in his decree of 1/3/1942, has delegated Reichsleiter Rosenberg in his capacity as "Commissioner for the supervision of the entire spiritual and philosophical indoctrination and education of that NSDAP", with the spiritual battle against Jews, Free-Masons and the affiliated philosophical opponents of National Socialism, who are the cause of the present war. The planned spiritual battle against these powers was declared essential to the war effort by the Fuehrer. For this purpose, the Fuehrer has ordered, among other things, that the "Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the occupied areas" should be authorized in the occupied areas under military administration and in the occupied Eastern territories under civil administration -- exclusive of the General Government - To
a) Search libraries, archives, lodges, and other philosophical and cultural institutions of all kinds, for material suitable to the accomplishment of his task, and to have this material seized.
b) To cause the seizure of cultural goods which are owned by Jews, or without ownership, or the owner of which cannot readily be determined.

The Reich minister of the occupied Eastern territories has established on 12/6/1942 a "Central Office for the seizure and safekeeping of cultural goods in the occupied Eastern Territories." Disregarding exceptional cases, in which the safeguarding of endangered cultural goods is urgent, it is desired to keep these goods in place for the present. This has been agreed upon, according to the agreement reached between Armed Forces High Command/General Staff of the General headquarters, and the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

d) In the Eastern Theatre of operations, also such cultural goods as do not fall under § b) - especially museum pieces - are to be concealed, respectively safeguarded, to save them from damage or destruction.

For the accomplishment of the missions named in Ia, b and c, the "Special Purpose Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg" employs special units. With the consent of Reichsleiter Rosenberg, the deployment of these special Units is regulated as follows:

1) For the central steering of the Special Units, according to need, a delegate of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter is employed, who is director of the Special Units in the Army Group area, respectively the Army area. This man is obligated to inform the Supreme Commander of the Army Group respectively Army in time, of the directives he has received from Reichsleiter Rosenberg or from the staff leader. The Supreme Commander is authorized to give the delegate directives which are necessary to avoid disturbing the operations. These directives supercede all others. The delegates depend upon steady and close cooperation with the G-2 (Intelligence Officer). The Special Unit authorities can demand the furnishing of a liaison man by the delegate to the G-2. The G-2 has to coordinate, the missions of the Special Purpose Units with the Military intelligence (Abwehr) and the secret field police. For the cooperation with the defense officers, respectively defense offices, the decisions reached in the talks between Special Purpose Staff Rosenberg and Armed Forces High Command/Foreign intelligence, will apply.

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H1128-0142

2) The Special Units of Reichsleiter Rosenberg carry out their work in their own responsibility and according to the directives given by Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

3) For the accomplishment of the missions described in Ia, b, c, the Special Units Reichsleiter Rosenberg have the right to search buildings in the theater of operations for relevant material and confiscate it. The secret field police is to be informed of the confiscations. The secret field police furnishes official aid to the Special Units if necessary.

4) The demarcation line between the working territory of the Special Units Reichsleiter Rosenberg and the Special Units of the Chief of the Security Police and the security service is regulated by direct agreement between both service offices.

5) a) The Special Units belong to the Armed Forces. They wear brown uniforms with the swastica insignia.

b) The Special Units have a strength of 20-25 men, their clothes and equipment, together with a corresponding number of vehicles, is secured by the Special Purpose Staff, Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

c) The Special Units are always subordinated, to the service branches to which they are attached for the execution of their mission, with respect to care, march, accomodation and rations.

d) The members of the Special Units are identified by a "service-book" of the Special Purpose Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg, which corresponds to the pay-book. This service-book is to contain always the rank of the owner. It is further noted there, how the owner is to be treated in comparison (E.M., NCO, Officer). The service branch, which receives a Special Purpose Unit, has to certify on a special sheet, provided for this purpose by the service office, the fact and duration of the deployment with this branch as members of the Armed Forces. The service-book counts as identify card.

e) The Special Units are eligible for medical care. They ar to be vaccinated according to the orders given to the Army.

f) Distribution of a fuel contingent is always to be arranged with the chief quartermaster of the Army with which a special unit is placed. Vehicles are to be cared for by the H.K.P.

g) Field postal service of the Special Units during movement, is carried by way of the field post number of the service branch which has a Special Unit attached. By transformation to long, permanent work, application for their own field post number can be made with the army field postmaster concerned.

h) Under priority of military necessity the Special Units have the right to use Armed Forces telephone and telegraph lines forward, and, when possible also to the rear. Within the area of the military administrations, connection with the Armed Forces Telephone Net is to be made possible.

i) With regard to the use of means of transportation, the rules decreed for the army also apply to the Special Units. Armed Forces driving licenses are to be furnished by the service branch, to which a Special Unit is attached.

H1128-0143

It is to be made certain, that the above regulations are always made known to the commanding authorities, which receive Special Units for deployment.

The Special Units Reichsleiter Rosenberg are to be supported in every way in the execution of their mission. Particularly, insofar as operations permit, deployment directly with the fighting troop is to be made possible.

IV. Independent of the missions of the Special Units Reichsleiter Rosenberg, in accordance with paragraph Ia,b,c, the troops and all military service offices employed in the theater of operations, are directed to save valuable art monuments whenever possible, and safeguard them from destructions or damages.

The preliminary safeguarding of cultural goods, museums etc. by the troops and military service units under subsequent agreement, respectively yield to Special Units Reichsleiter Rosenberg, wins particular significance in the occupied Eastern territories where, in contrast to the West and South East no organizations for the protection of art have been designated by Armed Forces High Command/General Staff of the Army/Generals8 Quarters.

By direction

/s/ Wagner

DISTRIBUTION

All High Commands of the Army Groups with signal co's (Nachrichtenabteilung) 5; each for all field commanders of the Army territory.
All Army High Commands and Panzer Army High Commands with signal co's (Nachrichtenabteilung) each, Staff Don with 3 signal co's (Nachrichtenabteilungen).

Military Commander in France, Paris) with each 6
Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France, Brussels) Signal co's
Army Territory (W.B.) South East) (Nachrichtenabteilung)

With each 2 signal co's (Nachrichtenabteilungen) for Commander, General and
Military Governor of Serbia
Military Governor Soloniki-Agnis
Military Governor Southern Greece
With each 1 Signal Co's (Nachrichtenabteilung) for the Commander
of the Fortress Crete,
Foreign branch Armed Forces High Command/General headquarters South,
Armed Forces High Command/Armed Forces Command Staff.
With each 2 Signal Battalions for Military Governor Eastland, Military Governor Ukraine.
Reichsminister for the occupied Eastern territories Berlin, with each 2 Signal Co's (Nachrichtenabteilungen).
Special Pupose Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the occupied territories, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr.1.
Center - Force - East.

H1128-0144

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 155-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
CONT'D

8/10/1942

Special Purpose Staff ROSENBERG
for the occupied territories.

Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Bismarckstr.1.

To all

Chief Labor Groups, Labor Groups
Special Units and Liaison Agencies
in the Special Purpose Staff Reichsleiter Rosenberg

High Command of the Armed Forces

3 a 54 Armed Forces Command Staff/Org. (III)

Reference: No.0655/42 Secret Armed Forces Command Staff /Quarter (II) of 28/2/42.

SUBJECT: Special Purpose Staff ROSENBERG.

In carrying out the relevant order, it has been determined:

The material from libraries, archives, lodges and similar things, safeguarded by the Special Purpose Staff Rosenberg in the execution of its mission, is to be treated like Armed Forces goods.

All other goods are expressly excluded from this.

The Chief of the High Command of the
Armed Forces

By direction,
/s/ MUENCH

DISTRIBUTION:
General Staff of the Army - General Quartermaster
Navy High Command
High Command of the Air Force - General Staff - Gen.Qu.
Armed Forces High Command - A Foreign Intelligence
OGW II - Intelligence III.
Chief of the Army Transport System.
Armed Forces Command Staff/Quartermaster
Org. (III) Draft
Ktb.
Informatory: Special Purpose Staff Reichsleiter ROSENBERG for the occupied territories.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 155-PS

I FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf., 01335567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 155-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
01335567.

H1128-0145

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 171-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Library for Exploration of the Jewish Question

"Hohe Schule", District Office, Frankfurt/Main. Institute for exploration of the Jewish question

On 26 March 1941 Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg inaugurated as the first district office of the "Hohe Schule" in Frankfurt/Main the Institute for Exploration of the Jewish Question (Frankfurt/Main Beckenheimer Landstrasse 68).

According to the order of the Fuehrer from 29 Jan 1940 the "Hohe Schule" is supposed to represent "the center of the national-socialist doctrine and education." At the same time Reichsleiter Rosenberg was authorized to make all necessary preparations for the foundation of the "Hohe Schule" in the realm of research and organization of libraries.

The district office in Frankfurt/Main, activated under those preparatory measures, competent for the domain of the Jewish question, contains besides a research-department and archives, a voluminous library whose stock shall be the subject of this article.

The basis for the library for exploration of the Jewish question is made up of the libraries from occupied territories, confiscated by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg, in accordance with the orders of the Fuehrer from 5 July 1940, 17 Sept 1940 and 1 March 1942. This material is derived from Jewish property, now centrally collected to serve the research, doctrine and education of the German people.

The most significant book-collections today belonging to the stock of the "Library for exploration of the Jewish question", are the following:

1) The library of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Among the approximately 40,000 volumes of this library from Paris (mainly Judaica and Hebraica) are numerous volumes of magazines, voluminous pamphlet material, a very detailed literatur and collection of clippings from newspapers regarding the affair Dreyfus, about 200 Hebrew manuscripts and 30 manuscripts in other languages, about 20 incunabula.

2) The stock of the Ecole Rabbinique consists mostly of Judaica and Hebraica, altogether about 10,000 volumes. The Jewish texts of this Rabbi-school in Paris offers valuable Talmud-material and complete magazine series.

3) The library of the Federation de Societe des Juifs de France (about 4000 volumes) contains besides general literature about Jewry mostly Russian literature about the Jewish question.

4) The stock of the Jewish bookstore in Paris Lipschuetz (about 20,000 volumes) contains in its most valuable part bibliographical works, Hebraica and so on.

5) The various collections from former property of the Rothschilds of Paris generally are of no more than common interest, but they also show that the various members of the Rothschild family collected Jewish literature for their own orientation. The collections in question are the following:

a) Collection Edouard Rothschild (about 6,000 volumes)
b) Collection Edouard and Guy Rothschild (about 3,000 volumes)
c) Collection Maurice Rothschild (about 6,000 volumes)
d) Collection Robert Rothschild (about 10,000 volumes)
e) Collection of the Rothschild family in hunting seat Armainvilliers (about 3,000 volumes)

H1128-0146

These Rothschild collections contain, besides the valuable book stock, important archive material which gives information on connections between Jews and non-Jews in France and abroad. In this connection it should be mentioned that the district office Frankfurt/Main also is in possession of the archives of the last 100 years of the Parisian bank of Rothschild (760 boxes).

6) The Rosenthaliana from Amsterdam with 20,000 volumes (mostly German language literature on the Jewish question.

7) The library of the Sefardischen Jewish community in Amsterdam with about 25,000 volumes (mostly Hebraica).

8) The large amount of books secured in the occupied eastern territories (prevalent Soviet-Jewish and Polish-Jewish literature, voluminous Talmud literature) are from collecting points in Riga, Kauen, Wilna, Minsk and Kiev (about 280,000 volumes).

9) Book collections from Jewish communities in Greece (about 10,000 volumes).

10) Book material from a "sonderaktion" in the Rhineland (collecting point Neuwied) with about 5,000 volumes.

11) The book collections mentioned under 1-10 were turned over to the Library for Exploration of the Jewish Question by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg and are constantly being filled up by new shipments from the Einsatzstab. Besides that, some 100,000 volumes which were obtained from other sources (finance offices and so on) by the district office, belong to the library for exploration of the Jewish question. Therefore, the library for exploration of the Jewish questions contains as of 1 April 1943:

Approximately 550,000 volumes (about 3,300 book boxes) including 325 boxes (approx. 24,000 volumes) earmarked for the district office but still kept in Berlin with the Staff, and including approx. 220,000 volumes (about 650 boxes) prepared for shipment to Frankfurt/Main at the various collecting points of the Einsatzstab and partly packed.

In detail, these stocks deposited in Berlin cover the material of the above under Nos 3, 5b, d and e mentioned libraries (about 17,000 volumes), furthermore parts of the collections mentioned under Nos 5a and c (about 7,000 volumes); all the books at the collecting points ready for shipment to Frankfurt/Main cover the whole stock as the collections mentioned under Nos 6 and 7 (about 50,000 volumes), part of that material secured in the East (compare No.8 above; there are in Minsk about 20,000 volumes, in Wilno about 50,000 volumes and in Kiev about 100,000 volumes). The stocks mentioned here which are still in Berlin or at the collecting points, make up approximately another 240,000 volumes. The district office in Frankfurt/Main has received so far approximately 300,000 volumes (about 2,325 boxes).

Of these, approximately 2,325 book boxes which arrived at the library for exploration of the Jewish question, were so far unpacked and put on bookshelves:

567 boxes of the Alliance Israelite Universelle (out of 656 boxes)
165 boxes of the Ecole Rabbinique (out of 243 boxes)
50 boxes of the book store Lipschuetz (out of 197 boxes)
84 boxes of the collection Edouard Rothschild (the remaining 75 boxes are still in Berlin)
23 boxes of the collection Maurice Rothschild (the remaining 39 boxes are still in Berlin)
159 boxes of the collection point Riga (the whole stock)

Thus 1,048 book boxes (about 150,000 volumes) were unpacked, that is half of the book boxes, so far received in Frankfurt/Main.

H1128-0147

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 171-PS (cont.)

27,848 volumes were catalogued in Frankfurt/Main from 1 May 1941 (beginning of cataloguing) to 31 March 1943 (catalogue according to authors and subjects). According to the same principle the new publicati- which were put into the library for the exploration of the Jewish question since 1941, were catalogued - 9,325 volumes.

Apart from the actual importance of the Jewish question, the library for the research of the Jewish question assumes a high position in the realm of German libraries with its present collection of about 550,000 volumes because this Frankfurt library could be brought to such a degree of completeness as regards the literature on the Jewish question as never before in Europe or elsewhere. In the New Order of Europe Organization the library for the Jewish question not only for Europe but for the world will arise in Frankfurt am Main.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 171-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1128-0148

43

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 197 PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Berlin, 27 August 1941.

NOTES

Concerning the conference that has taken place on the O.K.H.concerning the transfer of a part of the Ukraine to the civil administration.

On 25.8.1941, a conference took place in headquarters OKH/Quartermaster General regarding preparation for the transfer of the Reich Commissary of the Ukraine to the civil administration scheduled to take place on 1.9.41.

Besides myself and the expert of the O.K.H.General, the following took part in the conference:

Major i.G. Attenstadt	(Chairman)
(Ministerialdirigent) Dr.Danckwarts	(Chief of the Administrative Branch within the Army Administrative Group).
Colonel i.G. von Krosigk	(Chief of the General Staff of the commander of the southern Army Zone Rear)
Chief of Staff of the Commander of	the Office of the Armed Forces.
Regierungspräsident Dargs	(Representative of Reich Commissar Koch).
Oberregierungsrat Dr.Labs	
Captain Dr. Bräutigam	Representative of the Ministry for the East.
Major Wagner.	

The letter first explained the boundaries of the Reich Commissariat Ukraine as of the 1.9.41. In Bessarabia and Bukovina Rumania is in accord with the O.K.W. and has already set up the civil administration, although until now there has been no official surrender of the area to Rumania. The official assignment to the Rumanian administration is expected in the next few days. The area around Brest is still at present, under the military commander of the General Government; the remainder of the Reich Commissariat Ukraine is under the commander of the Southern Army Zone Rear. At the time that a civil administration was inaugurated on the 1.9.1941, these areas (which apply to the military sector) were transferred to the jurisdiction of the commander of the Wehrmacht in the Ukraine.

The area to be transferred is for the most part pacified. Only in the region of the Pripet Marshes is there still unrest produced by Partisan groups. The rather strong forces there at present of the Southern Army Zone Rear have been concentrated and recently destroyed 3 out of 10 Partisan battalions (strength of each battalion approximately 100 men). Should the Partisans not be wholly liquidated by the 1.9.1941, forces of the above mentioned commander will remain in the area for this purpose.

The security of the part of the Reich Commissary Ukraine to be set up on the 1.9.1941, will be carried out in the south by a Hungarian Division (2 brigades), connected in the north with a Slovakian security division besides 4 battalions of militia. All units, including the Hungarian and Slovakians are under the command of the commander of the Wehrmacht. In the area are two district commands and five town commands, and the district commands are in Luck and Kamenez-Podolak. The units of the transport and intelligence services remain

H1128-0149

directly under the command of the O.K.W. Furthermore the economic inspection of the south remains with the commander of the Army Zone Rear. The economic command in Kiev placed under this inspection has its seat for the time being in Shitomir. This command is responsible for the civil administration in the whole area to be transferred.

Near Kamenez-Podolsk, the Hungarians have pushed about 11,000 Jews over the border. In the negotiations up to the present it has not been possible to arrive at any measures for the return of these Jews. The high SS and Police official (SS-Obergruppenführer Jeckeln) hopes, however, to have completed the liquidation of these Jews by the 1.9.1941.

Ministerialdirigent Dr. Danckwerts asserts that both district commands have confined themselves to the fulfilment of all the most necessary projects in the administrative field. In the communities for the most part Volksdeutsche or Ukrainians have been placed in office as Bürgermeister. According to experiences up to date these people are scarcely in a position to administer to their communities independently, but require in every single case instruction and guidance from the German units.

Colonel von Krosigk states that the military units in many towns of the region have set up a Ukrainian militia, which it is agreed would now be taken over by the high SS and Police official as auxiliary police.

In this militia strong efforts for independence have been noticed since this militia is in part composed of active elements (members of the Bandera National independentist movement). The populace is in general obliging but wholly intimidated and uneasy. They have made themselves deserving by their searching for Russian paratroopers who were dropped almost every night by the Russians, especially around the main railroad lines. These paratroops are harmless, since they are badly armed and instructed. They are for the most part in civilian clothes. From the directive for the treatment of the Collective Question great success in the field of propaganda is promised in military circles.

In many Ukrainian districts the Ukrainians themselves have put their bürgermeisters in office. These men had with them quantities of written messages and statements from national Ukrainian parties. The Wehrmacht has not recognized such people, but took the statements from them and sent them home again.

The administrative officials of the two district commands remained until the 15.9.1941 at the district commands in order to assist the units by their familiarity with the civil administration, without their being engaged in the actual work of administration themselves. Particularly, Kriegsverwaltungsrat Schwarz, one of the two administrative officials of the commander of the southern Army Zone Rear still remained in the area and would go to Rowno in case the civil administration should desire it. The 454th division became the security division in the area of the Reich Commissariat insofar as the security was not taken over by the Rumanians.

In a private conference between (Ministerialdirigent) Dr. Danckwarts, (Regierungspräsident) Darge, Captain Dr. Bräutigam and the undersigned, a few more administrative questions were briefly discussed. On this occasion (Ministerialdirigent) Dr. Danckwarts stated that the Rumanians in the southern part

H1128-0150

of the Ukraine would take over as far as civil administration was concerned, the old borders of Bessarabia, forming a zone as far as the Bug, including Odessa, without being promised the eventual possession of this zone.

Furthermore, with 15 divisions they would take over the security of a larger portion of the Ukraine, which in this zone would be under the control of the German civil administration.

Captain Dr. Bräutigam was requested by telephone by Dr. Köppen at the Führer's Headquarters to be careful that the Rumanians should not form a Ukrainian troop under a former military attaché in Berlin in the zone taken over by their civil administration. This question was discusses with Major Altenstadt in my presence. He explained that the Wehrmacht has no administrative control in influencing the Rumanians in the zone under their civil administration; this could only be done through the Foreign Office.

In discussion with several officers who had recently been in the Ukraine, I learned that the prohibiting of army chaplains from conducting religious services for the civilian population and also the Volksdeutsche has led to depression and disturbance among the Volksdeutsche. One should not fail to realize that the church has been the common connecting-link of the Volksdeutsche in the Ukraine. Although not many Ukrainian clergy are present a few still hold religious services for the Ukrainians. The Volksdeutschen fail to understand why the only possibility of their caring for their souls, namely through the agency of Army Chaplains, is closed to them.

LABS
Oberregierungsrat
(illegible).
Ministerialdirektor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 197 PS

7 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-1555567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of Document No. 197 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-1555567

Exhibit U.S.A. 272
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 212-PS
OFFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Directions
for the handling of the Jewish question

1) In General

The competency of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service, who is charged with the mission of solving the European Jewish question, extends even to the occupied eastern provinces. Accordingly, the offices under the Security Police for the purpose of handling the Jewish question in the occupied eastern provinces are qualified for their present sphere of activity.

In the individual Reichs commissariates, and within these, in the General commissariates, Jewry represents a portion of the population which is very varied in strength. For example, millions of Jews live in White Russia and in the Ukraine who have lived here for generations. In the central province of the USSR however, the Jews have moved in, for by far the greatest part, during Bolshevistic times. Those Russian Jews who followed in the wake of the invading Red Army of 1939 and 1940 to East Poland, West Ukraine, West White Russia, the Baltic lands, Bessarabia, and Buchenland are one particular group.

All measures for the Jewish question in the occupied eastern provinces must be met with the point of view that the whole Jewish question will be solved in general for all of Europe after the war at the latest. They are therefore to be instituted as preparatory partial measures and must be in agreement with those decisions which may otherwise be met in this field. This is especially true for the working of at least temporary reception possibilities for Jews out of the Reichs province.

An eventual act by the civilian population against the Jews is not to be prevented as long as this is compatible with the maintenance of order and security in the rear of the fighting troops. Namely retalitory measures, are to be allowed against the Jews who come into the provinces which were newly occupied bythe Red Army in the last few years. However, strict measures are to be taken against street mobs and other evil elements for whom it concerns only plunder of Jewish stores and stealing Jewish property for their own personal gain.

2) Definition of the term "Jew"

The peaceful settlement of the Jewish question requires the previous determining as to who is to be considered a Jew in the occupied Eastern provinces. In reference to the solving of the European Jewish question and to the strong influence which Jewry had upon the remaining Russian population until the invasion of German troops, and which it still exercises at present, it appears necessary from a political, as well as from a popular point of view, for the purpose of avoiding a later regaining of strength of the Jews, to grasp the term "Jew" in the most far-reaching sense.

Therefore, he is a Jew, who belongs to the Jewish religion, or has been recognized as Jewish by other circumstances; he who has a parent who is a Jew in accordance with the above sentence is also a Jew.

3) Comprehension, mark of recognition, suspension of the rights of freedom and segregation.

H1128-0151

H1128-0152

The first main goal of the German measures must be strict segregation of Jewry from the rest of the population. In the execution of this, first of all is the seizing of the Jewish populace by the introduction of a registration order and similar appropriate measures. Soviet Jewry has, constantly, attempted, since the Bolshevistic Revolution, to disguise itself in order to unobtrusively move into leading positions, especially in the grain regions of the USSR. For this purpose many Jews have dropped their Jewish names and have taken Russian family names and Russian surnames. It is to be decreed, that the person who must register must report all changes of name by Jews durin his lifetime, or as far as he knows during the time of his forefathers, to his superior and to make them retrogressive. The same goes for previous departure from the religious congregation and acceptance of other faiths (other manifold). The erasure of the Jewish deception will be easier in the Reich commissariate Eastland and Ukraine, where the larger part of the Jews have been living for generations than in the other Reichs commissariates. The Soviet archive material, insofar as it is preserved, is to be brought to use for this.

Then immediately, the wearing of the recognition sign consisting of a yellow Jewish star is to be brought about and all rights of freedom for Jews are to be withdrawn. They are to be placed in Ghettos and at the same time are to be separated according to sexes. The presence of many more or less closed Jewish settlements in White Ruthenia and in the Ukraine makes this mission easier. Moreover, places are to be chosen which make possible the full use of the Jewish manpower in case labor needs are present. These Ghettos can be placed under the supervision of a Jewish self-government with Jewish officials. The guarding of the boundaries between the Ghettos and the outer world is, however, the duty of the Police.

Also in the cases in which a Ghetto could not yet be established, care is to be taken through strict prohibitions and similar suitable measures that a further intermingling of blood of the Jews and the rest of the populace does not continue.

4) <u>Removal of the Jewish influence in political, economical, cultural and social fields.</u>

Relative with the measures to segregate the Jews physically from the rest of the pupulace, everything necessary is to be used in order to eliminate every influence of the Jewry upon the Russian people. This is to happen immediately in political and cultural fields, whereas in all other cases consideration is to be taken that the common interests are not impaired. This is especially true for the economic missions which are important due to the demands of the war and those which concern the national economy.

An entire reconversion of Jewish professional life must be brought about insofar as it does not deal with manual laborers. The group of State employees in the Russian government along with the strongest Jewish professional groups shall vanish entirely. Likewise, similar professional groups are to be divorced from the public life, whereby, however, the tempo of these measures must correspond with the general economical and social need.

The entire Jewish property is to be seized and confiscated with exception of that which is necessary for a bare existence. As far as the economical situation permits, the power of disposal of their property is to be taken from the Jews as soon as possible through orders and other measures given by the commissariate, so that the moving of property will quickly cease.

Any cultural activity will be completely forbidden, to the Jew. This includes the outlawing of the Jewish press, the Jewish theatres and schools.

The slaughtering of animals according to Jewish rites is also to be prohibited.

5) Forced Labor.

The present manpower shortage in the occupied eastern territories as well as ideological-political considerations make the demand appear of basic significance to introduce forced labor committment in the strictest form. This will have to take place move by move by the elimination of the Jews from their professional life although they are to be permitted to work in their own occupations if they fall within the scope of the labor committment. Moreover, the Jewish manpower is to be used for heavy manual labor.

The standing rule for the Jewish labor employment is the complete and unyielding use of Jewish manpower regardless of age in the reconstruction of the occupied eastern territories. The missions, which are to be given to the Jews in their labor employment, are especially the highway, railroad and canal construction, as far as ameliorations, etc. are considered. Also, it seems that agricultural employment above all, will be brought about under strict supervision. Nothing is to be done against the employment of the Jews in the cutting of wood, production of straw shoes, brooms and brushes within the Ghettos.

In the employment of the Jews, care is to be taken that Jewish labor is only so used in those productions which will later suffer no noticeable interruption in case of a rapid withdrawal of these labor forces, and which excludes a specialization of Jewish workers. It is to be avoided in every case that Jewish workers become indispensable in essential production.

6) Violations

Violations against German measures, especially against the forced labor regulations, are to be punishable by death to the Jews. All violations are to be dealt with by courts-martial.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 212-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 212-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1128-0153

H1128-0154

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 285-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichs Commissar
for the Sudetenland

Reichenberg 31 Oct 1938

Mr Reichsleiter
Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17

Stamped: Rosenberg Chancellory
In Nr 4459 3 Nov 38
Shown to RL 3/11

Handwritten note: Copy to Himmler

Dear party member Rosenberg !

Unfortunately it was not possible for me to thank you for your friendly letter of the 15th of this month, because your news was forwarded to ASCH. The technical difficulties of the traffic under which we had to suffer in the first days of the liberation of the Sudetenland have caused the late deliveries.

I thank you very much for your invitation to visit you in Berlin on my next occasion. Thanking you, I accept your invitation. The important tasks before the elections and the supervision of the reconstruction work keep me very busy. As soon as possible I will give you the date of my staying in Berlin.

For securing the Marxist, Jewish and confessional literature for your educational and instructional work, my coworker Dr. SUCHY is instructed. He will report to your competent deputy.

Heil Hitler !

signed: KONRAD HENLEIN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 285-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf. o-1335567, hereby certify that I am tho roughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 285-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
o-1335567

H1128-0155

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 286-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

15 October 1938
4149/R

1b

TO:- KONRAD HENLEIN
REICHSKOMMISSAR (Commissioner)
for the Sudeten-German territory,
ASCH, EGERLAND.

Dear Party Comrade Henlein,

Since the incorporation of Sudeten Germany into the Greater German Reich has finally been executed, I would like to heartily congratulate you on this success in your work.

It is my wish that, in my capacity as Deputy of the Führer for the supervision of the entire education and schooling of the NSDAP, both mentally and from a world-wide point of view, I shall be able to establish contact between your department and mine as soon as possible. I assume that you will be in Berlin in the not too distant future and would appreciate your information about the date of your visit in order to ask you for the pleasure to be my guest; then we could discuss personally some elementary questions.

However, the following matter has to be taken care of primarily:

It can be assumed that, as a consequence of the retrocession, a larger amount of marxist, Jewish and also of religious literature is due to be confiscated. Such material offers invaluable resources to the library and the scientific research work of the "HOHE SCHULE" which is in the process of coming into being. Therefore, I am interested particularly in the decisive participation of my department in the screening of material, with the purpose to take over the material particularly of use to my work.

I ask of you to appoint one of your coworkers with whom my representative can get in touch immediately about this particular question.

Heil Hitler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 286-PS

22 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translatiom of Document 286-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.
01335567

H1128-0156

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3074-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Berlin Nr 234404 9.
11.2355

To all state police offices and state police administrative offices. - To director or his deputy.
This teletype message is to be transmitted immediately in the most rapid way.

1. Actions against the Jews and in particular against their synagogues will occur in a short time, in all of Germany. They are not to be hindered. However, it is to be made certain, in agreement with the ordinary police, that plundering and similar law breaking will be held to a minimum.

2. Insofar as important archive material is present in the synagogues, it is to be secured by immediate measures.

3. The seizure of some 20 to 30 thousand Jews in the Reich is to be prepared. Wealthy Jews above all are to be chosen. More detailed directives will appear in the course of this night.

4. If, in the course of this action, Jews are found in possession of arms then the the sharpest measures are to be employed. Special troops of the SS as well as the general SS can be drawn into the total action. In any case the direction of the actions through the State police is to be assured by proper measures.

Addenda for State Police Colonne:

In the synagogue of Colonne there is especially important material. This is to be made safe, immediately, by the quickest measures in agreement with the Security Service.

Gestapo II Mueller

This telet[illegible] secret

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Blitz Munich 47767 10,11.38 0120

SECRET

To all State police administrative offices and State police offices. To all Security Service O.A. and W.S.

Subject: Tonight's measures against Jews

On the basis of the attack upon Legation Secretary v. RATH in Paris, demonstrations against the Jews are to be expected in the entire Reich tonight 9 to 10 November 38. The following orders are issued for the treatment of these incidents.

1. The directors of the administrative offices of the State police or their deputies have to take up, by long-distance phone, negotiations with the proper political directorates of their regions - Gauleitung or Kreisleitung - immediately upon the receipt of this telegram and to unify a discussion of the carrying out of the demonstrations to which the proper inspector or commander of the regular police is to be drawn. In this conference the political direction is to be informed that the German police has received from the Reichsfuehrer SS and the Chief of the Police the following orders to which the measures of the political directorate should comply.

2. Only such measures are to be taken, which do not entail a danger to German life and property. (for example: burning of synagogues only if no fire hazard is present in the neighborhood).

3. ...As soon as the course of events tonight permits the use of the appointed officials for this purpose, as many Jews are to be seized, especially wealthy ones, in all regions as can be accomodated in the prisons at hand. Moreover, only healthy, male Jews of not too great an age are to be seized. After carrying out the seizure, negotiations are to be taken up at once with the proper concentration camps for the quickest accomodation of the Jews.

signed: HEYDRICH
SS Gruppenfuehrer

Police radio service - Radio Hannover
Urgent - Secret
SSD Berlin 133 10; 11 2110
To all political authorities

As soon as notices of the ending of the action arrive from the Gau administration take action that destroyed shops are so shut up with boards, etc. that the destruction is as little visible as possible. Have owners directed in certain cases to work under police orders to carry this out. Have the ruins of synagogues, etc. removed as quickly as possible.

Chief of the regular police
Special command staff of the
High Command g. a. Nr 224/38

H1128-0157

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 374-PS
(cont. - 3)

Appendix

National Socialistic German Workers Party
Gau Coblenz - Trier

Coblenz June 7, 1933

Propaganda Department

To all Kreis directorates

Subject: List M. 18, Jew baiting Nr 2

You will receive in the next few days a list of the communities of your districts in which you will find the Jewish firms and businesses of your district. You will immediately check in your whole district whether the addresses given are correct or whether some have been forgotten. The highest importance is to be placed on accuracy since the list is to be printed.

Subject: Jew baiting

The district directorate will set up a committee which has the task of directing and supervising the communities in the whole district. The strength of this committee will be determined by the district directo You are to inform the Gau-propaganda directorate at once of the committees named. The Gau propaganda directorate will then set itself in coordinati with these committees through you.

Present tasks of the committees.

The committee will form in all the local groups and support localities such committees whose names shall be known only to the district committee. The members of the sub-committees shall report to the district committee the names of those Party members and other Germans who buy from Jews. The district committee will publish articles whose content is such that it will point out to the miscreant members of the nation the shamefulness of their deed, and will make them aware of the shame to which they would be subjected if they were proceeded against publicly. This article must be arranged so that only the addresses of those involved, the business and the time in which he made the purchase will be given. The article should bear no signature and will be posted on various posting spots. Further the committees have to secure female clerks from Jewish stores, who can then very easily name those who purchase in Jewish shops. This demands some caution and has to be done wit the greatest secrecy. The names of these clerks shall in no case be mentioned. Negotiations are to be undertaken with the association for the employed middle class so that it will prepare the means for this action and will assume the responsibility of finding a new job in another shop of equal importance in case the clerk loses her job. Her name must not be given, only the number.

The district directorate will point out in all gatherings of members or in all public gatherings that the Jew in all countries is again carrying on a low attack which is greatly harmful to Germany. It must be made clear to the masses that no German may buy from a Jew. It is also to be demanded of the Party membership that it constantly brings this to the attention of its friends and acquaintances. The Party membership must go so far in the interest of the nation that it cease friendship with best acquaintances if the latter continue to purchase from Jews. It must go so far that no German will speak to a Jew if it is not absolutely necessary, and this must be particularly pointed out.

German girls who go with Jews are to be made cognizant of the shamefulness of their actions. A member of our party must, in no way, have anything to do with such a person.

Heil Hitler
signed: BANG
Gau-Propagandaleiter

H1128-0159

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 374-PS

24 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 374-PS.

(signed) Fred Niebergall
FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1128-0160

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 406-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C o n t e n t s

Memorandum

of Gauleiter

Party Member Julius STREICHER

Enclosure 1: First memorandum of Gauleiter Deputy, Party Member Karl HOLZ with postscriptum.

Enclosure 2: Second memorandum of Gauleiter Deputy, Party Member Karl HOLZ with postscriptum.

Appendix 1: Case Sandreuter

Appendix 2: Case Ritter

Appendix 3: Case J.M. Lang

H1128-0161

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 406-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

M E M O R A N D U M

OF G A U L E I T E R

PARTY MEMBER JULIUS S T R E I C H E R

H1128-0162

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 406-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Action against the Jews on 9/10 November 1938.

I was no longer present at the traditional fellowship congegration in the old town-hall in Munich on the evening of 9 November 1938 when a speaker who claimed to have higher authority made it known that the Party was launching an action against the Jews during the night of 9/10 November 1938. I was informed of this fact by the party members Obergruppenfuehrer von Obernitz and Obergruppenfuehrer Litzmann around midnight of 9 November 1938. I declared to both these party members that I myself did not approve of an action involving arson of synagogues and destruction of goods but that I would raise no objections, of course, if this action had been sanctioned by the party. Therefore, what was done to the Jews during the night of 9/10 November 1938 happened without my direct or indirect assistance.

The consequences arising from the action against the Jews.

The action against the Jews of November 1938 was not a spontaneous one emanating from the population, and therefore was incomprehensible to many party members also as to its effects. Units of the components of the Party had been ordered to carry out the action against the Jews. If there is evidence now that in isolated cases party members with immaculate police records have appropriated goods during this action it should not be overlooked in judging such incidents that the appropriation was committed in an instant, where all goods were being destroyed in accordance with the orders given.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 406 - PS

24 November 1945

I, Willard E.. SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 406-PS.

Willard E. SKIDMORE
Lt (jg)
USNR 391590

Exhibit U.S.A. 288
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 501-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Field Post Office
No 32704
B Nr 40/42

Kiev, 16 May 1942

TOP SECRET

To: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Rauff
Berlin
Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 8

Handwritten:
pers.
R/29/5 Pradel n.R
b/R

Handwritten: Sinkkel (?) b.R
p 16/6

The overhauling of vans by groups D and C is finished. While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Saurer) stop completely in rainy weather. If it has rained for instance for only one half hour, the van cannot be used because it simply skids away. It can only be used in absolutely dry weather. It is only a question now whether the van can only be used standing at the place of execution. First the van has to be brought to that place, which is possible only in good weather. The place of execution is usually 10-15 km away from the highways and is difficult of access because of its location; in damp or wet weather it is not accessible at all. If the persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get restless, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left; to load them at the collecting point and to drive them to the spot.

I ordered the vans of group D to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting one set of window shutters on each side of the small van and two on each side of the larger vans, such as one often sees on farm-houses in the country. The vans became so well-known, that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the van "death van", as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the van cannot be kept secret for any length of time, not even camouflaged.

The Saurer-van which I transported from Simferopol to Taganrog suffered damage to the brakes on the way. The Security Command (SK) in Mariupol found the cuff of the combined oil-air brake broken at several points. By persuading and bribing the H.K.P. (?) we managed to have a form machined, on which the cuffs were cast. When I came to Stalino and Gorlowka a few days later, the drivers of the vans complained about the same faults. After having talked to the commandants of those commands I went once more to Mariupol to have some more cuffs made for those cars too. As agreed two cuffs will be made for each car, six cuffs will stay in Mariupol as replacements for group D and six cuffs will be sent to SS-Untersturmfuehrer ERNST in Kiev for the cars of group C. The cuffs for the groups B and A could be made available from Berlin, because transport from from Mariupol to the north would be too complicated and would take too long. Smaller damages on the cars will be repaired by experts of the commands, that is of the groups in their own shops.

Because of the rough terrain and the indescribable road and highway conditions the caulkings and rivets loosen in the course of time. I was asked if in such cases the vans should be brought to Berlin for repair. Transportation to Berlin would be much too expensive and would demand too much fuel. In order to save those expenses I ordered them to have smaller leaks soldered and if that should no longer be possible, to notify Berlin immediately by radio, that Pol. Nr ... is out of order. Besides that I ordered that during application of gas all the men were to be kept as far away from the vans as possible, so they should not suffer damage to their health by the gas which eventually would escape. I should like to take this opportunity to bring the following to your attention: several commands have had the unloading after the application of gas done by their own men. I brought to the attention of the commanders of those S.K. concerned the immense psychological injuries and damages to their health which that work can have for those men, even if not immediately, at least later on. The men complained to me about head-aches which appeared after each unloading. Nevertheless they don't want to change the orders, because they are afraid prisoners called for that work, could use an opportune moment to flee. To protect the men from those damages, I request orders be issued accordingly.

H1128-0164

The application of gas usually is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dozing off as was planned. My directions now have proved that by correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and excretions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed.

Today I shall continue my journey to group B, where I can be reached with further news.

signed: Dr. Becker
SS Untersturmfuehrer

Reichs Security - Main Office
Message Center

1900, 15 June 1942
Riga E 2
Message No 152452

Handwritten:
II D 3a Maj Pradel
R 16/6
Wiederhausen

Riga 7082 - 15-6-42 - 1855 - BE
To Reichs Security Main Office - Room. 2 D 3 A - Berlin

TOP SECRET

Subject: S-Vans

A transport of Jews, which has to be treated in a special way, arrives weekly at the office of the commandant of the Security Police and the Security Service of White Ruthenia.

The three S-vans, which are there, are not sufficient for that purpose. I request assignment of another S-van (5-tons). At the same time I request the shipment of 20 gas-hoses for the three S-vans on hand (2 Daimond, 1 Saurer), since the ones on hand are leaky already.

The commandant of the Security
Police and the Security Service
"Ostland"
Room IT - 126/42 GRS
signed: TRUEHE SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer

Stamp:
No 240/42
II D 3a 16 June 42

Procedure: (handwritten)
1. When can we count on having another S-van ready?
2. Are gas-hoses on hand, ordered or when to be delivered?
3. Request answer.

R 16/6

H1128-0165

TRANSLATION OF DOC. 501-PS
(cont.)

Reichs Security - Main Office

II D 3a B Nr 240/42 — Berlin, 22 June 1945

TOP SECRET

Stamped:
Message Nr 107903
Sent by message center
2016, 22 June 42
Riga, EM 2

1) FS (?)
To the Commandant of the Security Police and
Security Service Ostland
Riga

Subject: S-Van

The delivery of a 5-ton Saurer can be expected in the middle of next month. The vehicle has been at the Reichs Security Main Office for repairs and minor alterations up to this time. 100 meters of hose will be supplied.

By order of
(signature as in heading)

2) Dissemination at once by II D 3a (9)

By direction
RAUFF

Handwritten note:

Berlin, 13 July 1942

II D 3a (9)

Mr I.Z. Widderhausen (?) for further action and attention to the note of 13 July 1942 on back page of telegram from Belgrad. For the reasons mentioned 5 sections of hose, each of 10 meters, can be supplied me.

By direction

signature illegible

H1128-0166

Reichs Security - Main Office

Stamps: 1003 9 Jun 1942

II D 3a No 964/42
10 June 1942

handwritten:
After return
immediate repair

R 10/6

Notify about repair

ND. Nr 144702

Belgrad No. 3116 9.6.42 0950 - SOM

To: Reichs Security Office, Amt Roem 2 D 3 KL. A-Z. HD. V.
Major Pradel - Berlin

Subject: Special-van-Saurer

Preceding messages: None

The Drivers SS-Scharfuehrer GOETZ and MEYER have fulfilled their special mission and could be ordered back with the van mentioned above. In consequence of a broken rear-axle-half, transportation cannot be made by car.

Therefore I have ordered the vehicle loaded and shipped back to Berlin by railroad.

Estimated arrival between 11th and 12th June 1942. The drivers GOETZ and MEYER will escort the vehicle.

The commandant of Security Police and Security Service
Belgrad - Roem 1 - BNR 3985/42
signed: Dr. SCHAEFER, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

- - - - - - - - - -

Handwritten note back page

II D 3a (2)
T.O.S. a Dr. SUKKEL

Berlin, 11 June 1942

For further action and immediate start of repairs.
I request to be informed about arrival of vans.

By direction:
signed: JUST
Berlin, 16 June 1942

II D 3a (9)
Note

The vehicle arrived 16 June 1942 about 1300 h. After thorough cleaning the repairs will start immediately.

By direction
signed: (?)

II D 3a 9

Berlin 13 July 1942

1. Note: The S-truck Pol 71463 is ready.
2. Sent to the motor-pool management T. F. Niederhausen for its information and further action.

By direction
signed: (?)

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 501-PS

22 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 501-PS.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 502-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

B 101
Enclosure 2

T O P - S E C R E T

Office IV

Berlin, 17 July 1941

Regulations(directives)
for the commandos of the Chief of the Security Police
and of the Security Service, which are to be activated
in Stalags.

The activation of commandos will take place in accordance with the agreement of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service and the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces as of 16 July 1941(see enclosure I). The commandos will work independently according to special authorization and in consequence of the general regulations given to them, in the limits of the camp organizations. Naturally, the commandos will keep close contact with the camp-commander and the defense-officers assigned to him.

The mission of the commandos is the political investigating of all camp-immates, the elimination and further "treatment"

a) of all political, criminal or in some other way unbearable elements among them.
b) of those persons who could be used for the reconstruction of the occupied territories.

For the execution of their mission, no auxiliary means can be put at the disposal of the commandos. The "Deutsche Fahndungsbuch", the "Aufenthaltsermittlungsliste" and the "Sonderfahndungsbuch "UdSSR" will prove to be useful in only a small number of cases; the "Sonderfahndungsbuch "UdSSR" is not sufficient, because it contains only a small part of Soviet-Russians considered to be dangerous.

Therefore, the commandos must use their special knowledge and ability and rely on their own findings and self-acquired knowledge. Therefore, they will be able to start carrying out their mission only when they have gathered together apropriate material.

The commandos must use for their work as far as possible, at present and even later, the experiences of the Camp-commanders which the latter have collected meanwhile from observation of the prisoners and examinations of camp immates.

Further, the commandos must make efforts from the beginning to seek out among the prisoners elements which appear reliable, regardless if there are communists concerned or not, in order to use them for intelligence purposes inside of the camp and, if advisable, later in the occupied territories also.

By use of such informers and by use of all other existing possibilities, the discovery of all elements to be eliminated among the prisoners, must succed step by step at once. The commandos must learn for themselves, in every case by means of short questioning of the informers and eventual questioning of other prisoners.

The information of one informer is not sufficientto desiignate a camp immate to be a suspect, without further proof; it must be confirmed in some way if possible.

Above all, the following must be discovered:

All important functionaries of state and party, especially

Professional revolutionaries
Functionaries of the Komintern
All policy forming party functionaries of the KPdSU and its fellow organizations in the central committees, in the regional and district committees.
All peoples-commissars and their deputies.
All former Political commissars in the Red-Army
Leading personalities of the state-authorities of central and middle regions.
The leading personalities of the business world.
Members of the Soviet-Russian intelligence
All jews
All persons, who are found to be agitators or fanatical communists.

It is not less important, as mentioned already, to discover all those persons who could be used for the reconstruction, administration and management of the conquered Russian territories.

Finally, all such persons must be secured who are still needed for the completion of further investigation, regardless if they are police investigations

or other investigations, and for explanations of questions of general interest. Among them are all those especially, who because of their position and their knowledge able to give information about measures and working methods of the Soviet-Russian State, of the communist party or of the Kommintern.

In the final analysis, consideration must be given to the nativity in all decisions to be made. The leader of the Einsatz Kommando(?) will give every week a short report by telephone or an express-letter to the Reichs-Security-Main-Office, containing:

1) Short description of their activities in the past week.
2) Number of all definitely suspicious persons.(report of number sufficient)
3) Individual names of all persons found to be Functionaries of the Kommintern, leading functionaries of the party, peoples-commissars, leading personalities and Political commissars.
4)Number of all persons found not to be suspicious informers, with a short description of their position.
   A) Prisoners of war
   B) Civilians

On the basis of those activity-reports the Reichs-Security-Main office will issue immediately the further measures to be applied. For the measures to be applied on the basis of this successive directive the commandos are to demand the surrender of the prisoners involved from the camp command.

The camp commandants have received orders from the Supreme command of the Armed Forces, to approve such requests(see enclosure I)

Executions are not to be held in the camp or in the immediatelvicinity of the camp. If the camps in the general-government are in the immediate vicinity of the border, then the prisoners are to be taken for special treatment, if possible, into the former Soviet-Russian territory.

Should executions be necessary for r easons of camp-discipline, then the leader of the Einsatz Kommando(?) must apply to the camp-commander for it.

The commandos have to keep lists about the special treatments carried out and must contain:

current number
Family name and first name
Time and place of birth
Military rank
Profession
Last residence
Reason for special treatment
Day and place of special treatment
(card file)

In regard to executions to be carried out and to the possible removal of reliable civilians and the removal of informers for the Einsatz-group in the occupied territories, the leader of the Einsatz-Kommando(?) must make an agreement with the nearest State-Police-Office, as well as with the commandant of the Security Police Unit and Security Service and beyond these with the Chief of the Einsatz-group concerned in the occupied territories.

Reports of that kind are to be transmitted for information to the Reichs-Security-Main-Office, IV. A 1. Excellent behavior during and after duty, the best cooperation with the camp-commanders, and careful examinations are the duty of all leaders and members of the Eisnatz-Kommando(?).

The members of the Einsatz-Kommando(?) must be constantly special importance of the missions entrusted to them.

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so-

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I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 502-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt(jg) USNR
391590

H1128-0169

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 579-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The District Commissar in Riga
- Employment Office -

Riga, 6 July 1942

Section (Fachgebiet) 2 (Commitment of work)

File note.

Subject: Commitment of Jews.
here: cooperation with the administration offices of the armed forces.

For the last 10 days Jews have to be picked up almost daily for the commitment in the peat industry by units of the armed forces. While doing so, very considerable difficulties arise because the members of the armed forces who get the Jews from the ghetto daily do not want to comply with the regulations which are issued by the man responsible for work commitment.

It is agreed that the soldiers take over the Jews in columns at the exit of the ghetto. Actually, however, several soldiers enter the fenced-in ghetto and pick up the Jews in question without any permission. During the last week, government inspector Hottenberger and the undersigned were present, at an early hour, during the dispatching of the Jews. Some soldiers also did not follow the instructions of the Reich German workers, enterdd the ghetto and got themselves the men who had worked so far for the units in question. It was pointed out to them that manpower had to be committed for specially urgent measures. These instructions were not followed by the soldiers, but they shouted around in the presence of mor than 1000 Jews, and simply took the men away inspite of the order forbidding it. In one instance a soldier arrived the next morning in a steel helmet and again did not follow the instructions of the Reich-German manpower. A German police sergeant was charged with banishing the soldiers from the ghetto. The sergeant had hardly turned around when the soldier entered the ghetto again and got himself again Jews whom he was not supposed to get, and took them away. - In another case, the undersigned was just in time to prevent a pfc. of the air force from beating a Jewish police men. The Jewish police man beat a Jew who did not want to report for a certain work. The Jewish police is doing allright with the daily commitment of about 4000 Jews. Therefore it must be prevented that Germans attack Jewish police men in the presence of thousands of Jews.

As soon as German soldiers who pick up the Jewish manpower daily from the ghetto, follow the instructions of the Reich-German manpower and, above all, keep discipline, it is possible to get the Jewish manpower ready for work considerably faster every day. According to my opinion it is at least necessary that one German police man be placed at the entrance of the ghetto daily from 0530 to 0800 hours who can prevent the illegal seizures by the German soldiers.

For information:

signed Lippmann

H1128-0170

H1128-0171

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 579-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The District Commissar in Riga
The Chief of
The Employment Office
Riga
Azsargu Iela 29/31

Department .....
File No. .....

Riga, 10 February 1942

To the
Reich commissar for the Baltic states
Work polities and social administration

Riga,
through the Commissar general in Riga.

Subject: Transport of Jews from Kauen.

Ref.: Your letter of 6 February 1942.

The transport of Jews from Kauen has arrived here on 8 February 1942. However, instead of the requested 500 males forces only.

222 males and

137 females

were sent.

Due to the fact that there exists a considerable need of Jewish manpower for transport and construction work, I am asking to request an additional 1000 Jewish males from Kauen.

I was informed by the transport leader that the Jews in Kauen, as far as their commitment for work is concerned, are not under jurisdiction of the employment office, but that the Jewish manpower is distributed by the German police.

For:
(signature illegible)
(Oberregierungsrat)

(ink note:)
To the
Commissar general
(Initials illegible)

H1128-0172

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 579-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

Command of Economic affairs (Wirtschaftskommando)
for the Territory of the former Latvia
Department of Work

Riga, 21 July 1941

Subject: Work commitment of Jews.

File note.

According to the Group Agriculture there is a considerable shortage of workers for farming in Latvia, which endangers especially the beet harvest. According to my findings and also those of the economy office North (Wi.-In. Nord) no prisoners of war are at present available for farming. It should be examined, therefore, to which extent and under which conditions other possibilities of commitment are available.

To clarify the possibility of committing Jews, a conference took place today between the economy office North and the chief war administration advisor (O.K.V.R.) Ellroth, from the department of work. Together with Mr. Ellroth we went to the SS and conferred with the leader of the SD, Sturmbannfuehrer Batz, as well as his deputy, Hauptsturmfuehrer Kirsten. Our proposal to mark the Jews, to put them together in a ghetto, then to establish a council for Jews, and to effect with it the extensive commitment of Jews for work, was favorably accepted. It was also agreed upon that the commitment of Jews for work should be effected only through the special offices for commitment to be created by the employment office resp. offices, in order to make sure of leadership according to the necessities for war and state policies. The SS reserves only the right of the decision of political problems and the execution of political tasks. The marking of the Jews and their collection in a ghetto is being done. It was furthermore announced that conferences had already taken place between the SS - SD on one hand and the military administration headquarters (Feldkommandatur) on the other hand with the result that a registration of the Jews at the police precincts, a daily report of the Jews there, and the establishment of a special office should be instituted for the execution of the commitment of Jews for work through the military administration headquarters.

After that a conference with the war administration council (Kriegsverwaltungsrat) Nachtigall took also place at the military administration headquarters, which had the same result. The military administration headquarters (Fk.) agrees also that the commitment of Jews for work is done by the employment office after the registration of the Jews. While registrating, a special index card can be put aside for this commitment of work.

The discussions at the Fk. resulted furthermore in the issuing by the commander of the rear army district of a decree of ceiling prices and wages, already last Wednesday, because it is his ppinion that he alone can issue official decrees with effective penalties. Furthermore, the locally customary prices and wages are already established.

(signed) (signature illegible)
O.K.V.R.

Distribution:

Wi.-In. Nord, Dept.for work
Commandant
SS.-SD.
Fk.

H1128-0173

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 579-PS

November 27, 1945

I ERNST M. COHN, PFC, 33925738 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 579-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
PFC.
33925738.

H1128-0174

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 654-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

U I b

Discussion with Reich Führer of SS Himmler on 18.9.42 in his Field Headquarters in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Rothenberger, SS Gruppenführer Streckenbach and SS Obersturmbannführer Bender.

also in cases where ? sentences ? ? (marginal note in pencil)

1. Correction (2 illegible pencilled words) by special treatment at the hands of the police in cases where judicial sentences are not severe enough. On the suggestion of Reichsleiter Bormann, the following agreement was reached between the Reich Führer of SS and myself:

a) In principle the Führer's time is no longer to be burdened with these matters.

b) The Reich Minister for Justice will decide whether and when special treatment at the hands of the police is to be applied.

c) The Reich Führer of SS will send the reports, which he sent hitherto to Reichsleiter Bormann, to the Reich Minister for Justice.

d) If the views of the Reich Führer of SS and those of the Reich Minister for Justice agree, the final decision on the case will rest with them.

e) If their views are not in agreement, the opinion of Reichsleiter Bormann will be brought to bear on the case, and he will possibly inform the Führer.

f) In cases where the Führer's decision on a mild sentence is sought through other channels (such as by a letter from a Gauleiter) Reichsleiter Bormann will forward the report to the Reich Minister for Justice. The case will then be decided as already described by the Reich Führer of SS and the Reich Minister for Justice.

2. The delivery of anti-social elements from the execution of their sentence to the Reich Führer of SS to be worked to death. Persons under protective arrest, Jews, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians, Poles with more than 3-year sentences, Czechs and Germans with more than 8-year sentences, according to the decision of the Reich Minister for Justice. First of all the worst anti-social elements amongst those just mentioned are to be handed over. I shall inform the Führer of this through Reichsleiter Bormann.

3. Administration of justice by the people.

This is to be carried out step by step as soon as possible, first of all in the villages and the small towns of up to about 20,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to carry it out in large towns. I shall rouse the Party particularly to cooperate in this scheme by an article in the Hoheitsträger (NSDAP publication). It is evident that jurisdiction may not lie in the hands of the Party.

according to the permanency of the courts (?) (marginal note in pencil)

4. Orders regarding the police and justice are, in future, to be tempered, for example, not prosecuting unmarried mothers if they attempt to procure abortion.

H1128-0175

5. The Reich Führer of SS is agreed that the cancellation of sentence, even for members of the police, will rest, as in Article 8 of the law relating to the cancellation of sentence, with the Reich Minister for Justice.

6. The Reich Führer of SS has given full consent to the ruling I have planned on the corporal punishment ordered by the Führer.

7. I shall refer to the Common Law relating to Aliens and will give notification of the claims of Justice, e.g. in the identification of young people as anti-social elements and their arrest. Also, it seems to me that the actual circumstances which serve to stamp a person as anti-social are not laid down in the law with sufficient clarity. The Reich Führer of SS is waiting for our opinion, and until then will not carry out the text of the law.

8. The Reich Führer of SS has agreed to a clause for the Juvenile Court Law, whereby the age of discretion can be reduced to 12 years and the reduced age of discretion can be extended to over 18 years.

by which he has made clear that a reduction in the age limit of full age of discretion is meant. (Marginal note in pencil)

9. SS - Obersturmbannführer Berger, of the Staff of the Reich Führer of SS, is appointed by the Reich Führer of SS as liaison officer for matters which appear to necessitate direct liaison with the Reich Führer of SS. He can be contacted any time by teleprinter in the Field Headquarters of the Reich Führer of SS, and will come once every month to Berlin to report to me here. Hauptsturmführer Wanniger is appointed as liaison officer for other matters, and he will be at Security Headquarters (Sicherheitshauptamt).

illegible pencilled word

10. The Reich Führer of SS declared that, in the infliction of punishment, special establishments should be set up, on the principle that confirmed criminals should be confined separately and that those capable of improvement should be separated according to the nature of their crimes (e.g. impostors, thieves and those who have committed acts of violence). This was recognised as correct.

11. The Reich Führer of SS demands that the penal register should be kept by the police, Arguments against this are to be examined (cancellation and tightening up of the Penal Register Bill and additions made to it). The question is to be further discussed with Gruppenführer Streckenbach.

12. The Reich Führer of SS pointed out as reliable SS - Obersturmführer Reichsgerichtsrat Altstötter, at present on active service as a Major, and also Landgerichtspräsident Stepp; he designated as unreliable Generalstaatsanwalt Jung in Dresden.

13. Finally, the Reich Führer of SS broached the subject of the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its transference to the police. I rejected it flatly. There was no further discussion of this subject.

14. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intended aims of the Government for the clearing up of the Eastern problems, in future Jews, Pole, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far

H1128-0176

as punishable offences are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reich Führer of SS. This does not apply to civil lawsuits, nor to Poles whose names are announced or entered in the German Racial Lists.

Signed Th.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 654-PS

I, PETER FRASER, Captain, K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 654-PS.

PETER FRASER
Captain, K.R.R.C.
76538

H1128-0177

DISCUSSION WITH DR. GOEBBELS
ON SEPT. 14, 1942 IN
BERLIN

1 - 2.15 p.m.

2- With regard to the destruction of asocial life Dr. Goebbels has the opinion that the following groups should be exterminated: Jews and gypsies unconditionally, Poles who have to serve 3 - 4 years of penal servitude, and Czechs and Germans who are sentenced to death or penal servitude for life or to security custody (Sicherungsverwahrung) for life. The idea of exterminating them by labor is the best. For the rest however, except in the aforementioned cases, every case has to be dealt with individually. In this case, of course, Czechs and Germans have to be differently judged. There may be cases where a German sentenced to 15 years of penal servitude is not to be considered asocial, but in contrast to this a person sentenced to penal servitude up to 8 years may be.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 682-PS

6 November 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/SGT, 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 682-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt, 13146054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Minister of Justice
4410 b-Vs 1 379/43 g

Berlin W 8, 1 April 1943
Wilhelmstrasse 65
Telephone 11 00 44
Long Distance 11 65 16

To
The Public Prosecutors of the Courts of Appeal,
To the Commissioner of the Reich Minister of Justice for the penal camps in Emsland.

PAPENBURG (Ems)

Regarding: Poles and Jews who are released from the penal institutions of the Department of Justice.

Instructions for the independent penal institutions.

1. With reference to the new guiding principles for the application of Article 1, Section2 of the decree of 11 June 1940(Reich Legal Gazette I S. 877)- attachment I of the decree (RV) of 27 January 1943- 9133/2 enclosureI-III a2 2629- the Reich Chief Security Office has directed by the decree of 11 March 1943 -II A 2 number 100/43--176:

a). Jews, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles, are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the rest of their lives to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Lublin in accordance with the regulations for protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies of Jews who in the future are released from a penal institution after serving a sentence of confinement.

b). Poles, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the duration of the war to a concentration camp in accordance with the regulations on protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies in the future to Poles who, after serving a term of imprisonment of more than 6 months, are to be discharged by a penal institution.

Conforming to the request of the Chief Office for Reich Security, I ask that in the future,

a. All Jews to be discharged,

b. All Poles to be discharged,

Who have served a sentence of more than 6 months be designated for further confinement to the State Police (Chief) Office competent for the district and are to be placed promptly at its disposal, before the end of sentence for conveyance.

II. This ruling replaces the hitherto ordered return of all Polish prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Old Reich condemned in annexed Eastern territories. The decree (RV) of 28 July 1942-4410 b Vs 1 1731- has lost its meaning. Imprisonment up to 6 months imposed within the incorporated

H1128-0178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.701-PS
CONTINUED

Eastern territories, excluding exceptions, is to be carried out in these territories, and not in the [illegible].

Stamp:
Reichministry of Justice
Office of the Ministry

By order of
Dr. Eichler
Certified:
(signed); Freyer
Clerk of Justice

CERTTFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS

Nov. 17, 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/SGT.,13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 701-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/SGT. 13146054

H1128-0179

H1128-0180

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 841-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

Fuehrer's Deputy
Chief of the Staff

MUNICH 33, the 17 Jan.1939
Brown House

SECRET

ORDER NO 1/39 secret.

Subject: Jews.

Upon proposal of Field-Marshal GOERING, the Fuehrer has made some basic decisions concerning the Jewish problem. I make these decisions known to you in the enclosure and request that you observe to take these directives under all circumstances.

Signed: M. BORMANN

1 Enclosure

Distrikation III b

certified
signed:(illegible)

COPY

PRIME MINISTER FIELD-MARSHAL
GOERING
Commissioner for four year plan

Berlin, 28. Dec. 1938

SECRET

Upon my proposal, the Fuehrer made the following decisions concerning the Jewishproblem:

A.
I. Housing of Jews.

1. a) The tenant protective law, as a rule is not to be abrogated for the Jews. On the contrary, it is desired, if possible, to proceed in particular cases in such a way, that the Jews are quartered togehter in separate houses in sofar as the housing conditions allow that.

   b) For this reason the aryanizing of the house ownership is to be postponed until the end of the total aryanization, that is to say, for the present, the aryanizing of houses has to be carried out only where in individual cases urgend reasons exist. The aryanizing of industries businesses, agricultural estates forests etc., is to be considered as urgent.

2. Use of steeping- and dining-cars is to be forbidden to the Jews. At the same time, no special Jewish-compartiments to be established. As well, the use of trains, street-cars, suburban-railways, underground-railways, busses and ships, can not be prohibited to the Jews.

H1128-0181

3. Only the use of some public establishments etc., is to be prohibited to the Jews. In this category belong the hotels and restaurants visited especially by party-members (for instance: Hotel Kaiserhof - Berlin; Hotel Vierjahreszeiten - Munich; Hotel Deutscher Hof - Nuemberg, Hotel Drei Mohren - Augsburg, etc.). The use of bathing establishments, some public places, Bashing-resorts etc. can be prohibited to the Jews, also. Medicin-baths, so far as they are prescribed in particular cases by physicians, may be used by Jews, but only in such wise, that no offense is created.

II. Jews - who were officials and have been pensioned are not to be denied, their pensions. Investigations though have to be made as to whether, these jews can get along with a reduced allowances.

III. The Jewish wel-fare organizations are not to be aryanized or abolished so that the Jews do not become a public charge, but may be supported by Jewish wel-fare organizations.

IV. Jewish patents are property, and as such have to be aryanized (A similar procedure toward the Germany) was carried out by U.S.A. and other countries during World War I).

B.

Mixed marriages.

I. 1. with children (part jews 1st class)

a) If the father is a German and the mother a Jewess, this family may stay in the future in its present lodging. The regulations for exclusion of Jews are not to be applied to such families, as far as their housing is concerned.

In these cases, the property of the Jewish mother can be transfered to the German husband, or to the mixed children.

b) If the father is a jew and the mother a German, such families also, are not to be moved for the present into Jewish quarters, because the children (Part-Jews 1st class) in the future, must serve in the labor-service and the armed forces, and must not be exposed to Jewish propaganda. Concerning the property one must for the present proceed in such a way, that if can be completely or partly transfered to the children.

2. without children.

a) If the husband is a German and wife a Jewess - the provisions of 1 a) are valid accordingly.

b) If the husband is a jew, and the wife a German, these childless couples are to be proceede against as if they were fullbluded Jews. The husband's property can not be transfered to the wife. Both, husband and wife, can be moved into the Jewish houses or Jewish quarters.

Especially, in case of emigration, such married couples are to be treated as Jews, as soon as an increased emigration is gotten under way.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 841-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

II. If a German wife divorces a Jew - she recuters the German racial community and all disadvantages for her discontinue.

Signed:
GOERING.

certified copy
(illegible)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 841-PS

24. November 1945

I, Charles E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt., 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 841-PS.

Charles E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt.
13146054

H1128-0183

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 847-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

THE REICH MINISTER
and CHIEF of the REICH
CHANCELLERY.

Berlin W8, July 5, 1942
Vossstrasse 6.

at present Fuehrer's Headquarters

RK. 9495 B
Please use the above chiffre in further communications.

All postal communication must be sent to the Berlin address without exception.

To the Highest Authorities in the Reich

and to all departments directly subordinate to the Fuehrer

The Fuehrer has charged Reichleader Rosenberg in his capacity as delegate of the Fuehrer with the supervision of the entire spiritual and political education and schooling of the NSDAP, with the spiritual fight against the Jews and Freemasons as well as against all allied with them in their doctrinal opposition to National Socialism, as the instigators of the present war. For this purpose the Fuehrer has ordered, that the staff of the Reichsleader Rosenberg shall have the right in occupied territories under Military Government and in occupied Eastern territories under civil administration (this does not include the General Government) to search libraries, archives, lodges and other political and cultural institutions of all kinds for suitable material for the fulfillment of his task, and to ask the competent army and police offices to confiscate the material thus procured for the implementation of the world doctrinal tasks of the NSDAP, and for later scientific research work of the university, whereby the police political files will remain with the police, all other documents however to be turned over to the staff of the Reichleader Rosenberg. The same request to be made by this staff in regard to all cultural goods which are the property or in the possession of Jews, which do not belong to anyone, or whose owners cannot be determined. The measures on procedure about the collaboration with the Wehrmacht will be issued by the Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht in accordance with Reichleader Rosenberg. The necessary measures within the Eastern territories under German administration will be taken by Reichleader Rosenberg in his capacity as Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories.

I am giving notice of this, the Fuehrer's order, and request to support Reichleader Rosenberg in the fulfillment of his task.

Signed - Dr. Lammers.

H1128-0184

SECRET

Reich Minister and Chief
of the Riech Chancellery
Rk. 507 A g
Please use this
chiffre in all further
communications

Berlin W8, July 16, 1942.
Vossstrasse 6.

Present field quarters.
All mail to be sent to
the Berlin address without
exception.

II 1C

II 1 C 791/42g
rec. 20 July 42
encl 1

To
The Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories.

Berlin W35
Kurfürstenstrasse 134 (Notes illegible)

Concerning: Fuhrer decree of March 1, 1942.

To the letter of July 10, 1942-II 1 C 705/42g -

The regulations, of which you wish to be informed are contained in enclosed circular letter to the highest Reich authorities of July 5, 1942 - Rk. 9495 B - which was also sent to you. A further copy of this circular is enclosed for your use.

Deputy.

(Signature illegible)

1. There is nothing to be done from here.
2. Mr. R.R. Guilleaume to be informed after his return (7 Aug)
(Signature illegible)

(Name illegible)
Please ask in the Registrar's Office of the Reich Chancellery if the Fuehrer's decree of 1 March 42 exists. Apparently we have only been sent the measures of procedure.
(Initials illegible) 3 July
The Fuehrer's decree of 1 March is enclosed. PR. 4 August.

The Reich Chancellery has received the Fuehrer decree of 1 March 42, as a copy from the Reichsleitung Rosenberg. I asked for it there.

Pr. 31/7

Give first to Ministerialdirector Dr. Runte with a request for his acknowledgment.

LABS, 5 August

(Illegible marks)

H1128-0185

FUEHRER DECREE

Jews, Freemasons, and those allied with them in their world doctrinal conceptions are opponents of National Socialism and are the instigators of the present war directed against the Reich. The planned, spiritual fight against these powers is a necessary war measure.

I have therefore charged Reichsleader Alfred Rosenberg, to carry out this task in accord with the Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht. His staff for the occupied territories has the right to search libraries, archives, lodges and other world doctrinal and cultural institutions of all kinds for pertinent material and to have it confiscated for the world doctrinal tasks of the N.S.D.A.P. and the later research work of the university. Cultural values, which are the property or are in the possession of Jews, which do not belong to an owner, or whose owners cannot be determined, are subject to the same regulation. The measures on procedure about the collaboration with the Wehrmacht will be issued by the Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht in accord with Reichleader Rosenberg.

The necessary measures within the Eastern territories under German administration will be taken care of by Reichleader Rosenberg in his capacity as Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern territories.

Fuehrer Headquarters, March 1, 1942
To all administrative departments of the
Wehrmacht, the Party and the State.

(Signed) Adolf Hitler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 847-PS

9 November 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 847-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738.

878-PS

TRANSLATION
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DRAFT COPY

Armed Forces High Command
Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu)
Nr. 02041/41 geh.

Secret (Stamp)

Reference: Jews in the newly occupied Eastern territories.

Isolated incidents render it necessary to refer to the directives issued for the conduct of troops in the USSR (Armed Forces High Command/ Armed Forces Operational Staff/Dept L (IV/Gu) Nr. 44560/41, top Secret of 19 March 1941).

The fight against Bolshevism necessitates indiscriminate and energetic accomplishment of this task, especially also against the Jews, the main carriers of Bolshevism.

For such reasons, any cooperation of the Armed Forces with the Jewish population, who are openly or secretly anti-German in their attitude, as well as the use of single Jew in any preferred auxiliary position, will have to cease. Legitimations, which certify the use of Jews for purpose of the Armed Forces, may under no circumstances be issued by military offices. Exceptions are solely the use of Jews in especially combined labor units (Arbeitskolonnen), who may be employed under German supervision only.

It is requested, to inform the troops of this order.

The Chief of The Armed Forces High Command,

(Signed) Keitel
Certified
Signature not legible.
Lt Colonel d. G.

/Distribution:

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 878-PS

8 November 1945.

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt, 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 878-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt, 33799122.

H1128-0186

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 998 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1128-0187

Col. Dr. B. ECER
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Czechoslovak Representative on the
United Nations War Crimes Commission

London, September 29th 1945

C Z E C H O S L O V A K R E P O R T - P A R T IV.

Part II (page 52)

II. DESTRUCTION OF CZECH CULTURAL LIFE.

Par. 5

(5) Religious Persecution.

Par. (c)

(c) Protestant Churches.

Page 62

Reference to HUS, ZIZKA, and the Hussites and their achievements as well as to MASARYK and his Legions were strictly prohibited, even the religious text books were changed. Church leaders were especially persecuted, scores of ministers were imprisoned in concentration camps, among them the General Secretary of the Students' Christian Movement in Czechoslovakia. One of the vice-Presidents was executed.

Protestant Institutions such as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were suppressed through out the country.

Among the murdered Czech ministers was a pastor of the Czech Brethren Evangelical Church, who was killed with his wife among the hostages executed fo the assassination of HEYDRICH.

The leading Theological School for all Evangelical denominations, HUS Faculty in Prague and all other Protestant training schools for the ministry were closed down in November 1939, with the other Czech universities and colleges.

(d) Czech Orthodox Church.

The hardest blow was directed against the Czech Orthodox Church. The Orthodox churches in Czechoslovakia were ordered by the Berlin Ministry of Church Affairs to leave th Pontificat of Belgrade and Constantinople respectively and to become subordinate to the Berlin Bishop. The Czech Bishop GORAZD was executed together with two other priests of the Orthodox Church. By a special order of the Protector DALUEGE, issued in September 1942, the Orthodox Church of Serbian Constantinople jurisdiction was completely dissolved in the Czech lands, its religious activity forbidden and its property confiscated.

All Evangelical education was handed over to the civil authorities and many Evangelical teachers lost their employment; moreover the State grant to salaries of many Evalgelical priests was taken away.

(e) Jews

The racial persecution of the Jews is dealt with separately (Section IV).

In connection with religious persecutions, we may mention the statement of K.H. FRANK, made on June 11, 1945 when interrogated by Col. Dr. ECER at

Wiesbaden. FRANK stated that in November 1938 the Jewish places of worship in the "Sudeten" province were torn down by express order of the Party, i.e. the Party Chancellery of Munich at the head of which at that time was Rudolf HESS, and in the Autumn of 1941 it was HEYDRICH who ordered all synagogues to be closed, because "they had served as meeting places for aggressive Jewish elements". Many synagogues were demolished, others transformed into marketing halls or into auction halls for the sale of confiscated Jewish furniture and household goods.

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H1128-0189

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 998-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Seite 47

Oberst Dr. ECER,
Bevollmaechtigter Minister,
Tschechoslovakischer Vertreter der Kriegsverbrechen-Kommission
der Vereinten Nationen.

London, 29. September 1945

TSCHECHOSLOVAKISCHER BERICHT - TEIL IV

Teil II, (Seite 52)

Zerstoerung des tschechischen kulturellen Lebens.

Abs. 5 Religioese Verfolgung.

Par. (c) Protestantische Kirchen.

Seite 62.

Hinweise auf HUS, ZIZKA, und die Hussiten und deren Leistungen, sowie auf MASARYK und seine Anhaenger waren strengstens verboten, sogar die religioesen Textbuecher wurden abgeaendert. Kirchliche Fuehrer wurden ganz besonders verfolgt, eine grosse Anzahl von Geistlichen wurden in Konzentrationslager geworfen, unter ihnen der Generalsekretaer der Christlichen Studentenbewegung in der Tschechoslovakei. Einer der Vizeprasidenten wurde hingerichtet.

Protestantische Einrichtungen wie der Y.M.C.A. (Verein Christlicher junger Maenner) und Y.W.C.A. (Verein Christlicher junger Frauen) wurden im ganzen Lande unterdrueckt. Unter den ermordeten tschechischen Geistlichen war der Pfarrer der Bruderschaft der Tschechisch-Evangelischen Kirche, der zusammen mit seiner Frau mit anderen Geiseln nach der Ermordung von HEYDRICH hingerichtet wurde.

Die fuehrende theologische Schule fuer alle evangelischen Konfessionen, die HUS-Fakultaet in Prag und alle anderen protestantischen Ausbildungsschulen fuer Geistliche wurden im November 1939 geschlossen gleichzeitig mit den anderen tschechischen Universitaeten und Hochschulen.

(d) Tschechische orthodoxe Kirche.

Die schwersten Schlaege waren gegen die tschechische orthodoxe Kirche gerichtet. Den orthodoxen Kirchen der Tschechoslovakei wurde durch das Berliner Ministerium fuer kirchliche Angelegenheiten befohlen, das

H1128-0190

Pontifikat von Belgrad, bzw. Konstantinopel zu verlassen und sich dem Bischof von Berlin unterzuordnen. Der tschechische Bischof GORAZD wurde zusammen mit zwei anderen Geistlichen der orthodoxen Kirche hingerichtet. Durch besonderen Befehl des Protektors DALUEGE vom September 1942 wurde die orthodoxe Kirche serbisch-konstantinopolitanischer Oberhoheit in tschechischen Laendern vollstaendig aufgeloest, ihre religioese Taetigkeit verboten und ihr Besitz konfisziert.

Jede evangelische Erziehung wurde den Zivilbehoerden uebertragen und viele evangelische Lehrer verloren ihre Anstellung, noch dazu wurden die staatlichen Zuwendungen fuer die Gehaelter vieler evangelischer Priester fortgenommen.

(c) Juden.
- - - -

Die Rassenverfolgung der Juden ist separat behandelt (Abs. IV)

Im Zusammenhang mit religioeser Verfolgung wollen wir auf die Angaben vom 11. Juni 1945 des K.H. FRANK hinweisen, als er in 1945 durch Oberst Dr. ECER in Wiesbaden vernommen wurde. FRANK behauptet, dass im November 1938 die juedischen Synagogen in der Sudeten-Provinz auf ausdruecklichen Befehl der Partei, das heisst, des Parteikanzlers von Muenchen, an dessen Spitze zu der Zeit Rudolf Hess stand, abgerissen wurden und im Herbst 1941 war es auf Befehl von HEYDRICH, dass alle Synagogen geschlossen wurden, weil "sie als Treffpunkte fuer aggressive juedische Elemente dienten". Viele Synagogen wurden zerstoert, andere wurden zu Markthallen umgewandelt, oder zu Auktionshallen, in denen der Verkauf der konfiszierten juedischen Moebel und Haushaltsgegenstaende vorgenommen wurde.-

- -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 998-PS

- -

5 December 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 998-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1012-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

S S D - T E L E G R A M

Anna 4873 3 February 42 1650

S E C R E T

To the Military Commander of France

Attention of Infantry General Von Stuelpnagel, Paris.

Reference: Telegram of 1 Jan. 1942.

General Field Marshal Keitel, after a conference with the Fuehrer, refuses to consider the plan of sole judging and arbitrary final decision for measures in cases of assault and acts of violence with explosives which was proposed from there as long as the measures which are proposed from there do not take into consideration in their type and magnitude the fundamental attitude of the Fuehrer for assaults and violent acts with explosives which have been reported since Jan. 15, and which have not yet been clarified but are on the increase. Sharp and deterring punishment must be instituted by shooting a large number of arrested Communists and/or Jews and persons who have previously committed assault and by arresting at least one thousand Communists, and/or Jews for shipment. Field Marshal Keitel awaits corresponding instructions for submission to the Fuehrer.

OKW Gen QU (V) Nr.II 1887/42 SECRET

1830 1 B G M HRRXMV
France

(Original attached)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1012-PS

7 November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1012-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
391590

H1128-0191

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1015 B
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SPECIAL STAFF FOR PICTORIAL ART

Report of work during the period from October 1940 to July 1944

On the basis of the decree of the Fuehrer of 17 September 1940 relative to the seizure of ownerless works of art formerly possessed by Jews in the occupied WESTERN territories, the special staff for pictorial art commenced at the beginning of October 1940 in PARIS with the seizure of the works of art abandoned by the internationally known Jewish ROTHSCHILD family, which was also famous as the possessor of great art collections. It was not possible for the various members of the Jewish ROTHSCHILD family, nor for many other rich French Jews, to take any considerable part of their part possessions to England and America in their precipitous flight before the German occupation. The staff has not only seized very great parts of the art treasures abandoned in the Paris City Palaces of the ROTHSCHILDS, but it also systematically searched the country-seats of the individual members of the ROTHSCHILD family, such as the famous LOIRE castles, for art treasures and thereby safeguarede for the Reich very important parts of the world famous ROTHSCHILD art collection. The art possessions of the ROTHSCHILD's were traced not only to cleverly hidden places in the individual castles but also to depots and warehouses, as for example in BORDEAUX and other coastal cities, where these art treasures had already been packed for transport to America. In this same manner the art possessions of other French Jews famous as art collectors such as KANN, DAVID-WEIL, Levy de BENZION and SELIGMANN were traced by the staff and seized in their entirety.

After the seizure of the most famous Jewish art collections in PARIS, all abandoned dwellings of the wealthy Parisian Jews, as well as the warehouses of all shipping firms and many other art depots of emigrated Jews, which were very often camouflaged by French gentiles, were systematically searched by the special staff for pictorial art and very considerable art treasures found in this manner. These seizures were carried out on the basis of preliminary exhaustive investigations into the address lists of the Frenchpolice authorities, on the basis of Jewish handbooks, warehouse inventories and order books of French shipping firms as well as on the basis of French art and collection catalogs. The clearly established Jewish origin of the individual owners was proved in each case in cooperation with the French police authorities and the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service), as well as on the basis of the political secure material of the staff itself.

According to the same system, the seizure of ownerless Jewish works of art was gradually extended over the whole French territory. The investigations of the special staff for pictorial art were often made extraordinarily difficult by proven sabotage by French authorities, as well as by camouflaging of Jewish possessions by trusteeship of French Gentiles covering up for the Jews. In spite of this, Jewish art possessions in the occupied French territories was seized to such an extent as to justify the assumption that, in spite of all opposition and camouflaging, the most important part of the art possessions which had been in the hands of Jews in France, insofar as these had not already been removed before the occupation, was safeguarded by the staff. The wholesale removal of irreplaceable European art values was thereby prevented and the highest artistic products of all European nations assured for Europe.

In the course of this art seizrure by the staff in the occupied WESTERN territories, the following were seized from 203 locations (collections).

21903 art objects of all types, as counted and inventoried up to now.

A seizure record was made for each location, recording the origin of the objects with exact individual data. All seized art treasures were first taken to a collection warehouse at the former Jeu de Paume Museum and then to rooms of the LOUVRE which had been placed at their disposal. They were scientically inventoried and photographed by scientific art workers of the special staff for pictorial are and carefully packed there by experts for transport to the Reich. These jobs were especially difficult, since the majority of the collections and individual art objects were taken over without any inventories or indications of origin, and the scientific cataloguing had to be carried out by the scientific art workers of the staff.

[illegible] ing of 194[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] be[illegible]
in[illegible]
in[illegible]
ho[illegible]

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Since the beginning of 1943, art seizures of the staff have been extended to include also furniture seizures of the EAST Ministry, whereby a great number of individual valuable art works could be seized from individual dwellings and warehouses.

During the period from March 1941 to July 1944, the special staff for pictorial art brought into the Reich:

29 large shipments including
137 freight-cars with
4174 cases of art works.

These shipments were taken to 6 shelters in the Reich, unpacked and stored with observation of all conservation, air raid and fire protection precautions. At the shelters the inventories, which had served in PARIS only for identification, were supplemented according to scientific view-points, and the results of the scientific cataloguing were recorded on inventory lists and thoroughly indexed. With this scientific inventory of a material unique in its scope and importance and of a value hitherto unknown to art research, the special staff for pictorial art has conducted a work important to the entire field of art. This inventory work will form the bhasis of an all-inclusive scientific catalog, in which should be recorded history, scope and scientific and political significance of this historically unique art seizure.

A restoration work shop equipped with all technical aids was established by the special staff at one of the shelters, and has been occupied with the care and restoration of seized articles of artistic value, as well as with their permanent observation at the shelters. Several hundreds of the works of art that had been neglected by their Jewish owners or had earlier been inexpertly restored were restored in this workshop and their preservation assured.

In addition, all seized articles of artistic value were photographed by the photography workshop of the special staff and included in a film library. Thereby not only the identity of each individual art work was recorded, but also material of permanent value for study and publication in the field of art was created.

Up to 15 July 1944 the following had been scientifically inventoried:
21 903 art works

5 281 paintings, pastels, water-colors, drawings
684 miniatures, glass and enamel paintings, books and manuscripts
585 plastics, terra-cottas, medallions and plaques
2 477 articles of furniture of value to art history
583 textiles (Gobelins, rugs, embroideries, Coptic materials)
5 825 hand-made art works (porcelains, bronzes, faiences, majolica, ceramics, jewelry, coins, art objects made with precious stones)
1 286 East Asiatic art works (bronzes, plastics, procelains, paintings, folding screens, weapons)
259 art works of antiquity (sculptures, bronzes, vases, jewelry, bowls, cut stones, terra-cottas).

These figures will be increased, since seizures in the WEST are not yet completed, and it has not been possible to make a scientific inventory of part of the seized objects because of the lack of experts.

The extraordinary artistic and material value of the seized art works cannot be expressed in figures. The paintings, period furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries, the Gobelins, the antiques and renaissance jewelry of the ROTHSCHILD's are objects of such a unique character that their evaluation is impossible, since no comparable values have so far appeared on the art market.

A short report, moreover, can only hint at the artistic worth of the collection. Among the seized paintings, pastels and drawings there are several hundred works of the first quality, masterpieces of European art, which could take first place in any museum. Included therein are absolutely authenticated signed works of REMBRANDT van RIJN, RUBENS, Frans HALS, Vermeer van DELFT, VELASQUEZ, MURILLO, GOYA, Sebastiano del PIOMBO, Palma VECCHIO, etc.

H1128-0193

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1015 B
Continued

Of first importance among the seized paintings are the works of the famous French painters of the 18th century, with masterpieces of BOUCHER, WATTEAU, ALGARUD, LARGILLIERE, KATTIER, FRAGONARD, PATER, DUNOUX and de TROY.

This collection can compare with those of the best European museums. It includes many works of the foremost French masters, who up to now have been only inadequately represented in the best German museums. Very important also is the representation of masterpieces of the Dutch painters of the 17th and 18th centuries First of all should be mentioned the works of van DYCK, Salomon and Jacob RUISDAEL WOUVERMANN, TERBORCH, Jan WEENIX, Gabriel METSU, Adrian van OSTADE, David TENIERS, Pieter de HOOCH, Willem van der VELDE, etc.

Of foremost importance also are the represented works of English paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries, with masterpieces of Reynolds ROMNEY and GAINSBOROUGH. CRANACH and AMBERGER, among the German masters, should be mentioned.

The collection of French furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries is perhaps even more highly to be evaluated. This contains hundreds of the best preserved and, for the most part, signed works of the best known cabinet-makers from the period between LOUIS XIV to LOUIS XVI. Since German cabinet-makers played an important part in this golden age of French cabinetry, now recognized for the first time in the field of art, this collection is of paramount importance.

The collection of Gobelins and Persien tapestries contains numerous world famous objects. The collection of handicraft works and the ROTHSCHILD collection of renaissance jewelry is valuable beyond comparison.

Very many works of art were seized by the staff from the luggage of Jewish emigrants in Holland as well as in the occupied territories of French and Belgium.

Work in the EASTERN territories.

The activity of the special staff for pictorial art was limited in the occupied EASTERN territories to a scientific and photographic recording of public collection and their safeguarding and care in cooperation with the military and civil services In the course of the evacuation of the territory several hundred most valuable Russian Ikons, several hundred Russian paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries individual articles of furniture and furniture from castles were saved in cooperation with the individual army groups, and brought to a shelter in the Reich.

A collection of degenerate Bolshevist art, as well as a collection of degenerate JEWISH art, was also made for political study purposes. In addition, a rich collection of material concerning Soviet architecture was made.

25 portfolios of pictures with the most valuable works of the art collections seized in the WEST were presented to the Fuehrer on 20 April 1943, together with three volumes of a provisional catalog of paintings and an interim progress report. Additional portfolios of pictures are in preparation.

Robert SCHOLZ

Bereichsleiter
Chief of the Special Staff
for Pictorial Art.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1015 B

7 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1015 B.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
0-1335567

Exhibit U.S.a. 278 Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

29 April 1941.

General organization and tasks of our office for the general handling of problems in the Eastern territories.

The Chief of this office under whom a personal expert plus the necessary office staff is to be placed, is to be assisted in all general problems of the office by his permanently assigned representative(Gauleiter Dr. Meyer). The permanent representative heads a main office which organizes the whole interior service as well as a number of departments which have to work on special problems.

1) Political department

This department is charged with the task of further working out the staked-out political goals in the several projected five areas, and to sum up the historical reasons for the new partitioning of the whole east European area. It must result from this work, that the proposed districts shall not be of a haphazard nature, but are due rather to the historical and national developments, and thus represent a political necessity for the future. The substantial treatment of those problems is closely connected with the history and nature of the several nationalities in the East, which also will have to be treated. To this is to be added the appraisal of the individualisms of these nationalities which live within or of Europe for the purpose of a later outside committment in the projected administrative districts.

A general treatment is required for the Jewish problem for which a temporary solution will have to determined(forced labor for the Jews, creation of Ghettos etc.) The church problems of the whole East are of a varying nautre(character) and require an intensive treatment in relation to the past, to the now existing laws and to the interested future relationship.

While the work itself is being done, there will arise a great number of speical problems out of the whole of the general problems. With the present state of the work, one should not anticipate the special problems.

Rank of the Chief and his representative: Ministerialdirector and Ministerialdirigent. Proposed as the Chief of this office: Reichsamtleiter Dr. Georg Leiblrandt. His representative: Consul general Dr. Brantigam.

2) Economic-Political Coordination

Until further final decisions have been reached about the substantial treatment of economy, technics, traffic, Postal service, highway dept, labor service, this dept . has no immediate pertinent tasks to solve, such as the political Dept. The main task of the Dept of economic-political coordination will consist rather of coordinating the different above mentioned territories in their demands and their utilization so that the known political goal can be attained as quickly as possible in the five large districts by the use of the psychological possibilities.

The top priority of the demands of the occupational force is the assured supplying of the Germans with raw materials and food. In the long run in certain districts this goal may be attained with less force, through an understanding, special treatment of the individual nationalities rather than by this national and political situation, the solution of this problem is forced by means of the military or police strength.

The Chief of this Dept. of economic-political coordination will have the task to coordinate the orders of the plenipotentiary of the Four Year Plan with the wishes of the economical and financial resources by cooperation with the representatives of the highway dept. and labor dept. in order to assure the utmost safety and by using the existing files of the people who know Russia to secure the biggest possible assistance in all these economic-political necessities. Connected with this is the contingency of all the desired amounts of raw materials and food, namely in this respect that those

districts, in which a political autonomy and a lasting cooperation is projected are to be considered more than other ones for which such a possibility does not seem indicated for the future. Onew must proceed in the same way to solve the currency question. After a certain period of transition, it must be decided where national currency issuing banks will have to be created in connection with the overall political solution, and where this is not deemed necessary. The same holds true for postage stamps and other questions, which will arise in concrete forms, in connection with the course of this work.

According to the decissions of the Reichsmarshall, the economy is to be coordinated under the authority of one person. Consequently, the representatives of the brandes for food, the currency and financial questions, the industrial economy and the question of utilization of labor are subordinated to the plenipotentiary for the whole economy. Therefore, the Deputy of the Four-year plan represents alllof the economic branch in discussion about economic-political coordination, while the representatives of the other mentioned Depts will enter the conferences under his direction. In other words the head of the department of economic-political coordination has to bring about a combination(Gesamtheit) with the political goal of

1.) Safeguarding of the German War Effort and supplies.

2.)Attaining of political goals in the East.

The conferences will take place, if necessary, under the leadership of the permanent representative of the Chief, or in the form of a round table discussion of the participants under the presidency of the head of the economic-political coordination dept.

Position(Rank): Ministerialdirector. Representative: Ministerialdirigent.

Proposed as the head of the Dept. for economical-political coordination: Reichsamtleiter Walter Mallet-ke. Representative. Reichshamptstellenleiter Hermann Freiherr von Harder. In addition, a small number of permanent assistants and the necessary office are envisaged.

The supreme headquarters of the Armed Forces has appointed as representative to the director of this office the Chief of the Armed Forces operational staff.(Wehrmachts fuehrungstab)General of the Artillery Jodl, and as his representative Brigadier General Warlimont. General Jodl or Brig. Gen. Warlimont are to be included in conferences of the political dept. and the dept. of economic-political coordination, held under the chairmanship of the director or his representative, during which military matters are being discussed.

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3.) Legal Dept.

It is the task of the Legal Dept to prepare those drafts for laws which are deemed necessary for the governing of the Eastern territories, with due consideration to general directives of the director or his representative. If called for, a representative of the Legal Dept is to sit in on the conferences of the Political Dept and the dept of economic-political-coordination in order to keep abreast with the problem arising from this subject matter and accordingly to make the draft for the necessary decrees or, otherwise, to formulate the presented drafts of the various Depts. in accordance with the general goals and future constitutional demands. The ordinances for the execution of the decrees of the director of the office are to be agreed upon in advance with the head of the Legal Dept; these(decrees) are to be brought before the representative of the director in case no agreement can be reached.
Rank of the head of the Dept: Ministerialdirector. Representative: Ministerialdirigent. Proposed for the Job; proposal is asked of the Reichsminister and Chief of the Chancellory. Experts of the constituional conditions in the East should be consulted as advisors, first of all Staatsrat Freiherr von Freitagh Lorringhoven(other proposal: Regierungspresindent Dr. Runte-from Brusberg)

4.) Dept. for Culture and Science

The work of this Dept. does not seemsas pressing as the political, economic political and legal-political problems. "owever, now is the time to project the installation of these cultural and educational institutions for those territories that are in need of special care on the part of Germany. The task would be to further thos national sciences and history of literature and universities which conform with the political goal. Rank of the director: "inisterialdirector. Representative; "inisterialdirigent. The director has not been proposed as yet.

5.) Enlightment and Press.

It is the task of this dept. in an active manner, to publicize the substancially worked out decission of the several Depts. for all of those circles for which these decisions are meant. Furthermore, to maintain the entire connections with the Reichs ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and Propaganda and to employ the facilities of this ministry in the fields of radio, Public Address systems, films, etc. in order to obtain the policical goals in the Eastern European area. Furthermore, the enlightenment of the whole German people and the army is to be promoted in such a way as is deemed necessary by the hand of this office. During press conferences, the representative of the dept. for enlightenment and press has to acquaint Germany's newspapers and magazines with the necessary instructions, and to make statements for the foreign press, if deemed necessary. This task to be carried out in agreement with the Chief of the German press. It is furthermore the task of the head of this dept. to establish the fastest possible connection for communication between the main office and the future administrative offices of the Eastern European area. The additional influence upon the foreign nationalities should be the presentation of the aims of National Socialist Germany., given in the individual languages of the various people.

Rank of the head of the Dept.:"inisterial-director. Representative: Ministerialdirigent. A number of necessary officials and expert and usual staff. Proposed; General commissioner Fritz Schmidt den Haag. Experts Dr. Karl Neuscheler, at the present in Meuskan, and Dr. Gmber, at present in Belgrad(DNB) At present further necessities cannot be foreseen and if necessary an enlargement upon the work will be contemplated with new demands,

The representative of the Fuehrer is to be contacted(asked) whether or not he desires to be represented at the director of the dept, or his representative. Furthermore, it is deemed necessary that the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German police appoints a permanent representative to this office with whom administrative decrees concerning safeguarding by police forces are to be discussed. The representative of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police can be consulted in all conferences pertaining to the security of the Eastern territories.

The Reichs commissioner for the solidification of the Germanic National Characteristic will also appoint his representative, who, at the proper time, will take over the task on orders of the head of the administrative district, the tasks in those administrative districts where this employment is deemed necessary.

Communications to the Administrative districts in the East.

Each administrative district in the Eastern European area will establish a representative in Berlin, which is to be immediately subordinated to the permanent representative of the director of the office. These representatives have the task to regulate all questions of entering and knowing their respective areas and to recieve and work out all wishes of the various Reichs Offices of party and state, which pertain to the represented administrative areas.

The directives to the heads of the administrative districts will originate only from the head of the office. This representative will tend all the other pending negotiations.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS
CONTD.

The administrative districts in the East European areas will be organized according to the needs of the main office, so that in general, one section of the office in Berlin corresponds to an office in the administrative districts. This is a process through which will require a much higher specialization.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS

5 October, 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERBALL , 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1024-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf.
0-133 55 67.

H1128-0198

Exhibit U.S.A. 273
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 1028-PS

Translation of Only Typewritten Material

After the customary removal of Jews from all public offices, the Jewish question will have to have a decisive solution; through the institution of Ghettos. In so far as the Jews have not been driven out by the Ukrainians themselves, the small communities must be lodged in large camps, in order to be kept busy by means of forced labor, in the same way as it has already been the practice in Letzmanorstadt (Lodz).

Translation of Paragraph, Excluding all crossed out Words

After the customary removal of Jews from all public offices, the Jewish question will have to undergo a decisive solution through the institution of ghettos or labor batallions. Forced labor is to be introduced.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1028-PS

12 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. INF O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no. 1028-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt, INF
O-1335567.

H1128-0199

Exhibit U.S.a. 295
Filed Dec. 13, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

THERE IS NO JEWISH GHETTO
IN WARSAW ANYMORE!.

For the Fuehrer and their country the following fell in the battle for the destruction of Jews and bandits in the former ghetto of Warsaw:

(Follow 15 names.)

Furthermore

the Polish Police Sergeant Julian Zielinski, born 13 November 1891, 8th Commissariat.

fell on 19 April 1943 while fulfilling his duty.

They gave their utmost, their life. We shall never forget them.

The following were wounded:

(follow the names of 60 Waffen SS personnel,
11 "Watchmen" from Training Camps, probably Lithuanians, to judge by their names,
12 Security Police Officers in SS units
5 men of the Polish Police
2 regular Army personnel(engineers)

Units used in the action

	Average number of personnel used per day:
SS Staff and Police Leader.	6/5
Waffen SS	
SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Reserve Battalion 3, Warsaw.	4/400
SS Cav. Training and Res. Bat. Warsaw	5/381
Police	
SS Police Regiment 22 I Bat.	3/94
III Bat.	3/134
Engineering Emergency Service	1/6
Polish Police	4/363
Polish Fire Brigade	166
Security Police	
Wehrmacht	
Light A. Alarm Battery III/8 Warsaw	2/22
Engineers Det. Of Railway Armored Trains Res. Bat. Rembertow	2/42
Res. Eng. Bat. 14 Gora-Kalwaria	1/34
Foreign Racial Watchmen	
1 Bat. "Trawniki" men	2/335
Total	36/2054

(Translator's note; this obviously means: 36 officers, 2054 men.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1061-PS
Contd.

Page 1. The creation of special areas to be inhabited by Jews, and the restriction of the Jews with regard to residence and trading is nothing new in the history of the East. Such measures were first taken far back in the Middle Ages; they could be observed as recently as during the last few centuries. These restrictions were imposed with the intention of protecting the aryan population against the Jews.

Indetical considerations led us as early as February, 1940 to conceive the project of creating a Jewish residential district in Warsaw. The initial intention was to establish as the Ghetto that part of the City of Warsaw which has the Vistula as its eastern frontier. The particular situat on prevailing in Warsaw stood at first to frustrate this plan. It was moreover opposed by several authorities particularly by the City Administrat on. They po nted in particular that disturbances in industry and trade would ensue if a Ghetto were founded in Warsaw, and that it would be impossible to provide the Jews with food if they were assembled in a closed area.

At a conference held in March 1940, it was decided to postpone the plan of creating a Ghetto for the time being, owing to the above objections. At the same time a plan was considered to declare the District of Lublin the collecting area for all Jews within the Government General, especially for the evacuated or fugitive Jews arriving from the Reich. But as early as April 1940, the Higher SS and Police Leader, East, Cracow, issued a declarat on that there was no intention of assembling the Jews within the Lublin District. In the meantime, the Jews had increasingly taken to crossing the frontiers without permission and illegally. This noted especially at the limits of the Districts of Lowicz and Skierniewice. Conditions in the town of Lowicz became dangerous from the point of view of hygiene as well as from that of the Security Police, owing to these illegal migrations of Jews. The District President of Lowicz therefore, began to install Ghettos in his district in order to avoid these dangers.

The experiences in the district of Lowicz, after Ghettos had been installed, showed that this method is the only one suitable for dispelling the dangers which emanate repeatedly from the Jews.

The necessity of erecting a Ghetto in the City of Warsaw as well became more and more urgent in the summer of 1940, since more and more troops were being assembled in the district of Warsaw after termination of the French campaign. At that time the Department for Hygiene urged the speedy erection of a Ghetto in the interest of preserving the health of the German Forces and of the native population as well. The original plan of establishing the Ghetto in the suburb of Praga as intended in February 1940, would have taken at least 4 to 5 months, since almost 600,000 persons had to be moved. But since experience showed that greater outbreaks of epidemics might be expected in the winter months and since for this reason the District Medical Officer urged that the resettling action ought to be completed by 15 November 1940 at the latest, the plan of establishing a suburban ghetto in Praga was dropped; and instead, the area which hitherto had been used as a quarantine area for epidemics was selected for use as a Jewish residential area. In October 1940, the Governor ordered the Commissioner of the District President for the City of Warsaw to complete the resettlement

H1128-0201

necessary for establishing the Ghetto within the City of Warsaw by 15 November 1940.

The Ghetto thus established in Warsaw was inhabited by about 400,000 Jews. It contained 27,000 apartments with an average of 2½ rooms each. It was separated from the rest of the city by partition and other walls and by walling-up of thoroughfares, windows, doors, open spaces, etc.

It was administered by the Jewish Board of Elders, who received their instructions from the Commissioner for the Ghetto, who was immediately subordinated to the Governor. The Jews were granted self-administration in which the German supervising authorities intervened only where German interest were touched. In order to enable the Jewish Board of Elders to execute its orders, a Jewish Police force was set up, identified by special armbands and a special beret and armed with rubber truncheons. This Jewish Police force was charged with maintaining order and security within the Ghetto and was subordinated to the German and Polish Police.

H1128-0202

II

It soon became clear, however, that not all dangers had been removed by this confining the Jews to one place. Security considerations required removing the Jews from the city of Warsaw altogether. The first large resettlement action took place in the period from 22 July to 3 October 1942. In this action 310,322 Jews were removed. In January 1943 a second resettlement action was carried out by which altogether 6,500 Jews were affected.

When the Reichsfuehrer SS visited Warsaw in January 1943 he ordered the SS and Police Leader for the District of Warsaw to transfer to Lublin the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance which were installed within the Ghetto including their personnel and machines. The execution of this transfer order proved to be very difficult, since the managers as well as the Jews resisted in every possible way. The SS and Police Leader thereupon decided to enforce the transfer of the enterprises in a large-scale action which he intended to carry out in three days. The necessary preparations had been taken by my predecessor, who also had given the order to start the large scale action. I myself arrived in Warsaw on 17 April 1943 and took over the command of the action on 19 April 1943, 0800 hours, the action itself having started the same day at 0600 hours.

Before the large-scale action began, the limits of the former Ghetto had been blocked by an external barricade in order to prevent the Jews from breaking out. This barricade was maintained from the start to the end of the action and was especially reinforced at night.

When we invaded the Ghetto for the first time, the Jews and the Polish bandits succeeded in repelling the participating units, including tanks and armored cars, by a well-prepared concentration of fire. When I ordered a second attack, about 0800 hours, I distributed the units, separated from each other by indicated lines, and charged them with combing out the whole of the Ghetto, each unit for a certain part. Although firing commenced again, we now succeeded in combing out the blocks according to plan. The enemy was forced to retire from the roofs and elevated bases to the basements, dug-outs and sewers. In order to prevent their escaping into the sewers, the sewerage system was dammed up below the Ghetto and filled with water, but the Jews frustrated this plan to a great extent by blowing up the turning off valves. Late the first day we encountered rather heavy resistance, but it was quickly broken by a special raiding party. In the course of further operations we succeeded in expelling

the Jews from their prepared resistance bases, sniper holes, and the like, and in occupying during the 20 and 21 April the greater part of the so-called remainder of the Ghetto to such a degree that the resistance continued within these blocks could no longer be called considerable.

The main Jewish battle group, mixed with Polish bandits, had already retired during the first and second day to the so-called Muranowski Square. There, it was reinforced by a considerable number of Polish bandits. Its plan was to hold the Ghetto by every means in order to prevent us from invading it. The Jewish and Polish standards were hoisted at the top of a concret building as a challenge to us. These two standards, however, were captured on the second day of the action by a special raiding party. SS Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke fell in this skirmish with the bandits; he was holding in his hand a hand-grenade which was hit by the enemy and exploded, injuring him fatally. After only a few days I realized that the original plan had no prospect of success, unless the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance distributed throughout the Ghetto were dissolved. It was therefore necessary to approach these firms and to give them appropriate time for being evacuated and immediately transferred. Thus one of these firms after the other was dealt with, and we very soon deprived the Jews and bandits of their chance to take refuge time and again in these enterprises, which were under the supervision of the Armed Forces. In order to decide how much time was necessary to evacuate these enterprises thrrough inspections were necessary. The conditions discovered there are indescribable. I cannot imagine a greater chaos than in the Ghetto of Warsaw. The Jews had control of everything, from the chemical substances used in manufacturing explosives to clothing and equipment for the Armed Forces. The managers knew so little of their own shops that the Jews were in a position to produce inside these shops arms of every kind, especially hand grenades, Molotov cocktails, and the like.

Moreover, the Jews had succeeded in fortifying some of these factories as centers of resistance. Such a center of resistance in an Army accommodation office had to be attacked as early as the second day of the action by an Engineer's Unit equipped with flame-throwers and by artillery. The Jews were so firmly established in this shop that it proved to be impossible to induce them to leave it voluntarily; I therefore resolved to destroy this shop the next day by fire.

The managers of these enterprises, which were generally also supervised by an officer of the Armed Forces, could in most cases make no specified statements on their stocks and the whereabouts of these stocks. The statements which they made on the number of Jews employed by them were in every case incorrect. Over and over again we discovered that these labyrinths of edifices belonging to the armament concerns as residential blocks, contained rich Jews who had succeeded in finding accomodations for themselves and their families under the name of "armament workers" and were leading marvelous lives there. Despite all our orders to the managers to make the Jews leave those enterprises, we found out in several cases that managers simply concealed the Jews by shutting them in, because they expected that the action would be finished within a few days and that they then would be able to continue working with the remaining Jews. According to the statements of arrested Jews, women also seem to have played a prominent part. The Jews are said to have endeavored to keep up good relations with officers and men of the armed forces. Carousing is said to have been frequent, during the course of which business deals are said to have been concluded between Jews and Germans.

H1128-0203

H1128-0204

The number of Jews forcibly taken out of the buildings and arrested was relatively small during the first few days. It transpired that the Jews had taken to hiding in the sewers and in specially erected dug-outs. Whereas we had assumed during the first days that there were only scattered dug-outs, we learned in the course of the large-scale action that the whole Ghetto was systematically equipped with cellars, dug-outs and passages. In every case these passages and dug-outs were connected with the sewer system. Thus, the Jews were able to maintain undisturbed subterranean traffic. They also used this sewer network for escaping subterraneously into the aryan part of the City of Warsaw. Continuously, we received reports of attempts of Jews to escape through the sewer holes. While pretending to build air-raid shelters they had been erecting dug-outs within the former Ghetto ever since the autumn of 1942. These were intended to conceal every Jew during the new evacuation action, which they had expected for quite a time, and to enable them to resist the invaders in a concerted action. Through posters, handbills, and whisper propaganda, the communistic resistance movement actually brought it about that the Jews entered the dug-outs as soon as the new large-scale operation started. How far their precautions went can be seen from the fact that many of the dug-outs had been skilfully equipped with furnishings sufficient for entire families, washing and bathing facilities, toilets, arms and munition supplies, and food supplies sufficient for several months. There were differently equipped dug-outs for rich and for poor Jews. To discover the individual dug-outs was difficult for the units, as they had been efficiently camouflaged. In many cases, it was possible only through betrayal on the part of the Jews.

When only a few days had passed, it became apparent that the Jews no longer had any intention to resettle voluntarily, but were determined to resist evacuation with all their force and by using all the weapons at their disposal. So-called battle groups had been formed, led by Polish-Bolshevists; they were armed and paid any price asked for available arms.

During the large-scale action we succeeded in catching some Jews who had already been evacuated and resettled in Lublin or Treblinka, but had broken out from there and returned to the Ghetto, equipped with arms and ammunition. Time and again Polish bandits found refuge in the Ghetto and remained there undisturbed, since we had no forces at our disposal to comb out this maze. Whereas it had been possible during the first days to catch considerable numbers of Jews, who are cowards by nature, it became more and more difficult during the second half of the action to capture the bandits and Jews. Over and over again new battle groups consisting of 20 to 30 or more Jewish fellows, 18 to 25 years of age, accompanied by a corresponding number of women kindled new resistance. These battle groups were under orders to put up armed resistance to the last and if necessary to escape arrest by committing suicide. One such battle group succeeded in mounting a truck by ascending from a sewer in the so-called Prosta, and in escaping with it (about 30 to 35 bandits). One bandit who had arrived with this truck exploded 2 hand grenades, which was the agreed signal for the bandits waiting in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews,-there were Polish bandits among these gangs armed with carbines, small arms, and in one case a light maching gun,-mounted the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last member of this gang, who was on guard in the sewer and was detailed to close the lid of the sewer hole, was captured. It was he who gave the above information. The search for the truck was unfortunately without result.

During this armed resistance the women belonging to the battle groups were equipped the same as the men; some were members of the Chaluzim movement. Not infrequently, these women fired

pistols with both hands. It happened time and again that these women had pistols or hand grenades(Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht.

The resistance put up by the Jews and bandits could be broken only by relentlessly using all our force and energy by day and night. On 23 April 1943 the Reichs Fuehrer SS issued through the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East at Cracow his order to complete the combing out of the Warsaw Ghetto with the greatest severity and relentless tenacity. I therefore decided to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire, including the blocks of residential buildings near the armament works. One concern after the other was systematically evacuated and subsequently destroyed by fire. The Jews then emerged from their hiding places and dug-outs in almost every case. Not infrequently, the Jews stayed in the burning buildings until, because of the heat and the fear of being burned alive they preferred to jump down from the upper stories after having thrown mattresses and other upholstered articles into the street from the burning buildings. With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into blocks of buildings which had not yet been set on fire or were only partly in flames. Of- the Jews changed their hiding places during the night, by moving into the ruins of burnt-out buildings, taking refuge there until they were found by our patrols. Their stay in the sewers also ceased to be pleasant after the first week. Frequently from the street, we could hear loud voices coming through the sewer shafts. Then the men of the Waffen SS, the Police or the Wehrmacht Engineers courageously climbed down the shafts to bring out the Jews and not infrequently they then stumbled over Jews already dead, or were shot at. It was always necessary to use smoke candles to drive out the Jews. Thus one day we opened 183 sewer-entrance holes and at a fixed time lowered smoke candles into them, with the result that the bandits fled from what they believed to be gas to the center of the former Ghetto, where they could then be pulled out of the sewer holes there. A great number of Jews, who could not be counted, were exterminated by blowing up sewers and dug-outs.

The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of the Waffen SS, Police and Wehrmacht became; they fulfilled their duty indefatigably in faithful comradeship and stood together as models and examples of soldiers, Their duty hours often lasted from early morning until late at night. At night, search patrols with rags wound round their feet remained at the heels of the Jews and gave them no respite. Not infrequently they caught and killed Jews who used the night hours for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug-outs and for contacting neighboring groups or exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen-SS had only been trained for three to four weeks before being assigned to this action, high credit should be given for the pluck, courage, and devotion to duty which they showed. It must be stated that the Wehrmacht Engineers,too, executed the blowing up of dug-outs, sewers, and concrete buildings with undefatigability and great devotion to duty. Officers and men of the Police, a large part of whom had already been at the front, again excelled by their dashing spirit,

Only through the continuous and untiring work of all involved did we suceed in catching a total of 56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved. To this should be added the number of Jews who lost their lives in explosions or fires but whose numbers could not be ascertained.

H1128-0205

During the large-scale operation the aryan population was informed by posters that it was strictly forbidden to enter the former Jewish Ghetto and that anybody caught within the former Ghetto without a valid pass would be shot. At the same time these posters informed the aryan population again that the death penalty would be imposed on anybody who intentionally gave refuge to a Jew, especially lodged, supported, or concealed a Jew outside the Jewish residential area.

Permission was granted to the Polish police to pay to any Polish policeman who arrested a Jew within the aryan part of Warsaw one third of the cash in the Jew's possession. This measure has already produced results.

The Polish population for the most part approved the measures taken against the Jews. Shortly before the end of the large-scale operation, the Governor issued a special proclamation which he submitted to the undersigned for approval before publication, to the Polish population; in it he informed them of the reasons for destroying the former Jewish Ghetto by mentioning the assassinations carried out lately in the Warsaw area and the mass graves found in Catyn; at the same time they were asked to assist us in our fight against Communist agents and Jews(see enclosed poster.)

The large-scale action was terminated on 16 May 1943 with the blowing up of the Warsaw Synagogue at 2015 hours.

Now, there are no more factories in the former Ghetto. All the goods, raw materials, and machines there have been moved and stored somewhere else.. All buildings etc. have been destroyed. The only exception is the so-called Dzielna Prison of the Security Police, which was exempted from destruction.

III

Although the large-scale operation has been completed, we have to reckon with the possibility that a few Jews are still living in the ruins of the former Ghetto; therefore, this area must be firmly shut off from the aryan residential area and be guarded. Police Battalion III/23 has been charged with this duty. This Police Battalion has instructions to watch the former Ghetto, particularly to prevent anybody from entering the former Ghetto, and to shoot immediately anybody found inside the Ghetto without authority. The Commander of the Police Battalion will continue to receive further direct orders from the SS and Police Führer. In this way, it should be possible to keep the small remainder of Jews there, if any, under constant pressure and to exterminate them eventually. The remaining Jews and bandits must be deprived of any chance of survival by destroying all remaining buildings and refuges and cutting off the water supply.

It is proposed to change the Dzielna Prison into a concentration camp and to use the inmates to remove, collect and hand over for re-use the millions of bricks, the scrap-iron, and other materials.

IV.

Of the total of 56,065 Jews caught, about 7,000 were exterminated within the former Ghetto in the course of the large-scale action, and 6,929 by transporting them to T.II, which means 14,000 Jews exterminated altogether. Beyond the number of 56,065 Jews an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 were killed by explosions or in fires.

The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631.

H1128-0206

Booty:
7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle,
59 Pistols of various calibers.
several hundred hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones,
several hundred incendiary bottles,
home-made explosives,
infernal machines with fuses,
a large amount of explosives, ammunition for weapons of all calibers, including some machine-gun ammunition.

Regarding the booty of arms, it must be taken into consideration that the arms themselves could in most cases not be captured, as the bandits and Jews would, before being arrested, throw them into hiding places or holes which could not be ascertained or discovered. The smoking out of the dug-out by our men, also often made the search for arms impossible. As the dug-outs had to be blown up at once, a search later on was out of the question.

The captured hand grenades, ammunition, and incendiary bottles were at once re-used by us against the bandits.

Further booty:
1,240 used military tunics(part of them with medal-ribbons-- Iron Cross and East Medal)
600 pairs of used trousers,
other equipment and German steel-helmets.
108 horses, 4 of them still in the former Ghetto(hoarse)

Up to 23 May 1943 we have counted:

4.4 million Zloty; furthermore about 5 to 6 million Zloty not yet counted, a great amount of foreign currency, e.g. $14,300 in paper and $9,200 in gold, moreover valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.) in great quantities.

State of the Ghetto at the termination of the large-scale operation:

Apart from 8 buildings(police barracks, hospital, and accomodations for housing working-parties) the former Ghetto is completely destroyed. Only the dividing walls are left standing where no explosions were carried out. But the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used.

Warsaw, 16 May, 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

H1128-0207

(Daily reports)

Copy

SS Service Teletype Message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Ref No. I ab St/Gr 16 07 Warsaw, 20 April 1943
Re: Ghetto Operation Journal No. 516/43 secret.

To:
The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 19 April 1943:

Closing of Ghetto commenced 0300 hrs. At 0600 order to Waffen-SS(strength: 16/850) to comb out the remainder of the Ghetto. Hardly had the units fallen in, strong concerted fire-concentration by the Jews and bandits. The tank used in this action and the two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set on fire. Owing to this enemy counterattack, we had at first to take the units back. Losses in first attack: 12 men(3 SS-men, 6 Trawniki-men). About 800 hrs. second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned. Although the counterattack was repeated, this time we succeeded in combing out the blocks of buildings according to plan. We caused the enemy to retire from the roofs and elevated prepared positions into the cellars or dug-outs and sewers. During this combing-out we caught only about 200 Jews. Immediately afterwards raiding parties were directed to dug-outs known to us with the order to pull out the Jews and to destroy the dug-outs. About 380 Jews captured. We found out that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated, to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hrs. we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings including machine gun fire. A special raiding party invaded that block and defeated the enemy, but could not catch the resisters. The Jews and criminals resisted from base to base, and escaped at the last moment across lofts or through subterranean passages. About 2030 hrs. the esternal barricade was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the Ghetto and dismissed to their barracks. Reinforcement of the barricade by 250 Waffen-SS men. Continuation of operation on 20 April 1943.

Units at my disposal:

SS-Panzer-Gren. Res. Batl.	6/400
SS-Cav. Res. Batl.	10/450
Police	6/165
Security Service.	2/48
Trawniki-men	1/150
Wehrmacht:	
1 10-cm-Howitzer	1/7
1 Flame-thrower	1
Engineers	2/16
Medical detachment	1/1
3 2.28-cm A.A. Guns	2/24

1 French tank of the Waffen-SS
2 heavy armored cars of the Waffen-SS

Total: 31/1262

H1128-0208

I put Major of Police Sternagel in command of today's operations subject to my further instructions if necessary.

At 0700 hrs 9 raiding parties were formed, each 1/36 strong, consisting of mixed units, to comb out and to search the remainder of the Ghetto intensively. This search is still in progress; its first objective will be completed by 1100 hrs. In the meantime it has been ascertained that part of the Ghetto which is no longer inhabited but not yet released and which contains several armament factories and the like, there are several centers of resistance, which were so strong that the tank could not go through. 2 raiding parties defeated these centers of resistance and made a passage for the tank men. In this operation we already had two wounded (Waffen-SS)

Enemy is much more cautious than yesterday, since he has of course learned of the heavy arms at our disposal.

My intention is first to comb out completely the remainder of the Ghetto and then to clean out in the same manner the so-called uninhabited Ghetto, which so far has not been released. It has been ascertained in the meantime that the latter part of the Ghetto contains at least 10 to 12 dug-outs, some of which are even in armament factories. The whole operation is made more difficult because there are still factories in the Ghetto which must be protected against bombardment and fire, because they contain machines and tools.

A further report will follow tonight.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

/s/ Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Teletype message

Copy:

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 20 April 1943.

Ref. no. I ab St/Gr 16 07-Journal No. 517/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation
To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Supplementing my teletype message of 20 April 1943--Ref. St/Gr 16 07, re Ghetto operation-- Ibeg to report as follows:

The resistance centers ascertained within the uninhabited but not yet released part of the Ghetto were crushed by a battle group of the Wehrmacht--Engineers and flame-throwers. The

H1128-0209

Wehrmacht had one wounded in this operation, shot through the lungs. Nine raiding parties broke through as far as the Northern limit of the Ghetto. 9 dug-outs were found, their inmates crushed when they resisted, and the dug-outs blown up. What losses the enemy suffered cannot be ascertained accurately. Altogether the 9 raiding parties caught 505 Jews today; those among them who are able-bodied were kept ready for transport to Poniatowo. At about 1500 hrs I managed to arrange that the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office said to be occupied by 4,000 Jews is to be evacuated at once. The German manager was asked to call upon the Jewish workers to leave the block voluntarily. Only 28 Jews obeyed this order. Thereupon I resolved either to evacuate the block by force or to blow it up. The A.A. Artillery--3 2-cm. guns used for this operation had two men killed. The 10-cm howitzer, which also was used, expelled the gangs from their strong fortifications and also inflicted losses on them, as far as we were able to ascertain. This action had to be broken off owing to the fall of darkness. On 21 April 1943 we shall attack this resistance center again, as far as possible it will remain blocked off during the night.

In today's action we caught, apart from the Jews reported above, considerable stores of incendiary bottles, hand grenades, ammunition, military tunics, and equipment.

Losses: 2 dead (Wehrmacht)
7 wounded (6 Waffen SS, 1 Trawniki-man)

In one case the bandits had laid pressure mines. I have succeeded in causing the firms W.C. Toebbens, Schultz and Co., and Hoffman to be ready for evacuation with their entire personnel on 21 April 1943 at 0600 hrs. In this way, I hope to get the way free at last for cleaning out the Ghetto. The Trustee Toebbens has pledged himself to induce the Jews, numbering about 4 to 5,000, to follow him voluntarily to the assembling point for being resettled. In case this has as little success as was attained in the case of the Army Accommodation Office, I am going to clean out this part of the Ghetto as well by force. I beg to acknowledge receipt of the order which the Obergruppenführer communicated to me by telephone today, and of the powers granted to me.

Next report on 21 April 1943 at noon.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police.

Certified copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 21 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. Ia/b St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 527/43

Re: Ghetto Operation.

H1128-0210

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operat on on 21 April 1943.

Supplementing the report which I amade today about 1400 hrs by telephone, I beg to report:

Forces at my disposal as of 20 April 1943.

Start of Operation: 0700 hrs - the whole of the Ghetto has continued to be cordoned off since the start of the operations on 19 April 1943.

Inasmuch as the special operation concerning the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office had to be interrupted yesterday because of darkness, one battle group reinforced by Engineers and heavy artillery was again sent into the block of buildings, which was found to contain an enormous quantity of dug-outs and subterranean passages firing from time to time. I resolved therefore to blow up those passages which we had discovered and subsequently to set the entire block on fire. Not until the building was well aflame did screaming Jews make their appearance, and they were evacuated at once. We had no losses in t is operation. Precautionary measures were taken in order to ensure that the conflagration remained localized.

The main body of our forces was detailed to cleanse the so-called uninhabited, but not yet released, part of the Ghetto by proceeding from South to North. Before we started this action, we caught 5,200 Jews who had been employed in enterprises under the supervision of the Commissioner for Armament (Rüstungs-Betrieben) and transported them under armed guard to the Railway Station which had been chosen for use in the resettlement. I formed 3 search-parties to which were attached special raiding parties who had the duty to attack or blow up the dug-outs which were known to us. This operation had to be interrupted when darkness set in, after one half of the area mentioned had been combed out.

Continued on 22 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

Apart from the Jews who were to be evacuated, 150 Jews or bandits were killed in battle and about 80 bandits were killed when their dug-outs were blown up. The enemy today used the same arms as on the previous day, particularly home-made explosives. Samples have been kept by the SS and Police Fuehrer. For the first time we observed the participation of members of the Jewish Women's Battle Association(Chaluzim Movement). We captured rifles, pistols, hand grenades, explosives, horses, and parts of SS uniforms.

Own lossess: 2 policemen, 2 SS-men, 1 Trawniki-man.

(light wounds)

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannführer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/Gr 16 07 -Journal Nr. 530/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.- supplement to Par. 1 of letter of 21 April 1943.
To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer of Police

Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Our setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night that those Jews whom we had not been able to find despite all our search operations left their hide-outs under the roofs, in the cellars, and elsewhere, and appeared at the outside of the buildings, trying to escape the flames. Masses of them - entire families - were already aflame and jumped from the windows or endeavored to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. Steps had been taken so that these Jews as well as the remaining ones were liquidated at once. During the whole night there were shots from buildings which were supposed to be evacuated. We had no losses in our cordoning forces. 5,300 Jews were caught for the evacuation and removed.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS- Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police

Certified copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab St/Gr 16 07 - Journal Nr. 531/43 secret.
Ref: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of the Ghetto Operation on 22 April 1943 up to 1200 hrs

One raiding party was dispatched to invade once more the block of buildings which for the greater part had burned out or was still aflame, in order to catch those Jews who were still inside. When shooting again started from one block against the men of the Waffen-SS, this block also was set on fire, with the result that a considerable number of bandits were scared from their hide-outs and shot while trying to escape. Apart from those, we caught about 180 Jews in the yards of the

H1128-0212

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

buildings. The main body of our units continued the cleansing action from the line where we terminated this action yesterday. This operation is still in progress. As on the preceding days local resistance was broken and the dug-outs we discovered were blown up. Unfortunately there is no way of preventing part of the Jews and bandits from taking refuge in the sewers below the Ghetto, where we can hardly catch them since they have stopped the flooding. The City Administration is not in a position to frustrate this nuisance. Neither did the use of smoke candles or the introduction of Creosote into the water have the desired result. Cooperation with the Wehrmacht splendid.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Copy

Teletype message,

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. ab St/Gr- 16 o7-Journal Nr. 532/43 secret.
Re : Ghetto Operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation of 22 April 1943. Report on action up to 1200 hrs has already been submitted by my messa e of today.

Continuing, I beg to report:

When the special raiding party searched the remainder of the blocks as already reported, they met with resistance at some places; they had the following success: 1,100 Jews caught for evacuation, 203 bandits and Jews killed, 15 dug-outs blown up. They captured 80 incendiary bottles and other booty. Units at my disposal: as reported by teletype message on 20 April 1943. Journal No. 516/43 secret.

Our losses: SS-Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke(dead); enemy hit a hand grenade which he carried. (SS-Cav.Res. Batl.)

1 Sergeant of Police(shot through the lungs)

When the Engineers blow up the dug-outs, a considerable number of Jews and bandits were buried under the ruins. In a number of cases it was found necessary to start fires in order to smoke the gangs out.

I must add that since yesterday some of the units have been shot at time and again from outside the Ghetto, that is, from the Aryan part of Warsaw. Raiding parties at once entered

the area in question and in one case succeeded in capturing 35 Polish bandits, Communists, who were liquidated at once. Today it happened repeatedly when we found it necessary to execute some bandits, that they collapsed shouting "Long live Poland", "Long live Moscow".

The operation will be continued on 23 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 23 April 1943.

Ref. No. : I ab St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 538/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 23 April 1943.
Start: 0700 hours.

The whole of the former Ghetto had been divided for the purposes of today's combing-out operations into 24 districts. One reinforced searching party was detailed to each district with special orders. These assignments had to be carried out by 1600 hours.

Result of this action: 600 Jews and bandits ferreted out and captured, about 200 Jews and bandits killed, 48 dug-outs, some of them of a quite elaborate character, blown up. We captured apart from valuables and money - some gas masks.

The units had been informed that we intended to terminate the operation today. In the morning the Jews had already become aware of this instruction. This is why a renewed search by the searching parties was undertaken after an interval of 1 to 1½ hours. The result was, as always, that again Jews and bandits were discovered to be in various blocks. From one block shots were even fired against the cordoning units. An attack by a special battle group was ordered and in order to smoke the bandits out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held their fire up to the last moment and then concerted their fire against the units. They even used carbines. A number of bandits who were shooting from balconies were hit by our men and crashed down.

Furthermore, today we discovered a place said to have been the headquarters of the "P PR"; we found it unoccupied and destroyed it. It was on this 5th day of operations that obviously we found the worst of the terrorists and activists, who so far had always found ways and means to dodge every

searching or evacuation action.

A racial German reported that again some Jews had escaped through the sewers into the aryan part of the city. We learned from a traitor that there were some Jews in a certain house. A special motorized raiding party invaded the building and caught 3 Jews, 2 of them females. During this operation their motor-car was pelted with one incendiary bottle and one explosive; 2 Policemen were wounded.

The whole operation is rendered more difficult by the cunning way in which the Jews and bandits act; for instance, we discover that the hearses which were used to collect the corpses lying around at the same time bring living Jews to the Jewish cemetery, and thus they are enabled to escape, from the Ghetto. Now this way of escape also is barred by continuous control of the hearses.

At the termination of today's operation about 2200 hours, we discovered that again about 30 bandits had passed into a so-called armaments factory, where they had found refuge. Since the forces are storing goods of great value in this enterprise, this factory was requested to evacuate the building by noon on 24 April: this will enable us to cleanse that labyrinth of a building tomorrow.

Today 3,500 Jews were caught who are to be evacuated from the factories. A total of 19,450 Jews have been caught for resettlement or already evacuated up to today. Of these about 2,500 Jews are still to be loaded. The next train will start on 24 April 1943.

Strength as of 22 April 1943, without 150 Trawniki men; these have already been put at the disposal of the Eastern Command as reinforcement for another assignment.

Our losses: 2 Police corporals("SS") wounded,
1 Trawniki man wounded.

The operation will be continued on 24 April 1943, 1000 hours. This hour was chosen so that Jews who may still be in the Ghetto will believe that the operation was actually terminated today.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 24 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab St/Mdt-16 07 Journal No. 545/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger or deputy.

H1128-0215

Cracow

Progress of operation on 24 April 1943, start 1000 hours.

Contrary to the preceding days, the 24 searching parties which had again been formed did not start at one end of the Ghetto, but proceeded from all sides at the same time. Apparently the Jews still in the Ghetto were deceived by the fact that the operation did not start until 1000 hours into believing that the action really had been terminated yesterday. The search action, therefore, had especially satisfactory results today. This success is furthermore due to the fact that the non-commissioned officers and men have meanwhile become accustomed to the cunning fighting, methods and tricks used by the Jews and bandits and that they have acquired great skill in tracking down the dug-outs which are found in such great number. The raiding parties having returned, we set about to clean a certain block of buildings, situated in the north-eastern part of the former Ghetto. In this labyrinth of buildings there was a so-called armaments firm which reportedly had goods worth millions for manufacture and storage. I had notified the Wehrmacht of my intentions on 23 April 1943 about 2100 hours, and had requested them to remove their goods by 1200 hours. Since the Wehrmacht did not start this evacuation until 1000 hours I felt obliged to extend the term until 1800 hours. At 1815 hours a search party entered the premises, the buildings having been cordoned off, and found that a great number of Jews were within the building. Since some of these Jews resisted, I ordered the building to be set on fire. Not until all the buildings along the street and the back premises on either side were well aflame did the Jews, some of them on fire, emerge from these blocks, some of them endeavored to save their life by jumping into the street from windows and balconies, after having thrown down beds, blankets, and the like. Over and over again we observed that Jews and bandits, despite the danger of being burned alive, preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught by us. Over and over again the Jews kept up their firing almost to the end of the action: thus the engineers had to be protected by a machine gun when toward nightfall they had to enter forcibly a concrete building which had been very strongly fortified. Termination of today's operation; on 25 April 1943 at 0145 hours. 1660 Jews were caught for evacuation, 1814 pulled out of dug-outs, about 330 shot. Innumerable Jews were destroyed by the flames or perished when the dug-outs were blown up. 26 dug-outs were blown up and an amount of paper money, especially dollars was captured; this money has not yet been counted.

Our forces; as on the preceding day, minus 50 men of the Waffen SS.

Our losses: 2 SS men and one Trawniki man wounded.

Altogether there have now been caught in this action 25,500 Jews who lived in the former Ghetto. Since there are only vague estimates available of the actual number of inhabitants I assume that now only very small numbers of Jews and bandits still remain within the Ghetto.

Operation will be continued on 25 April 1943, 1300 hours.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of teletype messages nos. 1222 and 1223 of 24 April 1943. As far as can be predicted, the present large-scale operation will last until Easter Monday inclusive.

H1128-0216

Today large posters were affixed to the walls surrounding the Ghetto, announcing that everybody who enters the former Ghetto without being able to prove his identity will be shot.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Major
General of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 25 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Wdt-16 07 - Journal No. 549/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 25 April 1943, start 1300 hours.

For today 7 search parties were formed, strength 1/70 each, each allotted to a certain block of buildings.

Their order was: "Every building is to be combed out once more; dug-outs have to be discovered and blown up, and the Jews have to be caught. If any resistance is encountered or if dug-outs cannot be reached, the buildings are to be burnt down". Apart from the operations undertaken by these 7 search parties, a special operation was undertaken against a center of bandits, situated outside the wall surrounding the former Ghetto and inhabited exclusively by Poles.

Today's operations of the search parties ended almost everywhere in the starting of enormous conflagrations. In this manner the Jews were forced to leave their hide-outs and refuges. A total of 1,960 Jews were caught alive. The Jews informed us that among them there are certain parachutists who were dropped here and bandits who had been equipped with arms from some unknown source. 274 Jews were killed. As in the preceding days, uncounted Jews were buried in blown up dug-outs and, as can be observed time and again, burned with this bag of Jews today. We have, in my opinion, caught a very considerable part of the bandits and lowest elements of the Ghetto. Intervening darkness prevented immediate liquidation. I am going to try to obtain a train for T II tomorrow. Otherwise liquidation will be carried out tomorrow. Today also, some armed resistance was encountered; in a dug-out three pistols and some explosives were captured. Furthermore, considerable amounts of paper money, foreign currency, gold coins, and jewelry were seized today.

H1128-0217

The Jews still have considerable property. While last night a glare of fire could be seen above the former Ghetto, today one can observe a giant sea of flames. Since we continue to discover great numbers of Jews whenever we search and comb out, the operation will be continued on 26 April 1943. Start: 1000 hours.

Including today, a total of 27,464 Jews of the former Warsaw Ghetto, have been captured.

Our forces; as on the previous day.
Our losses; 3 members of the Waffen-SS
and one member of the security police wounded.

Total losses up to date:

Waffen SS	27 wounded
Police	9 "
Security Police	4 "
Wehrmacht	1 "
Trawniki men	9 "
	50 "

and 5 dead;

Waffen SS	2 dead
Wehrmacht	2 "
Trawniki men	1 "
	5 "

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw,

signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. No. I. ab-St/Rdt-16 07 -Journal Nr. 550/43 secret
Re: Ghetto operation - supplementary report

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

1.) The operation on 25 April 1943, was terminated at 2200 hrs.

2.)General effects of the execution of this operation.

The Poles resident in Warsaw are much impressed by the toughness of our operations in the foremr Ghetto. As can be seenfrom the daily reports, the general situation has greatly calmed down since the beginning of that operation within the city area of Warsaw. From this fact one may conclude that the bandits and

H1128-0218

saboteurs resided in the former Ghetto, and that now all of them have been destroyed.

In this connection the fact may be of some interest, that an illegal ammunition store was seen to explode when we burned down a certain building in the dwelling area on which we were working at the time.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype Message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/West-16 07 Journal Nr. 551/43 secret.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger,--or deputy.

Cracow

Start of operation: 1000 hrs.

The whole of the former Ghetto was once more combed through today by the same search parties, each of them allotted to the same district as before. In this way I tried to bring about that the leaders of these parties work in thoroughfares, blocks of buildings, and courtyards which they know already and that thus they are able to penetrate deeper and deeper into the maze of dug-outs and subterranean passages. Almost every search party reported resistance, which however they broke either by returning fire or by blowing up the dug-outs. It becomes clearer and clearer that it is now the turn of the toughest and strongest among the Jews and bandits. Several times dug-outs have been forcibly broken open, the inmates of which had not come to the surface during the whole of this operation. In a number of cases the inmates of the dug-outs were hardly in a condition, when the dug-out had been blown up, to crawl to the surface. The captured Jews report that many of the inmates of the dug-outs became insane from the heat, the smoke, and the explosions. Several Jews were arrested who had kept close liaison with the group of Polish terrorists and collaborated with it. Outside the former Ghetto we arrested 29 Jews. During today's operation several blocks of buildings were burned down. This is the only and final method which forces this trash and sub-humanity to the surface. We again captured arms, incendiary bottles, explosive charges and considerable amounts of cash and foreign currency. Today I also arranged that several so-called armament and defense enterprises will evacuate their stores from the buildings at once, so that

H1128-0219

these buildings in which the Jews now have taken refuge, under the protection of the army of the German Wehrmacht and police, can be combed out. In one case we again discovered, as previously, that in a building which had been said to contain a giant enterprise there existed in fact almost no stores or goods. One factory was closed without further ado, and the Jews were evacuated.

Result of today's operation:

30 Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dug-outs and immediately destroyed, 362 Jews killed in battle. Caught today altogether: 1,722 Jews. This brings the total of Jews caught to 29,186. Moreover, it is very probable that numerous Jews have perished in the 13 dug-outs blown up today and in the conflagrations.
At the time of writing not one of the Jews caught still remains within Warsaw. The scheduled transport to T II had no success(Note of Translator: This probably that no Jews were available for regular transport to the extermination camp.

Strength: as on preceding day.

Our losses: none

End of today's operation at 2145 hrs; will be continued on 27 April 1943 at 0900 hrs.

The SS and Police -Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police;

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 27 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 555/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 27 April 1943. Start: 0900 hrs.

For today's operation I formed 24 raiding parties with the same task as on several days of last week; they had to search the former Ghetto in smaller groups. These search parties pulled 780 Jews out of dug-outs and shot 115 Jews who resisted. This operation was terminated about 1500 hrs.; some of the parties had to continue to operate because they had found more dug-outs.

H1128-0220

At 1600 hrs a special battle group, 320 officers and men strong, started cleansing a large block of buildings situated on both sides of the so-called Niska Street in the North-Eastern part of the former Ghetto. After the search the entire block was set on fire, after having been completely cordoned off. In this action a considerable number of Jews were caught. As before, they remained in the dug-outs, which were either below the ground or in the lofts of the buildings until the end. They fired their arms to the last moment, and then jumped down into the street, sometimes from as far up as the fourth floor, having previously thrown down beds, mattresses, etc, but not until the flames made any other escape impossible. A total of 2,560 Jews were caught today within the former Ghetto, of whom 547 were shot. Moreover, Jews in a not ascertainable number perished when dug-outs were blown up, or in the flames. The sum total of Jews, formerly residing in the Ghetto caught in this action, now amounts to 31,746.
We learned from an anonymous letter that there were a considerable number of Jews in a block of buildings adjoining the North-Eastern part of the Ghetto, but outside of it. A Special raiding party under the command of 1st. Lt. of Police Dichl was dispatched to attack these buildings. The raiding party discovered a gang of about 120 men, strongly armed with pistols, rifles, hand grenades, and light machine guns, who resisted. They succeeded in destroying 24 bandits in battle and arresting 52 bandits. The remainder could not be caught or destroyed, since darkness intervened. The buildings, however, were surrounded at once, so that an escape will hardly be possible. This cleansing action will be continued tomorrow. Moreover we arrested 17 Poles, among whom 2 Polish Policemen, who should have been aware, among other things, of the existence of this gang. In this operation we captured 3 rifles, 12 pistols, partly of heavier caliber, 100 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades, 27 German steel helmets, quite a number of German uniforms, tunics and coats which were even furnished with the ribbons of the East-medal, some reserve magazines for machine guns, 300 rounds of ammunition etc. The leader of the raiding party had a difficult task because the bandits were disguised in German uniform, but despite this fact, he did his duty with great efficiency. Among the bandits who were caught or killed, there were some Polish terrorists who were identified with certainty. Today we succeeded furthermore in discovering and liquidating one of the founders and leaders of the Jewish-Polish resistance movement. The external appearance of the Jews whom we are catching now shows that it is now the turn of those Jews who were the leaders of the entire resistance movement. They jumped from the burning windows and balconies, abusing Germany and the Fuehrer and cursing the German soldiers.
SS-men who descended into the sewers discovered that a great number of corpses of perished Jews are being washed away by the water.

Our strength:	From 0700 to 1900 hrs.	288 German Police)	
		200 Trawnikimen)	
		140 Polish Police)	Cordoning
	From 1900 to 0700 hrs	288 German Police)	Forces.
		250 Waffen-SS)	
		140 Polish Police)	

H1128-0221

Strength in the operation:

3/115 German Police
4/400 Waffen-SS
1/6 Engineering Serv.
2/30 security police
2/21 Engineers.

Our losses: 3 wounded:

2 Waffen-SS
1 Trawniki-man

Termination of operation: 2300 hrs.

Will be continued on 28 April 1943 at 1000hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw. signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From : The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 28 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07 Journal Nr. 562/43 secr.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow.

Progress of operation on 28 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs.

Today, 10 raiding parties were formed for combing out the whole of the Ghetto. These raiding parties again discovered proceeding step by step, a number of dug-outs, which were found to have been prepared as far ago as the middle of last year for use in the resistance of the Jews. A total of 335 Jews were forcibly pulled out of these dug-outs. Apart from these operations, we continued to cleanse the resistance center used by the Jewish military organization, situated at the borders of the Ghetto. We succeeded in shooting 10 more bandits, and in arresting 9, beyond those caught yesterday, and in capturing more arms, ammunition, and military equipment. In the afternoon a battle group again was directed against a block of buildings which had already been combed out; the block was set on fire during this operation. As on previous days, masses of Jews emerged, forced out by the flames and the enormous clouds of smoke. At another point an Engineer Officer, attached by the Wehrmacht to the units with great trouble opened a dug-out situated about 3 meters below ground. From this dug-out, which had been ready since October of last year and was equipped with running water, toilet, and electric light, we pulled out 274 of the richest

H1128-0222

and most influential Jews. Today again we encountered very strong resistance in many places and broke it. It becomes clearer every day that we are now encountering the real terrorists and activists, because of the duration of the operation.

Result of today: 1,655 Jews caught for evacuation, of whom 110 were killed in battle.
Many more Jews were killed by the flames; moreover, Jews in an unascertainable number were destroyed by the dug-outs being blown up. By the results of today the number of Jews caught or destroyed rises to 33,401 altogether. This number does not include the Jews who were killed by fire or destroyed in the dug-outs.
Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: 3 wounded(1 Police, 2 Waffen-SS)
Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 29 April 1943. 1000 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannführer.

H1128-0223

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 29 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 566/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation of 29 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs: As on the previous day I formed search parties, who had the special task of searching those blocks of buildings which had been recently separated. A larger raiding party was detailed to clean a certain block of buildings(formerly the Hallmann concern) and to burn this block down. 36 more dug-outs used for habitation were discovered altogether, and from them and other hideouts and from the burning buildings 2,359 Jews were caught, of whom 106 were killed in battle.
Captured are 2 rifles, 10 pistols, 10 kilograms of explosives, and ammunition of various types.
When a large dug-out was blown up, the entire building collapsed and everyone of the bandits perished. In the ensuing conflagration loud detonations and darting flames showed that the building must have contained large stores of ammunition and explosives. Some sewer entrances were blown up. Two exits discovered outside the Ghetto were also made unusable by blowing them up or walling them up.
The depositions of some of the inmates of the dug-outs are to the effect that these Jews have been unable to leave the dug-outs

for the last 10 days and that their food, etc. is now beginning to grow short because the large scale operation has lasted so long. Furthermore, the Jews testify that bandits appeared at night who were Jews or sometimes Poles, wearing black masks, who walled the dug-outs up from the outside and admonished them not to give any signs of life, so that they could continue to live in the Ghetto when the action was finished. Some of the armaments factories are being evacuated very slowly. In several cases one gains the impression that this is done intentionally. Thus I discovered with regard to one firm, Schulz and Co., which I had visited on Easter Monday and then instructed to start evacuation at once and to have it completed within 3 days, that up till today, Thursday, nothing had been done.

Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: none.
Termination of operation at 2100 hrs. Will be continued on 30 April 1943, 0900 hrs.
Total caught or destroyed: 35,760

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 30 April 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 579/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 30 April 1943, start 0900 hrs.

Combing out by search parties was continued. Although some giant blocks of buildings now are completely burned out, the Jews continue to stay in the dug-outs 2 to 3 meters below ground. In many cases we are not able to discover those dug-outs unless some Jew, whom we have already caught, gives us a hint as to their whereabouts. Repeatedly, during the last few days, Jews have testified that some armed Jews emerge at night from some hide-outs or dug-outs and threaten the other Jews with shooting if they give any signs of life. We were able to ascertain beyond all doubt that several dug-outs had been closed from the outside by these bandits, who tried in this manner to prove that they meant business. Altogether, 30 dug-outs were discovered, evacuated, and blown up today. Again we caught a great number of bandits and subhumans. Apart from the bombing-out operations effected by small parties, two larger battle groups were occupied with bombing out and destroying by fire several interconnected blocks of buildings.

A total of 1599 Jews were caught today, of whom 179 were killed in battle. The sum total of Jews caught up to date thereby rises to 37,359. 3,855 Jews were loaded today. The number of Jews in possession of arms was much higher than before among the Jews caught during the last few days. Today, we again captured arms and particularly parts of German uniforms from them. The operation against Fort Traugutta did not have any positive results. Inasfar as we were able to discover subterranean exits, we either occupied them or blew them up. In attacking one of the blocks we had to use a gun today.

H1128-0225

Our strength:
Used in the operation:

Police	5/133
Security Police	3/36
Waffen SS	6/432
Engineer	2/40
Staff.	3/7

Cordoning forces:

Waffen SS	3/318
German Police	2/89
Trawniki men	200
moreover some Polish Police.	

Our losses: 1 wounded (Police)

Termination of Today's large scale action: 2100 hours.

Will be continued on 1 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 1, 1943.

Ref: Nr. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 583/43 secret.
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large scale operation on 1 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

10 searching parties were detailed, moreover a larger battle group was detailed to comb out a certain block of buildings,

with the added instruction to burn that block down. Within this block of buildings there existed a so-called armament factory which had not yet been entirely evacuated, although it had had enough time to do so. It was not exempted from the operation. Today's operation a total of 1,026 Jews were caught, of whom 245 were killed, either in battle or while resisting. Moreover, a considerable number of bandits and ringleaders were also caught. In one case a Jew who had already been made ready for transport fired three shots against a 1st Lieutenant of Police, but missed his mark. All the Jews caught today were forcibly pulled out of dug-outs. Not a single one gave himself up voluntarily, after his dug-out had been opened. A considerable part of the Jews caught were pulled out of the sewers. We continued systematically blowing up or blocking up the sewer entrances. In one case the Engineers laid a strong concentrated charge and had to proceed to an adjoining entrance where they had something to do. In the meantime a Jew emerged from the sewer, removed the fuse from the concentrated charge, and appropriated the charge. In the further course of this operation we suceeded in catching this Jew, still in possession of the concentrated charge.

In order to ascertain the movements of the Jews during the night, today I used for the first time 5 scouting parties, each 1/9 strong, at irregular intervals during the night. In general, it has to be stated that our men need estraordinary diligence and energy to discover the Jews who are still in so-called dug-outs, caves, and in the sewerage system. It can be expected that the remainder of the Jews who formerly inhabited the Ghetto will now be caught. The sum total of Jews caught so far has risen to 38,385. Not included in this figure are those who died in the flames or in the dug-outs. One patrol discovered an unascertainable number of corpes floating in a main sewer under the Ghetto. Outside of the Ghetto, in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, the gendarmerie has shot a total of 150 Jews who could be proved to have escaped from Warsaw.

Again we captured pistols and explosives.

H1128-0226

Our strength: Used in operation:

Police(German)	4/102
Waffen SS	7/350
Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/38
Engineering Emergency Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/1

Cordoning units;

Waffen SS	300
German Police	1/ 71
Trawniki	250

Our losses: 1 Policeman - wounded yesterday, died from wounds.

Termination of today's large-scale action: 2200 hours.

Will be continued on 2 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS- Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

H1128-0227

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 2 May 1943.

Ref.No. I ab St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 584/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 2 May 1943, start 1000 hrs: 9 raiding parties combed out the whole area of the former Ghetto; moreover a larger detachment was detailed to clean out or destroy one block of buildings grouped around the two armament enterprises Transavia and Lischniewski. To find more dug-outs, the raiding parties took along with them some Jews caught on the previous day to act as guides. In these operations the raiding parties pulled out 944 Jews from dug-outs; 235 more Jews were shot on this occasion. When the block of buildings mentioned above was destroyed, 120 Jews were caught and numerous Jews were destroyed when they jumped from the attics to the inner courtyards, trying to escape the flames. Many more Jews perished in the flames or were destroyed when the dug-outs and sewer entrances were blown up. The Jews were removed from two armaments concerns and the managers were requested to evacuate within a short time.

Altogether we caught today: 1,852 Jews.
The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 40,237 Jews.
27 dug-outs were discovered, forcibly opened and destroyed, arms and ammunition captured. When the external barricade was shot at and when some Jews who broke out from a sewer entrance outside the Ghetto made an attack, we suffered 7 losses, 4 Policemen and 3 Polish Policemen. The scouting parties used during the night encountered armed resistance from some Jews who under the protection of darkness ventured to emerge from their holes and dug-outs. We did not suffer losses thereby. On the other hand, a considerable number of Jews were killed or wounded in this operation.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:	German Police	3/98
	Engineering Em Service	1/6
	Security Police	3/12
	Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/37
	SS-Gren	11/409
	SS-Cav.	3/7
Cordoning forces	German Police	2/9
	SS-Gren.	1/300
	Trawniki	200

Our losses: 4 Policemen wounded
3 Polish policemen wounded.

Present at today's large-scale operation was the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger.
Termination of operation: 2030 hours. Will be continued on 3 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
Signed: Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 3 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07-Journal Nr. 597/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East.
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 3 May 1943, start 0900 hrs. In the combing-out operation of the former Jewish Ghetto today 19 more dug-outs were discovered and the result was as follows:

Pulled out of dug-outs.	1,392 Jews.
shot	95
Evacuated from former armament factories.	177

The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 41,806 Jews In most cases the Jews offered armed resistance before they left the dug-outs, We had two casualties(wounded). Some of the Jews and bandits fired pistols from both hands. Since we discovered several times today, that Jewesses had pistols concealed in their bloomers, every Jew and bandit will be ordered, from today on, to strip completely for the search. We captured among other things, one German rifle, model 98 two o8 pistols and other calibers, also home-made hand grenades. The Jews cannot be induced to leave their dug-outs until several smoke candles have been burned. According to depositions made yesterday and today, the Jews were asked during the second half of 1942 to erect air raid shelters. At that time under the camouflage of erecting air-raid shelters, they began to build the dug-outs which they are now inhabiting, in order to use them for an anti-Jewish operation, Some of the scouting parties used in the Ghetto were shot at last night, One casualty(wounded). Thesesscouting parties reported that groups of armed bandits marched through the Ghetto.

Strength: As on the previous day.
Losses: 3 SS-men wounded.
Termination of today's operation: 2100 hrs.
Will be continued on 4 May 1943. 0900 hrs.

3,019 Jews were loaded.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer,

H1128-0228

Translation of Document No. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 4 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 603/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 4 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

For mopping up the dug-outs a raiding party was sued, 1/60 strong and reinforced by an Engineers' detachment provided by the Wehrmacht. This raiding party pulled 550 Jews out of dug-outs and killed in battle 188 Jews. Discovering the dug-outs becomes more and more difficult. Often they can only be discovered by betrayal through other Jews. If the Jews are requested to leave their dug-out voluntarily, they hardly ever obey; they can only be forced to do so by the use of smoke-candles.

The main forces were detailed about 1100 hours to comb out, mop up, and destroy two large blocks of buildings, containing the former firms Toebbens, Schulz and Co., and others. After these blocks had been completely cordoned off, we requested the Jews who were still within the buildings to come forward voluntarily. By this measure, we caught 456 Jews for evacuation. Not until the blocks of buildings were well aflame and were about to collapse did a further considerable number of Jews emerge, forced to do so by the flames and the smoke. Time and again the Jews try to escape even through burning buildings. Innumerable Jews whom we saw on the roofs during the conflagration perished in the flames. Others emerged from the upper stories in the last possible moment and were only able to escape death in the flames by jumping down. Today we caught a total of 2,283 Jews, of whom 204 were shot and innumerable Jews were destroyed in dug-outs and in the flames. The sum total of Jews caught rises to 44,089.

As is learned from depositions made by the Jews, today we caught part of the governing body of the so-called "Party". One member of the committee which leads the gang will be used tomorrow for mopping up some more fortified dug-outs with armed Jews inside. When the armament enterprises were evacuated, we again observed that the goods carted away were by no means valuable military equipment, as had been pretended, but trifles, like used furniture and other requisitioned items. We took appropriate measures against this at once.

The scouting parties who patrolled during the night in the former Ghetto again reported movements of the Jews in the burned out and destroyed streets and courtyards. In order to be better able to take the Jews by surprise, the scouting parties at night tie rags and other stuff round their shoes. In skirmishes between the scouting parties and Jews, 30 Jews were shot.

H1128-0229

We captured 1 carbine, 3 pistols, and some ammunition. During the conflagration a considerable amount of stored ammunition exploded.

Our strength:
used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Bn. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	2/41
Waffen SS.	11/407

Cordoning forces;	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
WaffenSS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses: None.

Termination of operation: 2330 hours, will be continued on 5 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message.

Form: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 5 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 607/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

TO: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 5 May 1943. Start 1000 hrs. In the beginning of today's operations the raiding parties seemed to have less results than on the preceding days. When the operation terminated, however, quite a number of dug-outs had again been discovered, owing to the tracking ability of the men and to betrayal; 40 of these dug-outs were destroyed. As far as possbile, the Jews in these dug-outs were caught(1070 altogether). The combing out patrols shot about 126 Jews. Today again the Jews resisted in several places until they were captured. In several cases the entrances(hatches) of the dug-outs were forcibly held or bolted from the inside, so that only by using a strong explosive charge could we force them open and destroy the inmates. Today, we again captured arms and ammunition, including one pistol. From one enterprise still in existence(so-called Frosta) 2,850 Jews were caught for evacuation. This figure was included in the sums total

reported earlier, so that only 1,070 have to be added.; the present sum total therefore is 45,159.
Our strength: as on the preceding day.
Our losses: 1 SS man wounded, 1 Policeman wounded.
Sum total of losses to date: 8 dead, 55 wounded.

Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 6 May 1943, 0900 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 6 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gt 16 07 Journal No. 614/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 6 May 1943, start 0930 hrs.

Today we combed especially those blocks of buildings which were destroyed by fire on 4 May 1943. Although it was hardly to be expected that any living person could still exist in these blocks, we discovered quite a number of dug-outs in which a burning heat had developed. From these dug-outs and from other dug-outs which we discovered in other parts of the Ghetto, we pulled out 1,553 Jews. While resisting, and in a skirmish, 356 Jews were shot. In this skirmish the Jews fired from 68 pistols and other calibers and threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. One SS Unterscharfuehrer was wounded and a total of 47 dug-outs were destroyed.

2 men of the external cordoning forces were wounded. The Jews who had broken out from the Ghetto seem to be returning now with the intention of assisting the Ghetto Jews by force or liberating them. One Jew who had escaped from Lublin was caught just outside of the Ghetto wall. He was armed as follows: 1 08 pistol, ample reserve ammunition, 2 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. It could not be reliably ascertained so far whether the so-called "Party Directorate" of the Jews("PPR") have been caught or destroyed. We are on their traces. It is to be hoped that tomorrow we shall succeed in tracing down this so-called Party Directorate. In order to enable us to intercept more effectively the Jews and ban dits who approach the Ghetto, covering detachments of the

H1128-0231

external barricade were shifted farther inside the aryan part. The former miniature Ghetto "Prosta" was searched by raiding parties today. 30 caught some Jews who had stayed behind. The firm Toebbens was requested to evacuate, this miniature Ghetto by noon on 10 May 1943. The so-called Library, situated outside the Ghetto, was put at their disposal for temporary storage of their raw materials, etc.

The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 47,068. The Polish Police take pains to deliver to my office every Jew who turns up within the city, because they are eager to win such premiums as have been paid in earlier cases. The undersigned received some anonymous letters in which he was notified of the fact that some Jews are staying in the aryan part of the city. One anonymous letter draws a parallel between Katyn and the large-scale action within the Ghetto.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em. Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/72
Waffen SS	10/500

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	-
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses:

1 Policeman dead
1 " seriously wounded
1 SS Unterscharfuehrer less seriously wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 7 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 7 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 616/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.

Krueger--or Deputy

Cracow.

H1128-0232

Progress of large-scale operation on 7 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

The combing-out parties today obtained the following results: 49 dug-outs discovered. Part of the Jews were caught. A considerable, not ascertainable, number of Jews who refused to leave the dug-outs and offered armed resistance were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. Altogether 1,019 Jews were caught alive today, 255 shot. The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 48,342. Today we again encountered armed resistance in several cases, whereby we lost 1 SS man (wounded) We captured 4 pistols of various calibers and some stores of ammunition.
The location of the dug-out used by the so-called select "Party Directorate" is now known. It is to be forced open tomorrow. The Jews testify that they emerge at night to get fresh air, since it is unbearable to stay permanently within the dug-outs owing to the long duration of the operation. On the average the raiding parties shoot 30 to 50 Jews each night. From these statements it was to be inferred that a considerable number of Jews are still underground in the Ghetto. Today we blew up a concrete building which we did not succeed in destroying by fire. In this operation we learned that the blowing up of a building is a very lengthy process and takes an enormous amount of explosives. The best and only method for destroying the Jews therefore still remains the setting of fires.

Our strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 1 Waffen-SS man wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours. will be continued on 8 May 1943 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 8 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/G r 16 07 Journal No. 624/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 8 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The whole former Ghetto was searched today by raiding parties for the remaining dug-outs and Jews. As reported some days a number of subhumans, bandits, and terrorists still remain in the dug-outs, where heat has become intolerable by reason of the fires. These creatures know only too well that their

H1128-0233

only choice is between remaining in hiding as long as possible or coming to the surface and trying to wound or kill off the men of the Waffen-SS, Police, and Wehrmacht who keep up the pressure against them.

We continued today the operation against the dug-out of the so-called select "Party Directorate" which we had discovered yesterday, as reported in my teletype message yesterday. We succeeded in forcing open the dug-out of the Party Directorate and in catching about 60 heavily armed bandits. We succeeded in catching and liquidating Deputy Leader of the Jewish Military Organization "ZWZ" and his so-called Chief of Staff. There were about 200 Jews in this dug-out, of whom 60 were caught and 140 were destroyed, partly owing to the strong effect of smoke-candles, and partly owing to heavy explosive charges which were laid in several places. The Jews whom we caught had already reported that innumerable Jews had been killed by the effect of the smoke-candles. The fight of the first six days was hard, but now we are able to state that we are catching those Jews and Jewesses who were the ringleaders in those days. Every time a dug-out is forced open, the Jews in it offer resistance with the arms at their disposal, light machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades. Today we again caught quite a number of Jewesses who carried loaded pistols in their bloomers, with the safety catch released. Some depositions speak of 3 to 4,000 Jews who still remain in underground holes, sewers, and dug-outs. The undersigned is resolved not to terminate the large-scale operation until the last Jew has been destroyed.

A total of 1,091 Jews were caught today in dug-outs; about 280 Jews were shot in battle, innumerable Jews were destroyed in the 43 dug-outs which were blown up. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 49,712. Those buildings which had not yet been destroyed by fire, were set on fire today and we discovered that a few Jews were still hiding somewhere within the walls or in the staircases.

Our strength:

Used in operation;

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/69
Waffen SS	13/527

Cordoning Forces:

	Day:	Night:
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses:

2 Waffen SS dead,
2 Waffen SS wounded
1 Engineer wounded.

A Policeman wounded on 7 May 1943 died today from wounds. We captured about 15 to 20 pistols of various calibers, considerable stores of ammunition for pistols and rifles, moreover a number of hand grenades, made in the former armament factories.

Termination of action; 2130 hours, will be continued on 9 May 1943 1000 hours.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 9 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Sr 1607 Journal No. 625/43
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 9 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The operation carried out today had the following result: The raiding parties at work today discovered 42 dug-outs. From these dug-outs we pulled out alive 1,037 Jews and bandits. In battle 319 bandits and Jews were shot, moreover an uncertain number were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. The block of buildings which formerly contained the "Transavia" concern was destroyed by fire; in this operation we again caught a number of Jews, although this block had been combed through several times.

Again we captured some pistols and hand grenades.

Our strength
Used in operation:

German Police	4/103
Security Police	2/12
Engineers	3/67
Waffen SS	13/547

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	0	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: none

The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 51,313. Outside the former Ghetto 254 Jews and bandits were shot.

Termination of operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 10 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed :Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police

H1128-0236

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw,

Warsaw, 10 May, 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ob St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 627/43 secret
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale action on 10 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

Today raiding parties again combed out the area of the former Ghetto. As on preceeding days we again pulled out of the dug-outs, against all expectations, a considerable number of Jews. The resistance offered by the Jews had not weakened today. In contrast to the previous days, it seems that those members of the main body of the Jewish battle group who are still in existence and have not been destroyed have retired into the ruins still within their reach, with the intention of firing from there against our men and inflicting casualties.

Today we caught a total of 1,183 Jews alive. 187 bandits and Jews were shot. Again a not ascertainable number of Jews and bandits were destroyed in the blown-up dug-outs. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 52,683.

Today at 0900 hours a truck drove up to a certain sewer in the so-called Prosta. Someone in the truck exploded two hand grenades, which was the signal for the bandits who were standing ready in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews - there are always some Polish bandits among them - armed with carbines, small arms, and one machine gun, climbed into the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last man of the gang, who stood sentry in the sewer and had the duty of closing the sewer lid, was captured. It is he who gave the above information. He testified that most of the members of the gang, which had been divided into several battle groups, had either been killed in battle or had committed suicide because they had realized the futility of continuing the fight. The search for the truck, which was ordered at once, had no results. The bandits testified further that the Prosta is now the refuge for the still existing Jews because the Ghetto has become too hot for them. For this reason, I resolved to deal with the Prosta in the same manner as with the Ghetto, and to destroy this miniature Ghetto.

Today, we again captured small arms and some ammunition. The Security police yesterday succeeded in capturing a workshop outside the Ghetto which manufactured 10 to 11,000 explosive charges and other ammunition.

Our Strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 3 SS men wounded.

Owing to the excellent under standing between us and the Wehrmacht, the detachment of Engineers was reinforced. Moreover,

a considerable amount of explosives was put at our disposal.

Termination of operation: 2200 hours, will be continued on 11 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
Of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 11 May 1943.

Ref Nr. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 629/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 11 May 1943, start 0930 hours

The scouting parties sent out last night again reported that there must still be some Jews within the dug-outs, since some Jews were seen in the ruined streets. The scouting parties shot 12 Jews. On the basis of these reports, today I again formed raiding parties who in combing-out operations discovered, captured, and destroyed a total of 47 dug-outs. Today again we caught some Jews who had taken refuge in ruins which were still protected by a roof. The Jews and bandits are still seeking this new refuge, because staying in the dug-outs has become unbearable. One dug-out was discovered which contained about 12 rooms equipped with plumbing, running water, and separate bathrooms for men and women. Considerable amounts of food were captured or secured, in order to make it more and more difficult for them to get necessary food.

A total of 931 Jews and bandits were caught. 53 bandits were shot. More of them perished when dug-outs were blown up and when a small block of buildings was destroyed by fire. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 53,667. We captured several pistols, hand grenades, and ammunition.

We have not been able to smoke out the sewers systematically once more, since we are short of smoke-candles. "OFK" is ready to provide new smoke-candles.

Our strength
Used in operation:
German Police 6/126
Engineering Bn. Service. 1/6

H1128-0237

Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/76
Waffen SS	12/308

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-	1/130
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our Losses: 1 SS man wounded.

Total of Losses up to date: 71 wounded, 12 dead.

Termination of today's operation: 2145 hours, will be continued on 12 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 12 May 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 637/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 12 May 1943, start 0930 hours.

When the raiding parties combed out the area for remaining dug-outs, in which Jews were hiding, they succeeded in discovering 30 dug-outs. 663 Jews were pulled out of them and 133 Jews were shot. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 54,463.

Furthermore today the units cordoning off the miniature Ghetto were reinforced and destroyed by fire. Probably a considerable number of Jews perished in the flames, no accurate information in this regard could be obtained since the fire was still burning when darkness set in. One concrete building in the Prosta, from which Jews had been removed, was heavily damaged by blowing-up operations in order to make it impossible for the bandits to use it as a base later.

H1128-0238

It is noteworthy that the Poles, without having been warned, took appropriate measures for protecting their window-panes, etc., before the blowing-up started.

The transports of Jews leaving here will be directed to T.II beginning today.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	5/126
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/74
Waffen SS	12/508

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Waffen SS man wounded.

Termination of today's operation: 2160 hours, will be continued on 13 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police

Certified copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 13 May 1945.

Ref. No. I ab/ St/Gr 16 07 Journal no. 641/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 13 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

In combing out the Ghetto and the miniature Ghetto(Frost) today we found 234 Jews. 155 Jews were shot in battle. Today it became clear that the Jews and bandits whom we are catching now belong to the so-called battle groups. All of them are young fellows and females between 18 and 25 years of age. When we captured one, a real skirmish took place, in which the

H1128-0239

Jews not only fired from 08 pistols and Polish Vis pistols, but also threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades at the Waffen-SS men. After part of the inmates of the dug-out had been caught and were about to be searched, one of the females as quick as lightning put her hand under her shirt, as many others had done, and fetched from her bloomers a "pineapple" hand grenade, drew the safety-catch, threw the grenade among the men who were searching her, and jumped quickly to cover. It is only thanks to the presence of mind of the men that no casualties ensued.

The few Jews and criminals still staying in the Ghetto have for the last few days been using the hide-outs they can still find among the ruins, retiring at night into the dug-outs whose location is known to them, to eat and get provisions for the next day. Lately we have been unable to extract information on the whereabouts of further dug-outs from the captured Jews. The remainder of the inmates of that dug-out where the skirmish took place were destroyed by using heavier explosive charges. From a Wehrmacht concern we evacuated 327 Jews today. The Jews we catch now are sent to T.II.

The total of Jews caught has risen to 55,179

Our Strength:
used in operation.

German Police	4/182
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen SS.	12/517

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/137	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses; 2 Waffen SS dead
3 Waffen SS wounded
1 Policeman wounded.

The 2 Waffen SS men lost their lives in the air attack against the Ghetto.

33 dug-outs were discovered and destroyed. Booty: 6 pistols, 2 hand grenades, and some explosive charges.

Termination of today's operation 2100 hours, will be continued on 14 May 1943, 1000 hours.

My intention is to terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 and to turn all further measures over to Police battalion III/23. Unless ordered otherwise, I am going to submit to the conference of SS and Policefuehrers a detailed report of the operation, including an appendix containing photos.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmmannfuehrer.

H1128-0240

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 14 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/G 16 07 Journal No. 646/43 secret.
Re : Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 14 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The raiding parties formed today went to work within the areas allotted to each of them under orders to force open further dwelling dug-outs and to catch the Jews. In this way a considerable number of bandits and Jews were caught, especially as some traces had been discovered during the night which were now followed up with good results. The night patrols clashed with armed bandits several times. These bandits fired a machine gun and small arms. In this operation we had four casualties, 3 Waffen-SS men and 1 policeman. Repeatedly, shots were fired from the aryan part against the external barricade. In the skirmishes about 30 bandits were shot and 9 Jews and bandits, members of an armed gang, were captured. One dug-out was taken during the night, the Jews captured, and some pistols, among them one of 12-mm caliber, were captured. In one dug-out inhabited by 100 persons, we were able to capture 2 rifles, 16 pistols, some hand grenades and incendiary appliances. Of the bandits who resisted, some again wore German military uniform, German steel helmets and "Knobelbecher". Apart from the carbines, we captured 60 rounds of German rifle ammunition. One raiding party had a skirmish with a gang, 10 to 14 strong, on the roofs of a block of buildings at the border of the Ghetto(aryan part). The bandits were destroyed; we suffered no losses.

The captured bandits repeatedly testify that still not all persons in the Ghetto have been caught. They confidently expect that the action will soon be over, and that they will then be able to continue to live in the Ghetto. Several bandits stated that they had long been in a position to kill off the leader of the action, the "General", as they call him, but that they would not do so, since they had orders to that effect to avoid the risk of a further intensification of the anti-Jewish measures.

Today again some concrete buildings in which the bandits find refuge time and again were blown up by the engineers.

In order to force the bandits in the sewers to come to the surface, 183 sewer entrances were opened at 1500 hours, and smoke-candles were lowered into them at an ordered x-time; thereupon the bandits, seeking escape from what they supposed to be poison gas, crowded together in the center of the former Ghetto, and we were able to pull them out of the sewer entrances there.

I shall come to a decision after tomorrow's operations regarding termination of the action.

H1128-0241

Today SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of Waffen-SS von Hoffe was present during the operations.

Our strength :

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Em. Serv.	1/6
Security police	2/16
Engineers.	4/73
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	6
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 5 wounded, 4 Waffen SS, 1 Police

A total of 398 Jews were caught today, furthermore 154 Jews and bandits were shot in battle. The total of the Jews caught has risen to 55,731.

Booty: rifles, pistols, and ammunition. Further, a number of incendiary bottles(Molotov cocktails.)

Termination of action; 2115 hours, will be continued on 15 May 1943 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 15th 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 648/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation,

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 15 April 1943, start 0900 hours.

The 5 scouting parties who patrolled the Ghetto last night reported that they encountered Jews only sporadically. In contrast to the preceding nights, they were able to shoot 6 or 7 Jews. The combing-out actions today also had little result. 29 more dug-outs were discovered; but part of them were no

longer inhabited. A total of 87 Jews were caught today and 67 bandits and Jews were shot in battle. In a skirmish which developed around noon, and in which the bandits again resisted by using Molotov cocktails, pistols, and home-made hand grenades, the gang was destroyed; but subsequently a Policeman was wounded by a shot through the right thigh. A special unit once more searched the last block of buildings which was still intact in the Ghetto, and subsequently destroyed it. In the evening the chapel, mortuary, and all other buildings on the Jewish cemetery were blown up or destroyed by fire.
The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 55,885.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Em. S.	1/6
Security Police	2/16
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces.

	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen-SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police.	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Policeman wounded.

We captured 4 pistols of larger calibers, 1 infernal machine with fuse, 10 kilograms of explosives, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Termination of operation: 2130 hours. Will be continued on 16 May 1943, 1000 hours.

I will terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 at dusk, by blowing up the Synagogue, which we did not succeed in accomplishing today, and will subsequently charge Police Battalion III/23 with continuing and completing the measures which are still necessary.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 16th 1943.

Ref. No. I aa-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 652/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

H1128-0243

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 16. May 1943. start 1000 hours.

180 Jews, bandits, and subhumans were destroyed. The former Jewish quarter of Warsaw is no longer in existence. The large-scale actionswas terminated at 2015 hours by blowing up the Warsaw Synagogue.
The measures to be taken with regard to the established banned areas were handed over to the commander of police battalion III/23, whom I instructed carefully.

Total number of Jews dealt with 56,065, including both Jews caught and Jews whose extermination can be proved.

No losses today.

I will submit a final report to the Conference of SS Police Fuehrer on 18 May 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS-Brigade Fuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype Message:

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 24 May 1943.

Ref. No. I no- St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 633/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.
Ref: Your teletype message Nr. 946 of 21 May 1943.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

I beg to reply to the above teletype message:

No. 1:

Of the total of 56,065 caught, about 7,000 were destroyed in the former Ghetto during large-scale operation. 6,929 Jews were destroyed by transporting them to T,II; the sum total of Jews destroyed is therefore 13,929. Beyond the number of 56,065 an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 Jews were destroyed by being blown up or by perishing in the flames.

No. 2:

H1128-0244

A total of 631 dug-outs were destroyed.

No. 3 (booty)

7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle
59 pistols of various calibers.
several 100 hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones.
a few 100 incendiary bottles,
home-made explosive charges,
infernal machines with fuses,
large amounts of explosives, ammunition for all calibers, including machine-gun ammunition.

With regard to the bag of arms one must take into consideration that in most cases we were not able to capture the arms themselves, since the Jews and bandits before they were captured threw them away into hide-outs and holes which we could not discover or find. The smoke which we had developed in the dug-outs also prevented our men from discovering and capturing the arms. Since we had to blow up the dug-outs at once we were not in a position to search for the arms later on.
The hand grenades, explosive charges, and incendiary bottles captured were used at once against the bandits.
Furthermore, we captured:
1,240 used uniform tunics(partly equipped with medal ribbons, Iron Cross and East Medal)
600 pairs of used trousers.
pieces of equipment, and German steel-helmets,
103 horses, 4 of them in the former Ghetto(hearse)

We counted up to 23 May 1943.:

4,4 million Zloty. We captured moreover about 5 to 6 million Zloty, not yet counted, a considerable amount of foreign currency, including:

$14,300 in paper.
$ 9,200 in gold.
large amounts of valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.)

No. 4:

With the exception of 8 buildings,(Police barracks, hospital and accomodations for working parties) the former Ghetto has been completely destroyed. Where blowing-up was not carried out, only partition walls are still standing. But the ruins still contain enormous amounts of bricks and scrap material which could be used.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed; Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturnbannfuehrer.

H1128-0245

Pictorial Report.

(Translator's note: captions of photos follow in order)

1. The building of the former Jewish Council.
2. Out of the factories!
3. Discussion of the evacuation of a factory.
4. The Jewish section chiefs of the armament factory Brauer.
5. Brauer Company!
6. Column marching to the railway station.
7. On the way to the transhipping place.
8. Search and interrogation.
9. Jewish Rabbis.
10. Jewish Rabbis.
11. a patrol.
12. Dregs of humanity.
13. Forcibly pulled out of dug-outs.
14. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
15. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
16. These bandits resisted by force of arms.
17. Bandits destroyed in battle.
18. A dug-out is opened.
19. Jewish traitors.
20. Bandits!
21. Smoking-out of the Jews and bandits.
22. A place which had been prepared for escape and jumping down.
23. Destruction of a block of buildings(2 photos)
24. Destruction of a block of buildings.
25. (no caption)
26. On the way to the transhipping place.
27. Jews are marched away.
28. On the way to the transhipping place.
29. Photos showing parts of so-called dwelling dug-outs.
30-33. (no caption)
34. Measures for covering a street.
35. They were found in underground dug-outs.
36. (1) These bandits are avoiding arrest by jumping down.
    (2) Bandits after having jumped down.
37. The radio car of the command post.
38. Ascaris who were used in the operation.
39. The C.O. of the large-scale action.
40. This is how the former Ghetto looks after having been destroyed.
41-48. (no caption.)

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS

I, Virginia von Schon, 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1061-PS.

Virginia von Schon
046318.

H1128-0246

H1128-0247

EXCERPT

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1113-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Higher SS-SS- and Police Leader
for the East
2000/42 g

Riga, November 6, 1942
11 Jacobstr

SECRET!

Final Report "Marshfever"

9. Micinjewicze (p. 2479)

9 Feb - 9 Mar 1942

By motorized Gendarmery - patrols and a company from the 15th Latvian Police Battalion. Seventy bandits shot. By carrying out these actions the following successes were obtained:

a - 49 bandit camps, pill-boxes and strong points, as well as several villages in the swamp-areas which were used as hide-outs were smoked out and destroyed.

b - 389 armed bandits shot in combat.
1274 suspicious persons sentenced and shot
8350 Jews executed

c - 1217 persons evacuated

d - 3 antitank guns
2 heavy machine guns
3 light machine guns
1 radio set (sender and receiver)
some radio equipment, rifles and other small arms, large amounts of explosives and ammunition, hand grenades, Teller mines, pieces of equipment and other material, as well as
1 truck, 1 passenger car
80 panji-carts (peasant carts)
42 bicycles
62 horses
5 cows as well as food supplies have been captured.

Besides the above stated objects the enclosed 14 sketches were found during actions against bands in the territory of Smolewicze north-eastward of Minsk in a camp abandoned shortly before the two bandits whose portraits are enclosed were recognized by comparison with captured bandits and shot. One of them is the leader of the bandits, a Bolshevist commissar.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1113-PS

13 Nov 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt. 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1113-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt., 13146054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1138-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 284
Filed Dec. 14, 1945

(II 1 d 3000)

[illegible] FOR THE LAND
([illegible] REICHSMINISTER FÜR DAS OSTLAND)

RIGA

Riga, 13 August 1941

(SECRET)

TO: The Reich Minister for Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin W. 35.

I beg to enclose an account of planned provisional directives for treatment of Jews in the Reichskommissariat Ostland. (Translator's note: Baltic States and White Russia).

(Signed) BANSE (?)

(To)
(Department (Hauptabteilung) II)
(with request)
(for opinion)

(By order)

(Habs, 24 August)

(Gauleiter has taken cognizance)

(return to Dr. Runte)

(19 August 1941)

Enclosure:
(III a/ 13 / ei Grh)

Translator's Note: All typewritten lines enclosed in parentheses were added to the original typewritten document in pencil or ink. There is also a chit attached to the document, initialed by Dr. Runte, Gauleiter M. and R.

H1128-0248

Reichskommissar für das Ostland
II a 4

Presented to the International Military Tribunal
Secretariat Ostland, 16 Aug. 41
Habs 4 Sept.

SECRET!

Provisional directives on the treatment of Jews in the area of the Reichs-Kommissariat Ostland.

My instructions in my address of 27 July 1941 in Kowno determine the final settlement of the Jewish question in the area of the Reichskommissariat Ostland.
Insofar as further measures are taken, especially by the Security Police (SIPO), to carry out my oral instructions, they will not be affected by the following preliminary directives. It is merely the job of these preliminary directives to assure there, and for such length of time, minimum measures by the General or Regional Commissars, where and for as long as further measures are not possible in the direction of the final solution of the Jewish question.

I a For the time being only those Jews will be subject to these directives who are citizens of the German Reich, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, of the former Republics of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, of the USSR or of its component states, or stateless Jews.

I b Other Jews of foreign nationality, others of mixed blood and spouses of Jews, who are not ready to share the fate of their Jewish spouses are to be denied permission to leave the area of the Reichskommissariat Ostland because it is a military area. They are to be watched. In addition they can be subjected to the following measures, among others: obligation to report daily, prohibition of moving, or assignment to specific dwelling, prohibition of leaving the municipal area, limitations on circulation. In case of necessity they are to be taken into police custody until further decisions can be made.

II A Jew is: whoever descends from at least 3 grandparents who were full Jews by race.
A Jew is also whoever descends from one or two grandparents who were full Jews by race, if he
a) belongs or belonged to the Jewish denomination, or
b) on 30 June 1941 or later was married to, or living in common-law marriage with, a person who is Jewish within the purview of these directives, or who now or in future enters into such a relationship.

III In cases of doubt, the district (or municipal) Commissar decides, according to his best judgment, who is a Jew within the purview of these directives.

IV General Commissars will immediately order the following measures, as soon as or insofar as civil administration has been introduced in their areas:
a) The Jews are to be listed, through imposition of the duty to report, by name, sex, age, and address. Furthermore the rosters of Jewish congregations, and the statements of trustworthy natives, will serve as basis for their listing.
b) It will be decreed that Jews distinctively mark themselves by prominently visible yellow hexagonal stars of at least 10 cm in diameter worn on the left side of the breast and in the center of the back.

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c) Jews are prohibited from:
   1. Changing of their home town and their hou[illegible] without permission of the Commissar.
   2. Use of sidewalks, public means of transportation (i.e., railroad, streetcars, bus, steamer, horse-drawn taxis) and automobiles.
   3. Use of public facilities and institutions serving the population (resorts and bathing facilities, parks, meadows, playgrounds, and athletic fields.
   4. Attendance at theatres, movies, libraries, museums.
   5. Attendance at schools of any type.
   6. The possession of automobiles and radiosets.
   7. Kosher slaughtering.

d) Jewish doctors and dentists may treat or advise only Jewish patients. If Ghettos or camps are erected, they are to be distributed among them for the care of their inmates. Jewish druggists are to be permitted practice of their profession according to need, but only in Ghettos or camps. Drug stores previously managed by Jews are to be transferred to trusteeship of Aryan druggists.
Practice of their profession is prohibited to Jewish veterinarians.

e) Jews are to be forbidden exercise of the professions and activities designated below:
   1. Activity as attorney, notary-public or legal adviser.
   2. Operation of banks, money-changing offices and pawn shops.
   3. Activity as representative, agent, and intermediary.
   4. Trade in real estate.
   5. Migratory trade.

f) The following will be decreed for the handling of Jewish property:
   1. General:
      The property of the Jewish population is to be confiscated and secured. The previous Jewish legal owner, from the moment of confiscation, is no longer authorized to dispose of his property. Legal transactions which violate this prohibition are null and void.
   2. Duty to report:
      The entire property of the Jewish population is to be reported. The deadline for reporting is determined by the General or area Commissars. It is mandatory for anyone who owns or stores Jewish property and anyone who, without being owner, proprietor or custodian, legally or actually disposes of, or can dispose of, Jewish property, to report it.
      The duty to report not only applies to the legal Jewish owner, but also to anyone who, for example, administers Jewish property, who has taken it into safe-keeping or obtained it in any other manner.
      The reporting must be done on a form according to the attached model.
      The General Commissars regulate reporting procedure with regard to local conditions and determine the officials to whom the reports are to be submitted. The reports should be submitted, if possible, to the area commissars. The area commissars are, however, empowered, also to be in charge of, the giving out and

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the receiving of forms; this applies also to government offices which are not [illegible] by the [illegible] offices are to forward the forms [illegible] the area Commissars.

3. The duty of delivery

Jewish property is to be delivered on special [illegible]. The demand can take place by general [illegible] or by order to definite individuals. The General Commissars order through proclamation immediate delivery of the following articles:

a) Domestic and foreign currency.
b) Securities and financial records of every sort, i.e., stocks, promissory notes, exchange, debt records, bank and saving bank books)
c) All articles of value (coined and uncoined gold and silver, other precious metals, jewelry, precious stones, etc.)

Articles turned in are to be entered in a serially numbered receipt book in two copies (carbon) according to the attached model. The entries are to be signed for by the person delivering the article and by the receiving office. The carbon copy of the entry is to be transmitted immediately by the receiving office to the area Commissar. The delivered articles are to be transmitted to the fund of the area Commissar and to be safeguarded by the latter. A special order will be issued on their utilization.

4. On the Question of Subsistence:

The Jewish population is left with the following:

a) that portion of their household articles necessary for scanty subsistence (furniture, clothing and linen)
b) A daily amount of money 0.20 RM (2 Rubles) for each Jewish member of the household, the amount of money for a month to be released in advance.

V. . The following further measures are to be emphatically striven for, with due consideration for local and especially economic conditions:

a) Jews are to be cleaned out from the countryside.
b) The Jews are to be removed from all trade, especially from trade with agricultural products and other foodstuffs.
c) The Jews are to be forbidden residence in resorts and spas, and in localities that are economically, militarily, or spiritually of importance.
d) Jews are to be concentrated, as much as feasible, in cities or in sections of large cities, whose population is already predominantly Jewish. Ghettos are to be established there, and the Jews are to be prohibited from leaving these Ghettos.
In the Ghettos they are to be given only as much food as the rest of the population can do without, but no more than suffices for scanty nourishment of the Ghetto inmates.
The same applies to supply with other consumer goods.
The inmates of the Ghetto regulate their internal conditions by self-administration which is supervised by the city, respectively area Commissar or his deputy. Jews can be assigned as police for internal order.

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They are to be equipped with rubber truncheons or sticks at most and are to be distinguished by the wearing of the white arm bands, with the yellow Jewish Star on the right upper arm.
For the external hermetic sealing of the Ghettos, auxiliary police from among the natives are to be used as much as is feasible.
Permission from the area Commissar must be obtained before anyone may enter the Ghetto.

e) Jews, capable of working, are to be drafted for forced labor according to the need for work. The economic interests of natives worthy of assistance must not be interfered with by Jewish forced labor. Forced labor can be performed in working parties outside the Ghettos or in the Ghettos, or, where Ghettos are not yet established; also individually outside (i.e., in the workshop of the Jew). Pay need not correspond to work done; it need only correspond to the need for scanty subsistence for the forced laborer and the non-employable members of his family, taking due consideration to his present cash holdings. (cf. IV f 4 b)
Those private establishments and persons, for whose account the forced labor is done, pay an appropriate fee to the pay office of the area Commissar which, in turn, disburses pay to the forced laborers. A special order will be issued for the accounting on amounts of money received.

6. It is left up to the General Commissars to order measures mentioned in para. 5 uniformly for their area or to turn over their promulgation in detail to the Area Commissars. Likewise the General Commissars are authorized to issue more detailed orders within the framework of this policy or to authorize their area Commissars to do it.

DISTRIBUTION:

Reichskommissariat 12
Higher SS and Police leaders 20
General Commissar: Estonia 10
Lithuania 10
Latvia 10
White Ruthenia 60

Surplus supply 28

* * * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1138-PS

8 November 1945

I, Paul W. Freedman, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1138-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1189 PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Wi Stab Ost
Fü/Ia
Az.B.Nr.6730/41

in the field 4/11/1941

Special Instructions No. 44
Feeding of Civilian Population in the occupied Eastern Territories

Weekly Maximums in Grams

a) For population which does no work worth mentioning

Meat and meat products	none
Fat	70
Bread	1500
Potatoes	2000

Page 2
d) Children under 14 years old and Jews:
Half of the maximum according to a).

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1189 PS

9 Nov. 45.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. 33779925, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1189 PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt., 33779925

H1128-0253

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Financing of the armament

The following explanations take as their premise the fact, that the execution of the armament program is by its speed and extent the mission of German policy, that everything else therefore must be subordinated to this purpose, unless the neglect of other questions would endanger the main goal. Even after 16 March 1935, the difficulty continues to exist, that one cannot attempt the influencing of the German people by propaganda for support of the armament, without endangering internationally our position. The financing of the armament program, already almost impossible, is being made especially difficult by that.

Further, another prerequisite must be presented. The printing press can only be used for the financing of armament to the extent which the maintenance of money value allows. Each inflation increases the prices of foreign raw materials, and increases the prices within the country; thus it is a snake, which bites its tail. The fact that our armament had to be camouflaged completely until 16 March 1935, and for the biggest part even afterwards, has led to that, that the printing press has already been made use of at the start of the armament program; whereas it would have been natural to put it at the final point of the financing. Of the 3775 millions in the portfolio of the Reichsbank plus 866 millions set aside in bills of exchange=total of 4641 millions, the bills of exchange to finance armament represent 3374 millions (status of 30 April 1935). The Reichsbank has invested most of the German mark sums, available to its administration and belonging to foreigners, in armament bills of exchange. Thus our armament was partly financed with the property of our political opponents. Also used for the financing of the armament program were the 500 millions RM, which came together through the Reich loan placed at the savings banks in Jan 1935. In the regular budget the following amounts were provided for the armed forces: fiscal year 1933/34 RM 750 millions, fiscal year 1934/35 RM 1100 millions, fiscal year 1935/36 RM 2500 millions.

The sum of the deficits of the budgets increase since 1928, according to the estimate 1935/36, up to 5 to 6 billions RM. At present this total deficit is already being financed by short-term credits from the money market. Thus it already burdens in this amount the possibilities of use of the public market for armament. The Reich Minister of Finance is justified in saying in his budget explanations: "Since an annual deficit.....is an impossibility permanently, since one cannot count with certainty an increased tax income, covering the deficit and other previous debts; since on the other hand only a balanced budget offers a secure basis for our great future task in the armament policy, fundamentally and consciously--a budget policy must be followed, which will solve the problem of financing of armament by organic and planned decrease of other expenses, not only from the point of view of income, but also of expenses, that means saving."

How urgent this demand is can further be construed from the fact that an unending number of tasks were attacked and are in the process of execution by state and party, all of which cannot be covered by the budget but by subscriptions and credits, which must be raised besides the regular taxes by business. This simultaneous existence of various budgets, which however all serve a more or less public purpose, present the greatest obstacle to the gaining of a clear picture of the financing possibilities of armament. A whole series of ministries and numerous agencies of the party have their own budget in addition to their share of the Reich budget, and thus accordingly income and expense possibilities, which, although they are based on the financial sovereignty of the state, are not subordinated to the control of the Minister of Finance and thus also not to the control of the cabinet. Exactly

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as in the field of politics, the too far reaching delegation of legislative authority to individuals in Germany has led to the condition of many states within the state, thus the condition of parallelism and divergence (Nebeneinander and Gegeneinander) of numerous state and party agencies has absolutely a disasterous effect on the financing possibility of armament. If in this field, no concentration and no unified control is introduced finally, one must fear the worst for the solution of the almost impossible task of financing of armament.

Thus the following tasks result:

1) A commissioner must at first determine all sources and incomes, which are derived from Reich, State and Party funds, as well as from profits of public or party enterprises.
2) Then, a commission, appointed by the FUHRER must investigate how these funds were used up to now, and how much can be taken from these funds in the future from their present purpose, and made available to the financing of armament.
3) The same commission has to examine the assets of all public and official party organizations, how the assets have been invested, and to what extent these assets can be utilized for the financing of armament.
4) The Reichministry of Finance is to be commissioned to investigate the possibilities of an increased tax income by the introduction of new taxes or the increase of existing tax rates.

The financing of armament previously by the Reich Bank was a necessity under the existing political conditions, and the political success has proved the correctness of this action. However now, other methods of financing of armament must be attempted under all conditions. With that, all not absolutely necessary expenses in other fields must be refrained from, and the entire, actually small, financial power of Germany must be concentrated on this one goal, the financing of armament. Whether the financial problem will succeed with this method of approach, is as yet doubtful, but without such concentration it will fail with certainty.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Memorandum 9.III.1936
on the supply situation in the field of fuels and its effect on the Wehrmacht.

The simultaneous throttling and blocking of foreign sources of liquid fuel has caused an increasingly critical situation of supply of the German market since the beginning of the year 1936.

This situation calls for a description of the serious effects on the preparedness for action of the Wehrmacht and of the extraordinary measures which necessitate a decision in this matter.

The supply of the Wehrmacht is based on the home production, the reserves which can be made available in case of mobilization and the foreign imports which still for some time must fill the present gaps of supply.

I. The German production.

The anticipating measures taken during the last 2 years by the Reich Cabinet to increase the home production of fuel, will not bring about an essential improvement of the supply situation during the current year because of the time required for factory construction and the uninterrupted increase of demand, but cannot bring an appreciable relief until the year 1938. The list in enclosure 1 of the requirements in case of mobilization and of the supply of these requirements by production, as well as the graphs added to the other enclosures, show the influence to be expected from the German production on the entire supply.

The expanding German production favors mainly light fuels, especially fuel for airplanes, and in addition, oil for airplane engines. As to the other kinds required by the Wehrmacht in case of war, we cannot expect any improvement for the time being; as to heating oils it may be anticipated that the situation will deteriorate. The development of new processes (Uhde and Pott), the extent of which will shortly permit an opinion, offers certain possibilities of auxiliary supply which do not appear on the graphs, because the extent of the production possible until 1938 cannot yet be foreseen.

The inadequacy of the supply on the basis of home production is a fact which cannot be eliminated during the next 2-3 years, even with the greatest efforts and in spite of the planning started for additional expansion of production.

II. Reserves.

To assure the requirements of the Wehrmacht it becomes necessary to bridge the supply gaps by reserves. For the first period of mobilization the Wehrmacht relies on the reserves of business, especially of great importing corporations, which also in peace time consider stored reserves for about 3 months as indispensable for smooth distribution. The Wehrmacht ought to be enabled to count on the amount of these reserves remaining constant.

Beyond that the Wehrmacht accumulates its own reserves in large storage houses so that considerable national reserves will be available as buffers in case of supply difficulties.

III. Dependency of the overall supply on imports.

The obstacles to importing encountered to a large extent during the last weeks, and which have been brought about by an accumulation of economic-political events in foreign trade,

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endanger not only the maintenance of industrial reserves but also the continuation of the storage policy of the Wehrmacht. They shake the very foundations of the motorization program of industry and consequently also of Wehrmacht mobilization of mechanized vehicles to the extent planned for the case of war.

In particular large gaps have been opened:
1) due to the Russian prohibition of exporting petroleum, by which the benzol-association supplying about 20% of the German market got into considerable difficulties.
2) due to suddenly considerably increased demands of the Rumanians, who offer fuel only in exchange for foreign bills proper (Bardevisen) and/or at greatly increased prices in marks. The contribution of Rumanian imports to the supply of German requirements was 40% during the last year. The firm Olex which contributes 11% to the German market has already been forced, due to the obstruction of Rumanian deliveries, to decrease its business considerably and will face a close-down of its market supply if relief is not procured before June 1936. Due to this reduction of imports similar stoppages are to be expected by the other great organizations of distribution during the same period.

IV. Means to secure the supply.

In considering how to meet the situation the following devices are unbearable for the Wehrmacht:

1) Reduction of mechanized traffic because this would, in addition to precarious economic and psychological effects, bring about a throttling of German motorization, which in view of the requirements of the Wehrmacht in case of war, would be a shock to mobility and supply of replacements.
2) Just as undesirable is to be considered the diminishing of reserves. The industrial reserves constitute the basis for mobilization, which has to rely on firm figures which remain about constant. As a decrease of reserves has already started, the further development in this direction is to be counteracted immediately. Aid from the reserves of the Wehrmacht cannot be granted because these modest quantities being ultimate reserves cannot be diminished under any circumstances.

Consequently, only the following means are to be considered:
1) Conceding to the Rumanian demands of paying imports in marks on a considerably raised price-basis.
2) Additional payments in foreign bills proper (Bardevisen) of imports from Anglo-Saxon countries.
3) Investigation to what extent an improvement can be achieved by accelerating or expanding the facilities for German production.

The first course has been followed by the authorization to negotiate new contracts on the basis of the Rumanian demands. Adequate and punctual delivery to the market, however, is not yet assured hereby.

Re.2.) Foreign bills (Devisen) for the minimum of the indispensable import requirements can probably be obtained only by reduction of import of other necessities. The narrow limits of the presently assured raw materials for armament do not allow for a decrease of such imports which are indispensable for the Wehrmacht. In particular we cannot do without the necessary quantities of metals required by the Wehrmacht for current procurements.

Re.3.) As a result of investigations made, essential changes cannot be expected at a date within sight.

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V. Uniform management of the petroleum industry.

During the last few months the Wehrmacht has repeatedly emphasized the unavoidable call for a uniform and planned steering of the entire German petroleum industry. The present dangerous situation of the German fuel industry puts this necessity again into the spotlight. The lack of stern guidance in the present moment must lead to severest damages to the public and the defense of the country. The duty of a management according to plans of the petroleum industry must be in the first line to avert the permanent threat to mechanized traffic and the preparedness of the Wehrmacht for action lying in the extensive dependency on forces outside of the German sphere of control.

Enclosure 1 to "memorandum on the supply situation in the field of fuels and its effect on the Wehrmacht" of 9 March 36.

	Mob. requirements		Supply of requirements by production	
	1936 t/Jahr	1938 t/Jahr	1936 %	1938 %
Light fuels for car engines	900 000	1 530 000	43	60.5
Light fuels for airplane engines	460 000	600 000	39	61.5
(illegible), Fuel oil	650 000	1 280 000	11.6	22
Healing oil	800 000	1 200 000	30.6	22
Lubricating oil for car engines	80 000	150 000	22.5	23
Lubricating oil for airplane engines	35 000	55 000	-	22

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IIa Needed raw materials 4/28/1936 .

(with consideration of the program for the supply of ammunition, amounting to 200 million marks (Mil. RM.)
(for the months of April 1936 to March 1937 = 12 months)

Supply needed, submitted to R.Wi.Min. (letter of 7/13/36)

copper	5400 t/month	(without plate VIII)
lead	2300 t/month	" " "
zinc	3100 t/month	" " "

Supply needed, considering the 200 Mill.-plan.

copper	5850 t/month	(without plate VIII)
lead	3350 t/month	" " "
zinc	4020 t/month	" " "

Therefore the additional need amounts to

copper	450 t/month
lead	1050 t/month
zinc	920 t/month

Raw materials needed by parts of the Armed Forces
(for the months of April 1936 to March 1937)

opper	4830	670	175	175	5850
ead	2750	280	300	20	3350
inc	2420	160	260	1180	4020

Secret

Raw materials needed by the armed forces during the years 1935 and 1936

w materials		need 1936	t/month 1935
Iron and steel			
ron ore	Fe	130 000	80 000
nganese ore	Mn	7 000	4 000
romium	0,5 C	220	88
	0,5 C	130	86
lfram		80	15
lybdenum		40	8
nadium		3	1
ntalum		2	0.5
licon		400	250
Non-iron metals			
pper		7 500[1]	4 670
ad		6 500[2]	3 520
ckel		275	174
n		150	89
nc		3 100[3]	1 830
uminum		2 720	1 900
timone		55	25
dmium		10	0.62
rcury		50	12
balt		10	3

Note: 1) for cables 2100 t/months; starting on 1 Apr.36 possibly only 6000 t/month, including 2100 t/ for cables;

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

(Note: 2) for cables 4200 t/months; starting 1 Apr.36 7800 t/mont' which means 5500 t/month for cables;

3) from this amount: sheet-zinc in the limits of the quota of the association of zinc-rolling-mills 340 t/month; starting 1 Apr.36 possibly only 700 t/month including sheet-zinc.

Raw materials	need.1936	t/month 1935
Leather goods (economy)		
skins and pelts	1 300	1 400
natural tanning matter	800	860
wood		
special foreign timber	170	150
grain, fodder & further agricultural products		
linseed	1 500	1 900
coal and salt		
oil coke* (and Pitch coke)	1 700	1 300
*of these 1500 t/month to produce the aluminum needed by the armed forces.		
various goods		
diamonds, amounting to a value of	RM. 15 000-/month	11 000 RM
cane	200	160
mica	18	15
magnesite	1 200	1 000
rubber and asbestos		
rubber	280	150
asbestos (spinasbest)	100	70
fat for industrial purposes		
glycerine	165	120.
petroleum oils		
gas for plane engines	7 000	4 000
light fuel f. motor vehicles	3 000	1 500
lubrication oil f. plane engines	700	200
lubrication oil f. motor vehicles	500	150
gas-oil, (diesel)	7 500	1 200
heating oil	15 000	6 000

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Situation re fuel

	Fuel for motorized vehicles		Fuel for airplanes		Gas-oil Diesel		Heating fuel		Oil for motor vehicles		Oil for airplane engines	
	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil	Peace	case of mobil	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.
	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38
Total need of armed forces and economy t/year	2,000,000	1,650,000	80,000	600,000	800,000	1,200,000	500,000	1,200,000	75,000	150,000	5000	55,000
Production in entire Reich-territory t/year	900,000		80,000		230,000		270,000		20,000		--	
Missing quantity t/year	1,100,000	750,000	--	520,000	520,000	1,020,000	230,000	930,000	55,000	130,000	5000	55,000
New planning	700,000		300,000		200,000		?		20,000		15,000	

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Copy

Berlin, 15 May 1936

Prime minister General (Generaloberst) Göring
Raw material and Foreign exchange staff

Top Secret

To the Reichminister of war
Generalfeld marschall von Blomberg

Enclosed, a record of the conference of the council of ministers of 12 May 1936 in the afternoon is forwarded.

By order
/s/ Löb
Lt. Col. in the General Staff

Top Secret

Record
of the council of ministers on 12 May 1936 1700 hours

Chairman: Prime minister General GÖRING.
Reichminister of War Generalfeld marschall von BLOMBERG.
Reichsbank President and acting Reich and Prussian minister for Economy Dr. SCHACHT
Reichminister of Finance Graf Schwerin von KROSICK
Prussian minister of Finance Prof. Dr. POPITZ
as the recording secretary Lt. Col. in the General Staff LÖB

Minister Schacht: shows the development up to now when two years ago, the decision for rearmament was made, it was decided to carry out the financing mainly outside the means of the Reichministry of Finance. This meant the commitment of the last reserve from the very beginning. A decision which did not seem without hazards. The memorandum of 3 May 1936 says the same thing.

In the course of the last two years, the program was increased more and more in its extent and speed. Thus the requirements to the Reichsbank were increased steadily.

It would be necessary to create, as basis for financing, a steady, prosperous economy, and therefore renounce the execution of other, partially irrational ideas and aims of the party. The psychological pre-requisite was not disturbed by the party as such, but by many individual groups of the party, again and again; personal attacks against Dr. Schacht and thus against the economy followed. Dr. Schacht has emphasized again and again, that one must follow a cultural and legal policy, which will save economy alone. However one must not describe it as greedy and selfish from the beginning.

Also money theories of the most variable kind have been published repeatedly, thus causing anxiety for the economy; to counteract this was practically impossible, as the propaganda machine of the party did not permit this.

Despite all this, Dr. Schacht continued to work, because he stands with unswerving loyalty to the Führer, because he fully recognizes the basic idea of national socialism and because at the end, the disturbances, compared to the great task, can be considered irrelevant. Previously, approximately 11 billions Marks besides the budget have been raised for rearmament and unemployment without shaking the rates of exchange and currency; the rate of interest could be lowered.

The Fuhrer has repeatedly emphasized in personal talks and Cabinet meetings, that the speed of rearmament must be kept up until the spring of 1936. This was agreed to and carried out.

Prime minister Göring: has never heard about this time limitation.

Minister Schacht: The main question for the further execution of the program is, how much money can be gotten out of business. Some 5 billion can be consolidated annually by long term loans, up to 9 billion cannot be asked for; the possibility of making

available depends on the development of the money market. Full concentration of the money market through the Reichsbank is necessary.

If the Reichsbank should have to issue more notes than could be born by the currency, one must reach back to other factors.

Dr. Schacht will never be part to an inflation; the Führer also has decided in this sense. The danger of such a development is imminent. If a road is to be taken, which contains this danger, Dr. Schacht would like to drop out on time, so that he does not disturb the new course.

Dr. Schacht considers it impossible, that prices can be fixed by the state, if the same money policy is continued.

Prime minister Göring: What is the basis of currency with the Reichsbank?

Minister Schacht: This question has nothing to do with the gold standard. It is a question of something imponderable, to recognize the time of which must be left up to a fine sensitivity. If by a surplus of money, the danger of devaluation of the mark exists, the state can and must take action from the financial side by taxes etc. Considering the material factor, it must be determined, that we are dependent for numerous goods on foreign countries. Even small percentages as a whole have considerable effect. In many cases, the necessity for import is caused by trade political relations; therefore the raw-material situation may not only be viewed and attacked from the production within Germany. The foreign relations must not be decreased all of a sudden. For instance the negotiations with STANDARD and SHELL were carried out on this basis.

Prime Minister Göring: When substitutes (ersatzstoffe) are sufficient in quantity, we shall no longer need the import, which presents us such difficulties.

Minister Schacht: In a series of cases, to be able to carry out the import, work from within Germany was utilized for compensation, for instance tankers for oil import corporations.

However it is especially required that nothing be said about intentions and measures of this field in public, so as not to aggravate the importers.

Prime Minister Göring: If the Führer has expressed himself in this direction, he did it to counteract the increasing pessimism in the country in respect to this field.

Minister Schacht: In any case, all anxiety must be prevented. Foreign exporters have already shown less readiness to deliver against certificates of foreign exchange, since they apparently have no more confidence in the cashing of these certificates.

Prime Minister Göring: Our raw material situation is generally known to the world. The article published in the papers on 28 April 1936 did not contain anything secret. Actually the confidence abroad should have been increased by this publication, because generally the opinion was held abroad, that Dr. Schacht was protected by the Prime Minister against the party.

Minister Schacht: The situation at present is thus:

Some 64 million marks are already claimed by reembursement.

We must buy especially crude rubber and textiles; we have practically no crude rubber. Cellulose wool is not an adequate substitute, especially not for export goods.

The necessity for the closing down of manufacturing plants will soon result from this accordingly.

It must be decided whether the available gold should be all spent at the present speed or whether it should already be slowed down.

Swedish ores are still available for about 3 months. The export to Sweden becomes more difficult, and thus the import possibilities decrease.

P

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Prime Minister Göring: is of the opinion that our export to Sweden continues, so that one can further count on import.

Minister Schacht: The raw material supply of Germany amounted at the beginning of the war to a value of about 7 to 8 billions; now it is less than 1 billion.

Prime Minister Göring; has heard repeatedly, that export business was refused by the Reichminister for Economy. In the future, the departments will be caused by him to re-examine such occurences; perhaps then it will work differently than until now.

Minister Schacht: Increase of our export appears improbable in the near future. Further obligations arise through the Foreign Office, the Reichsbahn, Post Office, Party and other agencies; soon the consular service cannot be paid any more.

The time will come, when we will have no longer any reserves of either raw materials or foreign exchange at our disposal.

Prime Minister Göring: If we have war to-morrow, we must help ourselves by substitutes. Then money will not play any role at all. If that is the case, then we must be ready to create the pre-requisites for that in peace. The account just described could have also been presented, in his opinion, in the meeting this morning.

Minister Schacht: Publication is recommended for only the smallest circle.

Prime Minister Göring: It is necessary to inform the people required for the execution.

Minister Schacht: In his opinion only the ministers, not the state secretaries. In addition, each department must be called in individually.

Prime Minister Göring: The psychological pre-requisites for the correct approach to the work must be created everywhere. The actual work is done by the state-secretaries and the experts. In the future one must go much more into detail; confidence in the persons employed in this is absolute necessity.

Prime Minister Göring: summarizes the explanation by Minister Schacht: In short, demands on the Reichsbank can no longer be covered; only 64 million marks are still available.

Minister Schacht: declares that besides these 64 million Reichsmarks in the private banks, there are another 72 million Gold with the Reichsbank.

Prime Minister Göring: continues with the summary:

The shortage of raw material is known in its extent. A considerable increase is no longer possible, in the opinion of Minister Schacht.

Minister Schacht: The production of raw materials within Germany finds its limitation there, when an increase of prices of export goods is created by it.

Prime Minister Göring: One can separate requirements within Germany and export. Even the smallest details are important. The following appears necessary.

1) Increase of export despite all difficulties.
2) The raw material coverage within Germany.
3) The possibly necessary resettlement of workers and food fundamentals for the execution of all measures.

These problems all affect each other, so that the participation of all departments is necessary.

Appropriate example: Position of the farmer, who does not utilize the available possibility of intensifying of fertilizing, because the capital lost is not bearable for him in case of bad harvests. In such a case, the risk lying with the weather must be partially taken from the farmer by a special organization.

The Reichministry of Finance must also be consulted greatly in reference to the regular budget. Re-awakening of thriftiness in all fields belongs to this program.

Minister Popitz: The final conclusions made by Dr. Schacht are clear and convincing, under the condition that the bases for these conclusions are correct. That

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must be examined. It must be determined again, whether the principles, according to which the present raw material and foreign currency policy has been carried out with such a big success, are unalterable and correct.

The time when perhaps and inflation is feared is unclear; actually it is already here, even if it has a bearable extent.

An increase of export cannot be expected with the present system. However it is to be examined, whether there is not a better system. The basis of the present economic policy is deflationary. However it appears impossible to integrate the deflation into an actually existing inflation. It must be discussed, whether forced economy of export is to be continued.

It is to be examined further, whether the money for rearmament can be drawn out from the remaining economy. In no case may the condition arise, that the Reichminister for Finance and the Reichminister for Economy push the responsibility for the providing of funds to each other.

The difference between 2 billion Reichsmarks, which the Reichsbank believes to be able to raise on a long term basis, and the 8 to 9 billion Reichsmarks required for armament, cannot be covered by taxes. Therefore the following suggestion:

1) The raw material question, which can be solved comparatively simply, must be attended to at once by a special committee.

2) Illuminate critically the export question, so to say, in a scientific manner.

Minister von Krosigk: Economy of foreign exchange in detail is necessary. In that, small things also play a part. Equal saving is necessary in spending money within Germany. In contrast to Minister Popitz, he is of the opinion that expenses for armament must be taken over more and more by the regular budget. Expenses above this budget are to be covered

a) by long term consolidation of annually some 2 billion marks.

b) by short term bills of exchange and similarly.

The financing has succeeded up to now by these two means.

However the danger exists, the short-term bills of exchange can no longer be negotiated, so that flooding of the Reichsbank with MEFO bills would have an increased printing of banknotes as consequence.

Minister Popitz: In this case, printing of bank notes is only necessary if the money is absolutely necessary for payement of wages among other unavoidable things.

Minister von Krosigk: The decisive question for that is, whether inflation would actually happen by printing of banknotes to this extent. He does not believe so. The increase of prices observed so far was not caused by monetary reasons, but can be derived from increase of prices for raw materials and agricultural products. Thus one cannot speak of an inflation.

Prime Minister Göring: does not believe that an inflation would happen from the monetary angle.

Measures which in a state with a parliamentary government would probably bring about inflation, do not have to have the same results in a totalitarian state.

Important for this is the application of an appropriate propaganda, so that the co-operation of the propaganda ministry, promised by the Führer, is of great importance.

Minister Schacht: gives a summary of the holdings of bills of exchange in the Reichsbank at present:

4,353,000,000.--RM bills of exchange

3,731,000,000.--RM of which are in MEFO bills of exchange

2,200,000.--MEFO bills of exchange are deposited in clearing accounts.

More than 5 billions in bills of exchange are deposited thus, that they can be presented immediately in case of disturbances of the money market, caused by any measure.

Therefore any disturbance must be prevented under all conditions.

Prime Minister Göring: agrees to be the "shield" for the measure of financial nature, so that no disturbances would happen.

The regular budget is to take over the current up-keep of the armed forces, but not the costs of the reconstruction.

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Minister Popitz: It is to examined whether the regular budget cannot be relieved from interests and amortization quotas of advance drawings. Even the observing of the international bank law cannot prevent the using of these recognized necessary measures in this direction.

If the economy is started be increased export, naturally the circulation of money will increase and with that the possibility of further financing.

If the money, which had to be put into circulation, is only used for payment of wages, no inflation can take place.

Prime Minister Göring: orders:

1) Determination as rapidly as possible of the basis of payment.

2) Beginning of the execution work in the realm of raw material production within Germany.

3) Examination of the question of the export system.

In the next conference, contemplated for Friday afternoon, the examination of the export system is to take place.

First under his chairmanship (Göring's) the ministers Dr. SCHACHT, Graf SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK and Prof. Dr. POPITZ will consult each other. Then, immediately thereafter, the suggestions voiced there are to be discussed by a board of experts. The following were named for this board:

By Minister Schacht:
Reichsbank Director BRINKMAN
Reichsbank Director BLESSING
Ministerialdirektor Dr. SARNOW
By Minister von Blomberg:
Dr. TRENDELENBURG
By Minister Popitz:
Dr. SPRINGORUM
Dr. SOGEMEIER
Further
Reg. BURGERMEISTER KROOGMANN
Prof. WAYEMANN
and others, who will be appointed by the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Göring: states that he can expect and demand discipline from the party, so that the protection of the individual auditor, called, is guaranteed.

Close of the conference; 1910.

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H1128-0267

Summary of the raw material situation 2 May 1936

	Iron ores		Aluminum		Crude rubber		Cellulose wool		Notes
Total requirement for the armed forces and the industry (estimated)	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	
	9.5 million	11 million	105,000	160,000	75,000	85,000	12,000-70,000	depending on import of natural fiber	
Production entire Reich industry	1.8 million		96,000		1000		12,000-70,000		
Deficit	7.7 million	9.2 million	9000	64,000	74,000	84,000	any increase in production would be taken up by the market		
Excess	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Tentative plans for expansion of own production	1.2 million proposal Keppler		----		2400		first increase until end of 1936 70,000 t		

H1128-0268

Prime Minister General Göring
Raw Material and Foreign Exchange Staff

Berlin, 30 May 1936
Behrenstrasse 68-70
Telephone A 2 0048

Journal No...../36 (initial) BG th 2/6
(initial)

Rubber Stamp
Top Secret

To the
Reichminister of War
Generalfeld marschall von BLOMBERG

Berlin

Enclosed, a report of the conference of the council of ministers of 27 May 1936, is forwarded.

By Order
LØB
Lt.Col. in the General Staff

Inclosure:

Top Secret
Copy of meeting of Minister on 27 May 36, at 1130 o'clock.

Chairman: Ministerpräsident Generaloberst Göring
Reichskriegsminister Generalfeldmarschall von Blomberg
Reichsbankpräsident und kommissarischer Reichs- und Preussischer Wirtschaftsminister Dr. Schacht
Reichsfinansminister Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
Preussischer Finansminister Prof. Dr. Popitz
Recording Secretary: Lt.Col in the General Staff Löb

Prime Minister Göring: The two sessi ns of the board of experts held so far have brought forth interesting discussions. Naturally, opinions frequently disagree. The experts are invited to state their concepts in writing.

Today, discussion concerning the question of substitute-material. What objections are made to the production of war-raw materials within the Reich?

Minister Schacht: Principly there is nothing to object; a solution of the raw material problem by self-producing is absolutely necessary and agreed with, theoretically.

Difficulties are encountered with regard to:

1) serious monetary strain because of investments. Providing money by taxing capital is impossible. Circulation of money can not be increased beyond a certain amount. Previous measures executed correctly and without danger to monetary value. Further increase seems precarious; matter of confidence. This point of view alone, however, not determining; possible that funds could be drawn from industrial profits.

2) special scruples, regarding the cases where prices for substitute (Ersatz) material are far beyond world-market prices, and therefore the products cannot compete. (for example: tires made from BUNA). Adjustment would further increase the excise tax on exports. Inflation cannot be chosen, as this would immediately upset the state's budget.

It must be attempted to produce those raw materials within Germany which are economically favorable; for other raw materials ready reserves for the case of mobilization (Mobfall). Especially clear is the situation of flax; the complete covering of the requirement is possible; however not with hemp.

Certain raw materials for war must be stocked.

These viewpoints are recognized and followed by the Reich ministry for Economy. The execution is mainly dependent on the question of funds. Therefore, necessity to save in all fields, to make saved funds available for investment.

Prime Minister Göring: All measures are to be considered from the standpoint of an assured waging of war.

Ready reserves must ordinarily be accumulated already in peace in certain

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amounts.

It is to be attempted to use cheap imported raw materials for export purposes, expensive raw materials from within Germany. In cases where the price differences are small, probably creation of a settlement is preferred.

Minister Schacht: This settlement can be carried out either by compulsory mixing or by a price settlement by the state of the expensive raw materials.

In any case, price supervision must be introduced again.

Minister Popitz: Placing of the burden of increased prices on the consumer is possible when the difference is only small.

The other possible method is sales monopoly or wholesale monopoly of certain goods.

Minister Schacht: It is recommendable not to influence individual, large fields, for instance textiles, by prices; but to concentrate funds for the monetary subsidation of other fields of raw materials.

Minister von Krosigk: The question cannot generally be judged theoretically, but only practically with the use of individual examples.

Prime Minister Göring: At first, the specially urgent petroleum question is to be treated.

General agreement to that.

Minister von Krosigk: Present experience is that the beginning of new methods of sale or price guarantee by the Reich results thus, that soon new and cheaper production mehtods are found. This recommends a not too sudden expansion of production.

Prime Minister Göring: Waiting for new methods is no longer appropriate. Plan of the Reich forestry office for the utilization of wood is ready. Import of timber must be cut down in any case; strongest demands on German forests to be preferred at present and can be advocated.

It is to be decided, whether at the beginning, a risk bonus over 6% profit is to be granted.

Minister Schacht: turns against higher profits than 6%. Guarantee of interest-bearing is to be preferred, and must be sufficient.

Minister von Krosigk: discusses the advantages of the amortization program.

Minister von Popitz: In contracts many times rapid cancellation is contemplated.

Minister Schacht: At the beginning more consideration is recommended, later stronger concentration, with profit sharing by the Reich.

Minister Popitz: requests that the cancellation periods be re-examined by a special committee.

Prime Minister Göring: The summary is to be prepared for the next committee meeting about:

1) Inventory of German Raw Material possiblities.
2) Form of the present decrease.
3) Mobilization requirement.
4) How shall raw materials be handled? Especially clarifications whether production within Germany is to start already in peace or whether the stocking of reserves is more important.

Subject of petroleum also can be considered concluded, therefore is to be handled immediately.

In the next council of Ministers, discussion of the agricultural question, then Minister Darré and State secretary Backe present.

Minister von Blomberg: In the fuel industry it is to be decided whether conversion to solid fuels should already be carried out in peace, or whether, as in France, it is to be prepared for the mobilization case. If possible and recommendable, increased use of tar coke (Schwelkok), no diesel oil for railroads.

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Prime Minister Göring: Economy also absolutely necessary and to be insisted on in other fields of raw materials.

Minister von Blomberg: Examine as an example substitution of heavy metal by light metal (for instance guns of aluminum): general increase of the use of glass, especially for aerial bombs, maybe also for grenades; use of plastics for wide fields, even as far as transmissions. Certain hopes can be set on China. Therefore prevent political estrangement. Careful advances in the approaching of Japan necessary, at present the recognition of Manchukuo would be disastrous for Mr. Klein's current plans in China.

Prime Minister Göring: Common front of China with Japan against Soviet Russia can probably be produced.

(in green pencil) I did not express myself so specifically BL/

Minister von Blomberg: Japan is doubtful as a factor of military power.

Prime Minister Göring: Furthermore, the danger of Japan's turnabout always exists.

Results of the China affair cannot be viewed clearly because of the unclear inner political situation.

Minister Schacht: always has supported the attempts of Mr. Klein, because he especially hopes for food raw materials from China.

Minister von Blomberg: recommends further collaboration with the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, with whom the Reichministry of War had very good experiences. At its head is the scientific authority; other imminent changes for solution proposed by the party unbearable.

Minister Popitz: Nomination of Geheimrat Bosch is possible for this post, when his resignation from the IG is possible.

Minister Schacht: General complaints about the deterioration of German science; this is also harmful for export, since the missing replacement limits the execution of German engineering missions abroad and thus German orders from abroad.

Minister Popitz: Seconds these complaints. Actions by the party which remove the most important people is unbearable. Explanation by examples.

In the liberal arts, the consequences are not being felt immediately, all the more so in the natural sciences. If service etc should be limited to the first two semesters of study, then full time and freedom for scientific activity.

Prime Minister Göring: In Prussia then, difficulties are partially removed. Influence of the liaison staff not always fortunate. Role of Professor Wagner.

Puts to discussion a taking over of a Spanish tin source, which is being offered from the Swedish side.

Minister Schacht: Basically in agreement, particularly when in a partnership enterprise German achievements will result by deliveries of machines.

Prime Minister Göring: asks Minister Schacht to conduct negotiations in this spirit during his visit in Belgrade relative to Jugoslavia in the near future.

Minister Schacht: The copper mining in Jugoslavia must take place by excluding the French, who sell copper for foreign exchange only.

Prime Minister Göring: During the next ministerial session, the investigation of the problems in the agricultural sector has to be conducted in such a way that direct statements of Minister Schacht/Minister Darré should be made about the single problematic issues.

End of the session 13 o'clock.

H1128-0271

Fuel-supply situation
(1st draft of a plan for solution) 27 May 1936

	Light vehicle fuel		Airplane fuel		Gas oil		Heating oil	
	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.
	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38
Total requirement Armed Forces and Industry tons/years	2000000	1650000	80000	600000	800000	1300000	500000	1200000
Production in the entire Reich industry tons/years		1300000			220000		270000	
Deficit from requirements of mobilization tons/years		950000			1080000		930000	
To be covered by conversion (substitute fuel)					200000			
Necessary new plans		950000			880000		930000	
Proposal for a solution		3 Fischer plants of 320000 tons each by the end of 1937			4 IG-Pott plants of 220000 tons/year each by end of 1937		3 Fischer whole-Pott or distilling plants of 310000 tons/year each	
Costs		380 million RM			400 million RM		370 million RM	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Copy of draft

Top Secret 31 August 1936

The War Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
(Der R.K. Min. u. Ob.d.W.)
No. 2001/36 Top Secret WH

4 copies
1st copy - draft
2nd copy - Reich Air Ministry
3rd copy - Reich Ministry for Finances
4th copy - President of the Reichsbank

1) To the
Reich Minister of Air and the Supreme Commander of the Air Forces General Göring
Berlin W 8

Dear General Goring!

The negotiations conducted until now in the commission for foreign exchange and raw materials which is under your leadership, have already shown the necessity of dealing also with the financing of the armed forces there also. I believe the time has now arrived that the commission should take up the treatment of this problem.

As a preparation of such a discussion I suggest the following:

I. Overstepping of the 1936 budget.

It has been proven, particularly from the decree issued 7 March 1936, that the sum of about 10 billions of RM which was provided for the Wehrmacht for 1936 is not sufficient.

1. Additional expenses in the army are needed in first place by
   a) the remilitarizing of the Rhineland
   b) the fortification of the Rhineland
   c) the setting up of all the 36 divisions already by 1 Oct 1936
   d) the speeding-up of motorization, particularly the establishment of 4 fully motorized Infantry divisions.
   e) the necessity of markedly increasing the reserve ammunition because of the increased number of divisions.
   f) industrial preparations in a great variety of fields
2. In the navy the required faster increase of personnel, the building of a 4th entry to Wilhelmshaven and the refortification of Helgoland cause additional expenses.
3. Air Force
   a) According to an order of the Fuehrer, the setting up of all-air force units has to be completed on 1 April 1937. Therefore considerable expenditures have to be made in 1936 which at the time when the budget for 1936 was made, were planned for later years only. Special additional expenses are caused by the creation of sufficient ground force personnel.
   b) In the air force the first introduction of new types has to take place in 1937. Therefore the required industrial preparations have to begin in 1936.

It follows that an additional sum of at least 3.6 billions of RM will be needed by the Wehrmacht for 1936.

Of this about 1 billion RM is allotted to Army and Navy together. In the case of the Army and Navy, the execution of the orders and, in consequence, the dead-lines for the payments of the deliveries lagged quite considerably behind the placing of the orders. Therefore it can be assumed that these 1 billion RM will not be needed in cash before 1 Apr. 1937. However, the orders for these 1 billion RM have been placed and in the fiscal year 1937 these 1 billion RM will also be needed in cash.

In the air force the additional expenditures amount to 2600 millions RM. Here the execution of the orders from the budget funds of 1936 as well as of the orders for the additional requirements is in full progress. The 2600 millions RM for the air force have to be made available in the fiscal year 1936.

As yet it cannot be ultimately settled whether the introduction of the two years' service will lead to further additional expenses.

II. Requirements for 1937

The preparatory works for the budget of 1937 have not been concluded. At present the requirements for 1937 are estimated to be for

1.	the army	6.5 billions RM
2.	the navy	1.2 billions RM
3.	the air force	6.0 billions RM
	Total	13.7 billions RM

H1128-0272

Besides these 13.7 billions RM about 500 millions RM will be needed for the Reich defense requirements of the civilian departments.

III. Permanent requirements

According to a recently conducted survey, the component of the armed forces will have the following permanent requirement after the rearming is completed:

1.	Army	3.6 billions RM
2.	Navy	0.73 billions RM
3.	Air Force	2.507 billions RM
	Total	6.837 billions RM

At present it is hardly possible to make an accurate estimate of the permanent requirements. In the case of the Army it is very likely that the amount for the permanent requirement will be considerably raised.

Later I will submit further material, particularly a statement about the requirements for the years until the completion of the rearming, as soon as the necessary inquiries are concluded.

I submitted copies of this letter to the Reich Minister for Finance, and to the President of the Reichsbank.

Heil Hitler!
Yours,

./. ./.

2) To the Reich Minister for Finances
Berlin W 8

3) To the President of the Reichsbank Dr. Schacht
Berlin SW 111

Copy (of 1)
for your kind information

4) WV

Chief WA Chief WH
signed P

Remark:

1. Major v. Wolff has given the letter addressed to General Göring to Lt.Col. Bodenschatz on 31 Aug.
2. I have personally handed the letters 2 and 3 to the President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht, and to the Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk, on Aug 31.

signed P

Copy authenticated
Hollender
Ministerial Councillor
30 Sept 36.

H1128-0273

H1128-0274

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Note initialed (Blomberg?)

initialed: K 2/9 (Keitel)

President SCHACHT called me to him today at 1300 and requested me to forward the following to the Minister of War:

Schacht returned from the Führer with the greatest anxiety, since he could not agree to the economic program planned by the Führer.

The Fuhrer wants to speak at the party convention (Parteitag) about economic policy, and wants to emphasize there, that we now want to get free with all our energy from foreign countries by production in Germany.

Schacht requests urgently, that the Reichminister of War warn the Führer from this step.

If the Führer emphasizes in front of the masses in Nürnberg, he will receive a great amount of applause from the audience, but with it he will bring failure to the entire commercial policy. There is only one thing in our needy position: the promotion of export. Every threat against foreign countries however, will show contrary results.

We have reverses in the field of fuels until the middle of next year, there will not be large amounts in the field of rubber. The Renn-process in the field of ores is having great difficulties.

If we now shout out our decision abroad, to make ourselves economically independent, then we cut our own throats, because we can no longer survive the necessary transitory period.

Also, it must always be pointed out that German materials are at present much too expensive to be used for export, and export alone makes further armament possible.

If the food-basis of the people is not to be endangered, the Führer must refrain from his plan.

President SCHACHT concluded, that he again requests urgently to listen to his warning, and that he forwards it to the minister of war, as he will not participate in to-morrow's conference.

Thomas 2/9 (in blue pencil)

(Translator's note: the following is written in pencil in the original)

THOMAS in his memorandum:

"The missing million in cash must be saved, since there is no more possibility to obtain it by increase of export."

English armament==ore! Our own procurement is a must.

4 Year Plan without antagonizing foreign countries.
Card file ?
Speed of armament ? Yes---

"Extent of armament not sufficient.. Backing by foreign exchange and raw materials is absolutely necessary."

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Top Secret
(rubber stamp)

1st copy
5 Sept 1936

Wi II
File No 66 b 9910 II z-a

Minutes
on a Conference in the Reichministry for Economy on 3 Sept 1936

Chairman:	Ministerialdirektor Sarnow	) Reichministry for Economy and the competent experts of the
Present:	Ministerialdirektor Dr. Landwehr Ministerialdirigent Dr. Spitta Oberregierungsrat Dr. Michals	) Reichministry for Economy and the supervisory agencies
	Major Czimatis Commander Griebel Regierungsbaurat Wissmann	) Reichministry of War, W.A.
	Intendanturrat Nierhoff	Reichministry of War, V.A.
	Lt.Col. Ploch Col. Witting Dipl.ing. Bresser	) Reichministry for Air and Supreme Commander of the Air Force
	Gen.Direktor Schirner, combined alum. plants Dr. Westrick " " " Dir. Beyer Alum. Sales Corp.	) only during the conference on aluminum

Subject:

I. Possibilities of allotment of foreign exchange to the armed forces and economy.

II. Aluminum supply.

I. After extensive study of the connected disadvantages, the Reichministry for economy has dropped the principle that one could desist from exporting all products with more than 40% foreign raw materials. Therefore and additional need for foreign exchange results for the upkeep of the export of 2 million marks with the supervisory board for base metals. Furthermore the allotment of cash foreign exchange to the supervisory board for bast fibres must be increased from 10 million marks to 17 million marks.

Intendanturrat Nierhoff made reports on the need of the Armed Forces of textiles and leather in the year 1937, which has increased considerably from the requirements of the year 1936 (see inclosure). To fulfill these Armed Forces requirements, cash foreign exchange is necessary in the following amounts:

	Group of goods	Additional Armed Forces requirements of cash foreign exchange in million of marks
1.	Wool	24
	shredded wool (Reisswolle)	3
	mohair wool	0.75
2.	silk	0.5
3.	bast fibres	0.25
4.	cotton	4
5.	leather	22.5
	Total	55.00

Accordingly, the following overall picture results:

Amount of cash foreign exchange necessary previously for the upkeep of economy and for the covering of requirements of the Armed Forces.
900 million marks

Amount of cash foreign exchange necessary for the upkeep of export.
248 million marks

Additional requirement of cash foreign exchange necessary for the Armed Forces
146.8 million marks

Available amount of cash foreign exchange
140 million marks

H1128-0275

II. Aluminum

Report on the requirements of aluminum for the Armed Forces are contained in the summary given to the Reichministry for Economy on 29 Aug.

Major Czimatis explained that the Reichministry of War did not renounce the limitations of the allotments of aluminum to the general industry, as it was said in the letter of the Reichministry for Economy of 21 Aug 1936, but that the demands for full delivery to the Armed forces for the programatic rearmament, espcecially of the Air Force, will be kept up.

The Reichministry for Economy considers the full delivery to industry urgently necessary also in the interest of the Armed Forces, since by a "strangulation" installations important to the Armed Forces (power issues) would also be affected immediately, and one could therefore count on an increased requirement of copper and thus of foreign exchange.

The administration of aluminum by the supervisory board for base metals is being absolutely refused by the Reichministry for Economy.

Generaldirektor Schirner reports that the negotiations for the import of 1000 tons of aluminum from Switzerland against delivery of German clay and pitch-coke are favorable. Also, the payment of processing wages is to be done with clay. However, the import of these 1000 tons is distributed over 6 to 7 months.

1000 tons more can be obtained in a comparitively short time from the Aluminum Ltd from Canada. The negotiations for this are still in process.

Schirner reported that the stocks of aluminum in the plants is so high that he, in case the Reichministry for Air should agree to a temporary decrease of the stocks, could guarantee full delivery for both the Armed Forces and Industry until the opening of the new plants in Töging and Bitterfeld.

Lt.Col. Ploch consents that the stocks be decreased temporarily.

The Reichministry for Economy orders that the supervisory board for base metals first determine by revision the exact size of the stocks of aluminum for the Duren Metal works and the combined Light Metal works (Vereinigten leicht Metall Werke).

However, if difficulties should arise in the delivery to the Armed Forces with aluminum, then the Reichministry for Economy is ready to take up negotiations again.

MW (initials in pencil)

Inclosure

Textile and Leather Requirements of the Armed Forces

Raw materials	Requirement in the year 1936 in tons	Requirement in the year 1937 in tons	Required additional cash foreign exchange requirements in millions of marks
sheared wool	7 200	18 152	24
wool scrap (Reisswolle)	1 040	4 900	3
combings	11	42	-
mohair wool	-	260	0.75
wool from tanned hides (Gerberwolle)	761	1 236	-
silk	23	72	0.5
cocoons*	72	72	-
silk yarns*	48	48	-
(*figures by Reichministry for air)			
cotton of which quality cotton Portires and shelter halves (Egypt)	8 600	16 200	
cotton scraps	560	about 4 000	4
artificial silk	310	835	-
cellulose wool	1 080	670	-
cleaned flax (Schwingflachs)	3 600	3 130	-
flax scrap	7 070	4 800	-
jute	2 100	10 500	-
		2 100	-

H1128-0276

(cont)

Raw materials	Requirement in the year 1936 in tons	Requirement in the year 1937 in tons	Required additional cash foreign exchange requirements in millions of marks
soft hemp and hard fibers	1 100	1 635	0.25 (**)
of which hard fiber		about 200	(**) for 400 tons soft hemp and 200 tons Manila and Sisal
sleek leather	11 000	24 000	"
skins for uppers	7 100	13 900	
tanned leather		4 100	
leather for soles		9 500	22.5 (***)
			(***) for 22 500 tons hides corresponding to 11 200 tons leather
		Total	55.00

It must be considered in the calculation of the foreign exchange requirements for the upkeep of the export of woolen goods, that the wool industry cannot stand more than a 10% decrease of the present amount, if it is to retain its export capability. Instead of Australian wool, one must reach back to about 50% of the available South-African wool for the exports. The wool available through the limitations of value of the clearing agreement is entirely used for export. The calculated amount of foreign exchange and the most urgent requirement within Germany of 12 million marks only applies under the condition that there are until the end of September still 2 million marks in cash foreign exchange available.

One can count for the requirement of the Armed Forces on an amount of 10 000 tons raw wool, based on existing agreement. 24 million marks in cash foreign exchange are required for the additional amount of 8 152 tons with the price basis of 3 000 -marks per ton.

Intendanturrat Nierhoff explained; that a decrease of the demands for quality for the Armed Forces is no longer bearable. Already 20% cellulose wool is being earmarked for uniform cloths, and a mixing of 30% scrap wool for overcoats.

The amount of foreign exchange of 4 million marks for quality cotton is therefore necessary, because one cannot count any more on the hitherto existing compensating transactions--especially with Egypt after circular 237.

The amount of foreign exchange estimated for export of 17 million marks for the supervisory board for bast fibres is distributed as follows:

10 million marks for jute
6 " " " Sisal
1 " " " Manila

The production of hides in Germany is reported as 140 000 tons per year. Even with the basis that the consumption of leather within Germany is decreased to a minimum, the 22 500 ton hides, corresponding to 11 200 tons leather for the Armed Forces, can only be procured with cash foreign exchange (22.5 million marks)

The raw hide requirement has determined individually with consideration for the time required to tan the individual types of leather.

H1128-0277

(in pencil) Top Secret!

Conference at General Field Marshal Goering's at 1000, 14 Oct.38, in the Reich Air Ministry

(in pencil); attention H.G.

General Field Marshal Goering opened the session by declaring that he intended to give directives about the work for the next months. Everybody knows from the press what the world situation looks like and therefore the Fuehrer has issued an order to him to carry out a gigantic program compared to which previous achievements are insignificant. There are difficulties in the way which he will overcome with utmost energy and ruthlessness.

The amount of foreign exchange has completely dwindled on account of the preparation for the Czech Enterprise and this makes it necessary that it should be strongly increased immediately. Furthermore; the foreign credits have been greatly overdrawn and thus the strongest export activity--stronger than up to now--is in the foreground. For the next weeks an increased export was first priority in order to improve the foreign exchange situation. The Reich Ministry for Economy should make a plan about raising the export activity by pushing aside the current difficulties which prevent export.

These gains made through the export are to be used for increased armament. The armament should not be curtailed by the export activity. He received the order from the Fuehrer to increase the armament to an abnormal extent, the air force having first priority. Within the shortest time the air force is to be increased five fold, also the navy should get armed more rapidly and the army should procure large amounts of offensive weapons at a faster rate, particularly heavy artillery pieces and heavy tanks. Along with this manufactured armaments must go; expecially fuel, powder and explosives are moved into the foreground. It should be coupled with the accelerated construction of highways, canals, and particularly of the railroads.

To this comes the Four Years' Plan which is to be reorganized according to 2 points of view.

In the Four Years' Plan in 1st place all the constructions which are in the service of armament are to be promoted and in 2nd place all the installations are to be created which really spare foreign exchange.

The substitutes produced by the Four Years' Plan are to be brought rapidly into circulation. The Reich Ministry for Economy and the other agencies should make suggestions by the beginning of November for rapidly increasing the introduction of the substitutes. The import of materials for which we have substitutes has to be drastically curtailed.

General Field Marshal Goering enlarged then upon the main problem of the session: how can these requirements be fulfilled.

He is faced with unheard difficulties. The treasury is empty, the industrial capacity is crammed with orders for many years. In spite of these difficulties he is going to change the situation under all circumstances. Memoranda were of no help, he desires only positive proposals. If necessary, he is going to convert the economy with brutal methods in order to achieve this aim. The time has come when private enterprise can show whether it has a right for continued existence. If it fails, he is going over to state enterprise without any regard. He is going to make barbaric use of his plenipotentiary power, which was given to him by the Fuehrer.

All the wishes and plans of the state, party and other agencies who are not entirely in this line have to be rejected without pity. Also the ideological problems cannot be solved now, there will be time for them later. He urgently cautions against making promises to the workers which can not be kept by him. The wishes of the labor front cede entirely into the background. The industry has to be fully converted. An immediate investigation of all productive plants is to be initiated in order to determine whether they can be converted for armament and export or whether they are to be closed down. The problem of the machine industry has the first consideration in this respect. There is no place for printing and

laundry machines and other machines of that kind, they all have to produce machine tools. In the field of machine tools the priorities of the orders are to be investigated, and wherever possible, increase in productive capacity is to be introduced. It follows without saying that work has to be conducted in 3 shifts.

It remains now to decide who is going to carry out this task; the state or the self-administrative industry. He requested a proposal from General director Zangen for the methods to realize these plans. He warns all agencies, particularly the labor front, price controller etc. from interfering with these proposals in any way. He is going to proceed ruthlessly against every interference on the part of the Labor Front. The Labor Front would not receive raw materials and workers for its tasks any more. Similarly all other party requirements have to be set aside without consideration. Foreign workers can continue being employed except in the particularly secret sections of the enterprise. At the present time the plants should not be burdened with unnecessary demands, such as athletic fields, casinos or similar desires of the labor front. Measures proposed by the Labor Front have to be submitted to him for approval.

Raw materials and power are to be subjected to accurate management. Similarly the distribution of men has to be organized in an entirely different way than it has been done until now. The retraining did not function; all agencies failed. The recommitment of the youth into the industry will be organized by him on a very large scale. Large state apprenticeships are to be created; besides, the plants will be obliged to hire a certain number of apprentices. A retraining of hundreds of thousands of people will have to take place. Much more work will have to be performed by women than until now. Above all, the young women have to be employed much more. Work periods of eight hours do not exist any more; wherever necessary, overtime is to be performed, double and triple shifts are a matter of course. Where the workers will protest, as in Austria for example, General Field Marshal Goering will proceed with forced labor; he will create camps for forced labor. The Labor Front should not carry false social ideas among the workers. It is a fact that one generation has driven the cart into the mud through the mutiny of the workers and by being guilty of not having shot these workers on the spot. Therefore we had to put the thing in order again.

Much is to be done at once in the field of transportation. The Ministry for Transportation should submit a request about the construction of rolling stock and about other requirements. The branch-canal near the Hermann Goering Works is particularly important. It cannot continue that the Armed Forces interfere with the car park. If that will continue, he will make a decision, because it is impossible that the people should starve on account of it.

In the agriculture it is of importance to employ foreign workers. Similarly the problem of the agricultural machine has to be promoted. Of particular importance is the erection of storehouses.

The Sudeten land has to be exploited with all the means. General Field Marshal Goering counts upon a complete industrial assimilation of the Slovakia. Czech and Slovakia would become German dominions. Everything possible must be taken out. The Oder-Danube Canal has to be speeded up. Searches for oil and ore h have to be conducted in Slovakia, notably by State Secretary Keppler.

In the 2nd part of his discussion General Field Marshal Goering took up the Jewish problem. The Jewish problem had to be tackled now with all methods, because they have to get out of the economy. However, the wild bustle of commissars as it developed in Austria has to be prevented under all circumstances. These wild actions have to cease and the settling of the Jewish problem should not be regarded as a system of providing for inefficient party members. Thereupon Ministry Councillor Fischboeck was allowed to speak. He revealed that in the beginning there were 25 000 commissars in Austria. Today there are still 3 500 who are useless almost without exception. In Austria the party is of the opinion that Aryanization is a duty of the party and that it is connected with the recompensation of the old party members.

In Austria there is still a total of 2 billions of Jewish property. The large enterprises are being bought up by the Control bank; it is difficult to oust the Jews from the small industrial enterprises.

H1128-0279

General Field Marshal Goering took a strong stand against the opinion that the Aryanization is the duty of the party. It is the duty of the State alone. However, he could not release foreign exchange for shipping away the Jews. In an emergency situation ghettos should be erected in the individual large cities.

State Councillor Schmeer cautioned against more lenient methods in the fight against the Jews; Jewish labor units should be established, then the people would emigrate of their own accord. State Councillor Neumann warned and expressed the opinion that one should use more precaution in this matter, particularly in Austria.

Thereupon the meeting was quite surprisingly closed by General Field Marshal Goering without recording the minutes of the meeting or making decisions.

HG.

H1128-0280

Material
for the Conference with Goering
on 25 Nov 1938
(General Keitel
Brig.Gen. Thomas)

W.Wi Id. 27 Oct 1938

For the consideration of the assignment of tasks to people, state and the Armed Forces, judging of the requirements of raw materials, especially steel, appears necessary.

This is shown as follows, as far as it can be judged from here. The inclosed summary shows that one must count, according to the Fuehrer's directives, on a steel requirement for armament production, which amounts to

1.08 million tons monthly from 1 Jan 1939 on, that is, it must be increased by about 48% of the present contingent. Added to this requirement are the increased demands of the Four Years' Plan, the demands of export and the amount necessary for the upkeep of the production machine of German economy in the amount of

1.83 million tons monthly from 1 Jan 1939 on; thus this results in total requirement of

2.9 million tons monthly from 1 Jan 1939 on, against which there is only a monthly production of

at present 1.8 million tons monthly.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out, that with the increased use of steel, an increased use of the already scarce non-ferrous metals is necessarily coupled; the latter also are closely associated with the procurement of foreign exchange.

The increased rearmament of the armed forces must further affect deeply the supply requirements of the armed forces, especially munitions and fuels. Therefore, it must be expected that the future requirements of the armed forces will exceed the present plans (accelerated program for powder and explosives, fuel program), which will have an increase of the steel requirements not yet planned as result.

Secret

Summary
of the Iron and Steel Requirement of the Armed Forces and Industry tons per month

	Contingent of the IVth quarter 1938	Contingent of the Ist quarter 1939	Requirement from 1Jan 1939 on	in contrast to the contingent of Ist quarter 1939
I. Armed Forces	584 333	573 133	1 088 300	+ 515 167
II. War economical organization of German industry	306 600	306 600	613 500	+ 306 900
III. Export in case it is possible to reach the stage of beginning of 1938	380 000	380 000	550 000	+ 170 000
IV. Upkeep of the production machine of the German industry.	582 800	582 800	582 800	-
V. Other requirements	83 500	83 500	83 500	-
Total	1 937 233	1 926 033	2 918 100	+ 992 067

H1128-0281

Inclosure 1

Secret

Summary
on the Iron and Steel Requirement of the Armed Forces

tons per months

	Contingent of the IVth quarter 1938	Contingent of the Ist quarter 1939	Requirement from 1 Jan 1939 on	-in contrast to the contingent of Ist quarter 1939
Army	300 367	266 000	525 000	-259 000
(for fortifications)	(86 667)	(85 000)	(165 000)	(+ 80 000)
Navy	78 000	74 000	140 500	+ 66 500
(for "Grünewiese")	(-)	(-)	(35 000)	(+ 35 000)
Air Force	166 400	191 133	247 300	+ 56 187
(for fortifications)	(13 333)	(15 000)	(15 000)	(-)
Reich communication measures (RV-Massnahmen)	39 566	42 000	175 500	-133 500
(for increased extension of the Reich railroad)	(-)	(-)	130 000	(-130 000)
Armed Forces Total	584 333	573 133	1 088 300	-515 167

H1128-0282

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Chief OKW
58a 40 38 top secret
1157/38 top secret

7 Dec 1938

Top Secret

7 copies
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(in pencil)
To the State Secretary Neumann
Received copy without receipt
K. 12 Dec 38
Documents for the conference at Field Marshal Goering's on 13 Dec 1938 with Supreme Commanders General Keitel, Neumann, Koerner, Gen. Thomas.

To
the Supreme Commander of the Army)
the Supreme Commander of the Navy) one
the Reichs Marshal of the Air Force and) copy each
Supreme Commander of the Air Force)

The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces authorized me to inform the Supreme Commander of the following:

The strained financial situation of the Reich makes it necessary that for the rest of the current fiscal year 38/39 the expenses of the Armed Forces, which in the last months under the strain of extraordinary circumstances have undergone a very considerable increase, should be lowered again to a level which would be tolerable for some time.

It will be at the discretion of the Supreme Commander to decide what measures should be taken for this purpose according to the priorities in the armament program. According to the Fuehrer's request

ARMY (the equipping with arms will have first priority, the providing of ammunition and the building of fortifications for the army will be considered in second place only.

NAVY (the building of ships, of ports and docks will have first priority over all other requirements, also over that of providing ammunition.

AIR FORCE (the equipping with arms will have first priority, the providing of ammunition will have to be considered in second place only.

If necessary, the initiation of new enterprises will have to be delayed, the execution of current enterprises and orders will have to be distributed over a longer period of time. The allotted quota of raw materials which will be decreased starting 1 Jan 39, will also compel us to a certain extent to do this. It has to be achieved that

in the Army
in the Navy
in the Air Force

during the period from 1 November 1938 to 31 March 1939 (end of the fiscal year) not more than

(Army): 3.7 billion RM
(used until now 4.9)
(Navy): 650 million RM
(Air Force): 2.5 billion RM

should be expended in the form of cash and delivery treasury scrips.

It is not yet definitively established how much can be allotted for the next fiscal year 1939/40 in the form of cash and delivery scrips. At present, the branches of the Armed Forces cannot expect greater quotas than the following:

5.2 billion RM for the Army
1.4 " " for the Navy
4.9 " " for the Air Force

signed: Keitel

H1128-0283

W H
58 a 40 38 g K
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Top Secret
Copy

for information

illegible signature

to
the Chief of the Air Force
the Chief of the W Stb

Chief of the War Industry Staff
Adjutant

1 March 1939

Draft

To the adjutant's office of General Field Marshal Goering.

On behalf of Brig. Gen. Thomas I request an appointment for a conference for the general before the departure of the General Field Marshal on following urgent subjects:

1.) The branches of the Armed Forces--particularly the Navy--submitted requests for additional amounts of non-ferrous metals and of steel. General Thomas requests instructions what attitude he should take in regard to this question during the absence of the General Field Marshal.

2.) The General Field Marshal has to make decisions in 2 matters concerning foreign policy.

Illegible
Captain.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1301-PS

15 November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1301-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), USNR
391590

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H1128-0285

Filed Nov. 13, 1945
H.B.W.

H-1128

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

DOCUMENT BOOK

"T" Vol. I

"PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS"

Volume I of 2 volumes

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U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

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PRESENTED BY:
WILLIAM F. WALSH
Major, AC
Chief of Section IV